"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate winds.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,257. * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1910.—TWENTY PAGES. and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT, In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FLIES OVER CAPITAL, RISING FROM STREET

Grahame-White Lands in, Then Starts Again from Narrow Executive Avenue.

FROM BENNINGS TO PAY CALL

Circles Washington Monument and Capitol, and Sails Over Pennsylvania Avenue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14.—From Benning Race Track, six miles away, over the Potomac River, across the house tops of the city, along the course of Pennsylvania Avenue, in the air lanes 800 feet above it, and finally around the tall Washington Monument at a height only slightly above its lofty apex, Claude Grahame-White, the English aviator, flew his Farman biplane to-day to pay a call at the State, War, and Navy Departments. He completed his remarkable flight by dropping lightly on to the asphalt pavement of Executive Avenue, the narrow little street—less than sixty feet wide—that separates the big building of the State, War, and Navy Departments from the Executive offices of the White House.

So narrow is the avenue that there were less than ten feet of clearance between the ends of the biplane's wings and the iron picket fence of the White House grounds and the granite wall of the department building. Yet into this space Grahame-White guided his course, steering his air craft as surely as an autoist threads his way among traffic.

Slightest Swerve Meant Injury.

The slightest deviation from his course would have impaled him on the spikes of the fence or smashed him against the granite wall at his left. But there was no deviation. The airship struck the asphalt pavement squarely in the middle and rolled gently to a stop 200 feet further up the stone and iron hedged lane.

President Taft was not "at home" to receive his unexpected caller from the air, but Admiral George Dewey was there to grasp the hand of the daring aviator and to offer congratulations.

"I am proud to welcome you!" he exclaimed as Grahame-White stepped from his craft and walked toward the State, War, and Navy Building, where a throng of officials had gathered to await him.

For Grahame-White's coming was expected. Clifford B. Harmon, who has been giving exhibition flights at Benning also, went by automobile as an ambassador to the War Department to ask Brig. Gen. Allen, Chief of the Signal Corps, just when it would please him to receive a call by airship. Gen. Allen said he would be glad to receive Mr. Grahame-White, airship and all, whenever he came, and Mr. Harmon telephoned this news to Benning.

As soon as he got this word, Grahame-White rose from the race track. High above the water he followed the Eastern Branch of the Potomac for a distance, and then turning over the city he circled around the Capitol dome and sped on up Pennsylvania Avenue.

The State, War, and Navy officials knew he was on his way, but the public did not. The appearance of the biplane cutting figures about the Capitol, and then setting off for the White House, surprised and delighted persons on the streets. Traffic on Pennsylvania Avenue stopped as the birdman passed along above the thoroughfare, and men and women cheered and waved their handkerchiefs.

Around Washington Monument.

Perhaps Grahame-White heard them, for, although it took him a little out of his course, he headed for the Washington Monument, and presently the watching throng were cheering again as the aviator completed his swing about the tall spire and set off for his goal.

The airman sailed directly over the White House, circled the State, War, and Navy Building, and turned northward again, directly toward Executive Avenue. The police had closed the street to traffic, but several thousand persons had gathered in the White House grounds and the White Lot, in addition to those who crowded every window of the big Government building and stood on the broad steps and portico.

As he flew about the big building the birdman brought his machine to a lower level, and gradually descended as he approached the street from the southward. When he reached the lower end of the thoroughfare he was about fifty feet in the air. With a quick descent he brought the biplane to the pavement before he had reached the centre of the block. The flight had occupied only ten minutes.

Greeted by Army and Navy Men.

Brig. Gen. Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the army, who has charge of all the aeronautical work of that service, was enthusiastic in his praise of the daring aviator and his accomplishment. The Assistant Secretary of War, Gen. Robert Oliver; the Chief of Staff of the army, Major Gen. Wood; the former Chief of Staff, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell; Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, and Major Squier, Chief of the aeronautical division of the army, soon gathered about the aviator and listened to his story of the fight into the narrow chasm, where the wind currents are treacherous.

From the portico of the Navy Department Beeckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, led the applause.

Having paid a formal call on Brig. Gen. Allen, Grahame-White was invited to luncheon with officers of the army and navy at a nearby club. In an hour he was back again.

After walking through the narrow street to look over the ground and see how the air currents were, he jumped into the seat of his aeroplane, which had been hauled to the north end of the street. The motor was started at full speed, and the biplane darted forward straight away through the narrow channel lined with lampposts at the curb, fences on each side, the tall State, War, and Navy Building on the right, tall trees, and the white offices flanked with tall trees on the left. The outer ends of the branches of one tree swept the end of the planes, but did no damage.

Up from a Narrow Street.

The machine rose off the pavement quickly, and by the time it had reached the middle of the block was twenty feet in the air. The aviator had got the machine successfully out of danger from the lampposts, and he felt more at ease. He drew the controlling lever backward, and his ascent became more rapid. When he had reached a point three-quarters down the block he waved his left hand in acknowledgment of the cheers and applause which greeted his performance.

By the time he had reached the end of the block he had risen to a height of fifty feet and cleared the tips of trees in safety. He directed his course toward the Washington Monument, and then over the city

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MAN IN TOP HAT ENLISTS.

Harvard Graduate and Engineer, Fashionably-Dressed Man Tells Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Eppes Winthrop Sargent, who said he was a Harvard graduate, '01, a civil engineer, and a brother of Mrs. Ogden Goelet of New York, has enlisted in a Chicago United States Naval recruiting station. To-day, after an all-night ride to Philadelphia, he began a career as an ordinary seaman in the navy. Young Sargent, who is 34, breezed up before the recruiting station at 260 South Clark Street yesterday in a taxicab, paid off the driver with a yellow twenty-dollar bill, and tossed him a liberal tip. Then he mounted to the office of Capt. W. Brackett, who is authority for the story. Sgt. L. E. Reesor met him at the Captain's door.

"Morning, Sergeant," said Sargent; "I wish to enlist."

Reesor looked at the applicant, attired in a fashionable suit, gray silk gloves, and beaver hat. In his hand he carried a gold-topped walking stick, and also held a leather leash, at the end of which struggled two dogs, one a Boston terrier, the other a French bull.

For a moment the Sergeant was staggered.

"All right, Sir," said Reesor at length. "Strip."

"Capt. Brackett," he began, "I wish to enlist as an ordinary seaman, that I may eventually get a commission in the navy. I have a letter of recommendation from Senator Hale of Maine, but before I can take the examination for a commission I must be enlisted in the navy as an ordinary seamon. Tell me, frankly, do you think I can pass the examination. I am a Harvard graduate and have worked as a civil engineer."

"I think you'll pass, all right," admitted Capt. Brackett.

"And here's another novel feature," the Captain added. "He took the 8 cents which we give the enlisted men as street car fare and transfer money when they arrive in Philadelphia. It will pay his way from the station to barracks; but he paid his own Pullman fare and paid to have his dogs taken care of in the baggage car. While in Chicago he was 'put up' at the University Club. He said that he had served in the Seventy-first New York Regiment as an Adjutant and that he had received his honorable discharge from Gov. Hughes."

Ordinary Seaman Sargent is not a brother of Mrs. Goelet, who was a Miss Wilson.

WILSON'S CROWD LARGER.

Speaks to More People at Lakewood Than Lewis Did—Denies 1912 Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 14.—Woodrow Wilson invaded Ocean County, a stronghold of the Republicans, to-day. At Toms River and here he addressed crowded houses. At the meeting here in the same hall that Vivian M. Lewis spoke in on Tuesday night, Dr. Wilson was greeted by a larger crowd than that which greeted Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Wilson came to Ocean County from Atlantic City by automobile, and during his trip had to travel twenty-eight miles through the country before reaching Toms River, where the first meeting was held to-night.

All along the line he stopped to greet little groups of people, who had heard of his coming, and most of whom had never seen either a Democratic Governor, or a candidate from that party.

A special train was run from Tuckerton, at the lower end of the County, to Toms River. It had been planned to hold the meeting in the Court House, but the crowd numbered about 3,000, and it was necessary to hold the meeting outdoors.

Mr. Wilson denied absolutely to-night that there was any truth in a story told last night by Alfred N. Dalrymple, Chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee, that he had made a deal by which he was to get the Democratic nomination for Vice President in 1912, if he would consent to be the candidate of that party for Governor of New Jersey this year.

"There is not one word of truth in the story. I have never been approached on the subject of the vice-presidency by anyone," was all Mr. Wilson had to say about the matter.

SPAIN TO KEEP OUT MONKS.

Premier Notifies Portuguese Refugees That They Must Go Elsewhere.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—Responding to questions in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Premier Canalejas declared the Government was convinced that there were already too many members of religious orders in Spain and that it could not tolerate the immigration of those expelled from Portugal by order of the Provisional Government. Those of Spanish nationality, he added, would be allowed to remain, but the foreigners must leave Spain without unreasonable delay or they would be expelled.

The International Free Thought Congress opened peacefully yesterday in Barcelona, but the police forbade a midnight reunion at which the leaders had planned to attack the Government.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The Madrid correspondent of The Matin sends his paper an interview with Premier Canalejas, in which the Minister says that there is no chance for a republic in Spain, as the Republicans have no great leaders and their ranks are hopelessly divided. Moreover, the radical nature of his programme, involving a struggle with the Vatican, the Premier says, is disarming the Republicans, as anti-clericalism is one of their strongest principles.

CURTISS SUIT GOES OVER.

Herring Wants Chance to Examine C. K. Hamilton in Bankruptcy Case.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct 14.—The affairs of the Herring-Curtiss Aeroplane Company were aired before Judge Hazel, in the United States District Court, at Lockport yesterday when attorneys representing Curtiss argued for confirmation of the order of Trustee D. M. Darring adjudging the company bankrupt.

Counsel appeared for Mr. Herring, a Director and stockholder, to protest against the bankruptcy proceedings. He said that the company had committed no act of bankruptcy and asked for time to get the testimony of Charles K. Hamilton, saying that his testimony would show the financial condition of the company.

Judge Hazel reserved decision.

DROWNED IN ALASKAN LAKE.

Boat of Norwich, Conn., Man and Companion Swamped by Storm.

SEWARD, Alaska, Oct. 14.—H. B. Smith, a wealthy druggist of Norwich, Conn., who came to Alaska to hunt big game, and Alfred Lowell, eldest son of one of the founders of Seward, were drowned in Lake Kenai on Oct. 11 while returning from a moose hunt in the mountains.

With William Walker, a guide, they were crossing the lake in a small dory and encountered a storm. The waves swamped the boat and threw the occupants into the water. They were only 150 feet from shore, but Smith and Lowell could not swim. The guide reached shore. The body of Smith will be sent to Norwich for burial.

YALE-WEST POINT FOOTBALL GAME $1.25 Round Trip, Oct. 15th. Special Train Lv. Desbrosses St. 12:00; West 42d St. 12:15, via West Shore R. R. Returning after the game. 'Phone 6810 Madison.—Adv.

BIG SCANDAL LATENT IN GARDNER'S ARREST

He's Only One of a Number Said to be Implicated in Handling a $500,000 Lobby Fund.

HINT OF A CITY OFFICIAL

Gardner Self-Accused in Saying That Foelker, Who Voted Against Race Tracks, Took a $10,000 Bribe.

Former State Senator Frank J. Gardner, who was arrested on Thursday night in Scranton, Penn., on a bribery charge connected with the attempt of the race track interests to defeat the anti-racing bills in 1908, was indicted here yesterday. The indictment charges him with having attempted to bribe Senator Otto G. Foelker, whose vote in the special session of the Legislature in 1908 was the decisive one that killed racing in New York State.

An attempt to bribe a legislator is a felony. Copies of the indictment are now on their way to Gov. White at Syracuse and Gov. Stewart of Pennsylvania. The New York County authorities desire that Gardner be extradited at once. A bench warrant for his arrest, issued a few minutes after the indictment was handed down, was rushed to Scranton.

A guide to the extent of the scandal which the prosecution of Gardner opens up was disclosed yesterday in Scranton when District Attorney Whitman, who had hastened there to take personal charge of the work of bringing Gardner back, said that the accused man handled at least $500,000 which had been subscribed to influence legislation at Albany on the race track and other bills.

The arrest and indictment of Gardner is supposed to be only the beginning of a big exposure in which numerous names will figure. Evidence has been placed in the hands of the authorities, which indicates that the name of a high city official in New York will soon be mentioned in connection with Gardner's or some of the people that were supposed to be close to him.

All the stir has been started by the Legislative Graft Investigating Committee, and it is not to stop with trailing the distribution of corruption funds for the race track gambling bills. It is said that the eighty-cent gas lobby will have to be exposed if the trail which has been opened by the indictment of Gardner is followed to its end. For the same set of men whose names have already begun to figure in the race track bills are generally reputed to have played an important rôle in opposing the eighty-cent gas law.

Admissible from Gardner Himself.

Should Gardner take the stand before the legislative committee and tell what he knows about the bribery or attempted bribery of legislators during the race track fight, under promise of immunity, the committee's way to the secrets of the corruption fund may be made easy. But the committee has still another course of action. The books of one of the large racing associations can be demanded.

Behind the story of Gardner's arrest in Scranton after having been trailed by private detectives for weeks is a tale of unguarded admissions and of a row between two law partners, one of whom was Gardner himself.

Gardner was at one time a law partner with Jacob Eilperin of Brooklyn. They had an office in one of the large buildings in Court Street, not far from the Borough Hall. Gardner and Eilperin were as close as law partners usually become. Nearly a year ago, when Gardner decided to quit New York for awhile, he placed all his household furniture in storage and gave Eilperin the warehouse receipts. He also turned over to Eilperin several promissory notes.

Along in the early Spring of the present year Gardner came back to Brooklyn. His wife had obtained a divorce and he was about to remarry. He wanted his furniture. He also wanted the money on those promissory notes. One day he went to the office of Assistant District Attorney Elder of Brooklyn, and wanted his law partner, Eilperin, indicted for grand larceny. Mr. Elder, who had taken a lot of interest in the race track gambling fight, began to question him about the money that had been paid to legislators. Gardner, wishing to win the good graces of the Assistant District Attorney, told him several things concerning Otto G. Foelker, the man whose vote killed racing in the State.

It was learned on good authority yesterday that Gardner asserted that Mr. Foelker received $10,000 to vote against the racing bills, and had a promise of $15,000 more after he had voted against them. Almost every one knows how Foelker was carried on a stretcher from Staatsburg to Albany on the morning the vote was to be taken on the race track bills, and how he cast his vote for the bills.

Foelker Denies It Flatly.

When Mr. Foelker was asked about this allegation against him last night he said:

"At no time and at no place during my four years at Albany did any one ever give me a cent to influence any legislation whatever."

Mr. Foelker was asked to tell just what passed between him and Gardner. He said that it would be divulging secrets of the Grand Jury room to do so. Mr. Foelker would not deny that Gardner had approached him twice on the matter.

"I welcome this investigation," he said.

After Mr. Elder's talk with Gardner concerning legislative bribery the Assistant District Attorney drafted a report, and forwarded it to Charles E. Hughes, then Governor. Just what this report contained has never been made public, but the results of it are beginning to appear. The arrest of Gardner was the first development.

When the Legislative Graft Committee learned of the Gardner-Foelker episode they started detectives on the trail of Gardner. They also tried to find Gardner's law partner, Eilperin. Eilperin had disappeared. It was learned yesterday that he had left the State. Detectives in the employ of the Legislative Committee are looking for him. It was upon Otto G. Foelker's testimony, and that of Mr. Elder, that Gardner was indicted yesterday.

According to the information that has come to the hands of the Legislative Graft Committee, Mr. Foelker, then Senator, was approached on a train between Albany and New York City by Gardner, and the offer of $10,000 and $15,000 was made. The racing interests needed Foelker's vote to defeat the bills, for a new Senator favorable to the racing bills had been elected between the time the regular session adjourned and the special one convened.

M. Linn Bruce, counsel for the Legislative Committee, went personally to Scranton on Thursday upon learning that Gardner had purchased tickets for Montreal and was about to leave the country with his bride. Mr. Bruce tried to persuade Mr. Gardner to return to New York to testify before the committee, but Mr. Gardner said that he had given thought to the matter and did not wish to testify.

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Princeton-Lafayette Football game at Easton Nov. 5. New Jersey Central special leaves Liberty St. 9:00 and 10:20 A. M. W. 23d St. 9:05 and 10:05 A. M. Fare for the round trip (game ticket $2.00.—Adv.

Mouquin's Restaurant de Luxe, Park Place, announce reopening of their new Venetian Garden Monday, October 17th. Fine Cuisine.—Adv.

BUYS A HUSBAND TO WIN A FORTUNE

Present Mrs. Brown's Eccentric Uncle Tied a Matrimonial String Around His Will.

ADVERTISING CUT THE KNOT

Heiress Gives Stranger $200 for His Name and Starts to Austria for Her Inheritance and a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. — Eugenia Adams, the young Austrian woman who advertised for a husband to win an inheritance, and Harvey O. Brown, who needed the $200 publicly offered by the would-be bride, were married shortly after noon to-day by Justice Bundy of the Municipal Court. As soon as the justice concluded the ceremony the new Mrs. Brown handed the $200 to her husband, shook hands with him most cordially and said goodbye to him forever.

Ten minutes later she boarded a train for Philadelphia and to-morrow morning will take steamer for her home in the old country, where she will claim an inheritance left her by an eccentric uncle who decreed that she must be a married woman to get the money.

Being a straightforward young business woman Miss Adams advertised in the newspapers for her husband, offering $200 to the man that would take her and leave her as soon as they were wed. Nearly two score hopeful but financially embarrassed gentlemen answered the advertisement. The new Mrs. Brown announced that she would sue for a divorce in Austria as soon as she collected her inheritance.

Before the couple were united by Justice Bundy they signed the following paper:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14, 1910.—This agreement, made this 14th day of October, A. D. 1910, by and between Eugenia Adams of Vienna, Austria, and Harvey O. Brown of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, witnesseth:

First—That they will enter into the bonds of matrimony and upon the performance of the ceremony uniting them as man and wife, the said Eugenia Adams will pay to the said Harvey Brown the sum of two hundred dollars ($200) in lawful money of the United States.

Second—That each of said parties will immediately separate, one from the other, and under no consideration or condition will either attempt to see, visit, molest, or annoy the other in any way, shape, or form thereafter.

Third—That neither of said parties will solicit any aid, or money, or any assistance, financial or otherwise, from the other in any way, shape, or form, or will attempt to assert in any way the marital rights.

Witness our hands and seals this 14th day of October, 1910.

EUGENIA ADAMS,
HARVEY O. BROWN.

Mrs. Brown declined to tell how much the inheritance amounted to. Brown is a building wrecker and is 34 years old. He has lived in Washington since 1886 and served in the army for five years. He was never been married before. His bride of a few moments is about 35 years old.

WOMAN FINDS NEW STAR.

Mrs. Fleming, at Harvard, Adds Another to Her Unrivaled Cluster of Nine

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 14.—Still another new star has been discovered by Mrs. Williamina Fleming of the Harvard College observatory, according to announcement made by Prof. Edward C. Pickering of the observatory to-night. Only sixteen stars have been found in the last twenty-five years, and of these thirteen have been discovered by the women assistants of this observatory—one by Miss A. J. Cannon, two by Miss H. S. Leavitt, from photographic charts, and ten by Mrs. Fleming, from the Draper memorial photographs.

The new star, whose approximate position is right ascension 16 hours 31 minutes 4 seconds; declination, minus 52 hours 10 minutes 6 seconds, was discovered by Mrs. Fleming in the constellation Ara on Oct. 13. It appears on twenty-one photographs taken at Arequita with the eight-inch Bache and one-inch Cooke telescopes between April 4, 1910, and Aug. 3, 1910. The magnitude has been estimated as varying from 6 to 10 between these dates. The spectrum is very faint. Apparently the object had passed into a nebulous condition before its spectrum was photographed. The star does not appear on 44 photographs taken between Aug. 20, 1889, and March 19, 1910, although almost all of them show stars fainter than the twelfth magnitude.

AGED WOMAN STRUCK DOWN.

Jaw Broken and Is Otherwise Injured by an Unidentified Italian.

Mrs. Jennie McCarthy, 80 years old, a well-to-do widow of a Bronx contractor, was struck down in her home at 602 Baker Avenue, Westchester, late yesterday afternoon by an unidentified Italian, who escaped. She was found unconscious by her ground-floor tenant, Mrs. Adolph Schmidt.

Dr. Crossman of the Fordham Hospital was called, and he found that the aged woman's lower jaw was broken, and that she also had a scalp wound, and a possible fracture of the skull. She declined to go to the hospital after Dr. Crossman had worked over her for half an hour and finally resored her to consciousness.

The assailant ran against Mrs. Schmidt in the lower hall and knocked her down. Detectives from the Bronx Bureau were as puzzled over the motive for the attack as Mrs. McCarthy's rooms had not been molested, but when they learned that Mrs. McCarthy had dispossessed an Italian family for non-payment of rent about two months ago, they believd they had a clue.

Uphold Detention of French Merchants

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The recent detention of three French merchants at the Ellis Island Immigration Station was unavoidable and the action of the Immigration Inspector in the matter, in view of the representations made to him, was warranted, according to Commissioner of Immigration Williams, who made a special report to Secretary Nagel to-day. Secretary Nagel approved the conclusions.

AUTOMOBILES.
A special Automobile Section filled with matters of interest to owners and drivers will be part of to-morrow's SUNDAY TIMES.

DOGS SLEEP WHILE THIEVES LOOT HOUSE

Burglars Step Over One and Close to Another in Home of Walter D. Clark.

GET JEWELS WORTH $1,500

Room Occupied by Lawyer and His Wife Ransacked, but Neither Is Aroused.

Dogs are in disfavor in the Great Neck, L. I., home of Walter D. Clark, a lawyer, of 59 Liberty Street. The Irish terrier leashed to the newell post at the foot of the stairway in the front hall was the first to notice it when Mr. Clark came downstairs yesterday morning. The fierce-looking bulldog that nightly keeps vigil in the glass-inclosed vestibule just outside the door, less than three yards away, also realized it when he met his master's eye.

Thursday seems to have been an off night for vigils. Some time between 11 o'clock that night and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, careless alike of terrier and bulldog, one or more burglars forced open a widow on the front porch, stepped into the parlor and began operations. As if of a literary bent, they scattered all the books in the library, but utterly disregarded the silverware and cut glass on the dining room sideboard.

Creeping into the hall, where the terrier must have been vying with the bulldog as to which could sleep sounder, the intruders stepped past the big dog and over the little one, and stole upstairs, where, scarcely less soundly, slept Mr. and Mrs. Clark and their eight-year-old daughter, Julia.

The burglars confined their activities to the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, looting it of all that was valuable and easily portable. Then they departed as noiselessly as they had come. Neither terrier nor bulldog stirred an eye-lash as the loot-laden thieves crept once more downstairs and out the parlor window, by which they had entered.

Early yesterday morning when the daughter Julia awoke, she noticed that a lamp which generally is kept lighted in the second floor hall was not burning. She awakened her mother and told her about it, but Mrs. Clark said the lamp had probably burned out, and paid no further attention to the matter.

At 6 o'clock, however, Mr. Clark awoke and reached for his watch, which he had left in his vest, within reach of the bed. The watch was not there. He glanced hurriedly at the bureau, thinking he might have left the watch there. To his surprise he found all the bureau drawers open. Several jewelry cases usually kept there were gone. Awakening Mrs. Clark, they discovered that besides his own watch, two gold watches belonging to Mrs. Clark, a large number of rings and pins, a diamond butterfly, and a string of pearls were gone. Altogether, the stolen jewelry was valued at between $1,500 and $2,000.

Except two faint footprints on the silk upholstered sofa in the parlor, the burglars left no clue. The parlor window showed marks of a burglar's jimmy, but the window lock was unbroken.

Clark notified Constable John Dennelly, and summoned private detectives from Manhattan. All made a careful examination, but they were unable to decide whether the burglary had been carried out by expert cracksmen or some one living in the neighborhood and known to the two dogs. Besides the members of Mr. Clark's family, two maids were sleeping in the house, and a man servant on the grounds, but none had heard the slightest disturbance.

The country home of James Baker, half a mile from the Clark house, also was entered and looted of $1,500 worth of jewelry and silverware. The burglars forced a side windown. The weight of the plunder led the police to believe the thieves had made use of a wagon.

NON-COMMITTAL ON CANNON.

Attitude of Colorado Republican Candidates Regarding Speaker Is Defined.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 14.—After a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee last night the following statement was given out:

"Some misapprehension exists as to the attitude of the Republican candidates for Congress in Colorado this year on National matters.

"Many letters and telegrams have been received by candidates asking them to define their position in relation to the candidacy of Speaker Cannon for re-election as Speaker of the Federal House of Representatives, should he be such a candidate.

"The Colorado Republican Congressional candidates have answered such questions as their consciences and convictions dictated, but each and all of them have asserted in positive terms that they stood squarely upon the Republican State and National platforms and that they would, if elected, at all times support the National Republican Administration and its policies, and that they would support for Speaker only a Republican in full accord with President Taft and his policies.

"This position is all that can be asked for by any Republican voter, and is entirely satisfactory to the Republican State organization."

STRYKER BOLTS STIMSON.

Roosevelt Influence Will Make Him Vote for Dix, Says College Head.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Dr. M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College, who always has been a strong Republican, will vote this year for John A. Dix, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and for several other nominees upon the Democratic State ticket. President Stryker made this announcement this afternoon at College Hill, Clinton, N. Y.

President Stryker said that he felt that the Republican State Convention had not been representative of his party. The convention, he said, had been seized by Roosevelt and had been dominated by him throughout. It was not a free expression of the delegates, and was in no sense a Republican convention, only a Roosevelt convention, and he did not think it safe or desirable to surrender to Roosevelt.

He added that he was pleased with the letter of acceptance of Mr. Dix and believed it the sincere utterance of a sincere man, by whose election the best interests of the State would be served.

President Stryker in former years has several times made speeches for the Republican nominees throughout the State and has presided at large meetings held in this city.

FINDS NEW ALASKAN PEAK.

Highest on Continent, Exceeding Mt. McKinley 2,000 Feet, Engineer Thinks.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 14.—Thomas J. Riggs, Jr., a Government engineer who has been at work on the Alaskan boundary survey, reported the discovery, far north of the arctic circle, of what he believes to be the highest mountain on the Continent, exceeding Mount McKinley by nearly 2,000 feet.

Riggs and his party discovered the mountain while surveying the boundary near the Porcupine River, north of latitude 67.

The mountain is east of the 141st meridian. The height of Mount McKinley is 20,480 feet.

$1,000,000 CONTRACT LET.

Westinghouse Co. to Electrify Hoosac Tunnel for New Haven Road.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 14.—The largest contract let this year by a railroad company for electrifying any portion of its tracks is that awarded by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for equipping the tunnel through the Hoosac Mountains. The contract was announced here to-day.

The contract calls for the complete electrification of the tunnel, together with the installation of a power plant. The work will start at once.

It is said that the contract price is more than $1,000,000.

SUIT TO DISBAR ATTORNEY.

Court Hears Charges Against Sullivan County Republican Leader.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—An action to disbar Frank S. Anderson, a prominent Sullivan County attorney, from practicing law, was commenced in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day. Among other things the complaint charges him with using deceit in obtaining a divorce.

Anderson is the leader of the Republican Party in Sullivan County, and has been a State Committeeman. He was District Attorney for one term, and has been a leading member of the Sullivan County bar for fifteen years.

COAL MINERS GET INCREASE.

Wages Up 5 Per Cent. in Accordance with Sliding-Scale Plan.

The anthracite mine workers in Pennsylvania have received an advance in pay of 5 per cent. applied to the regular wage scale.

This advance is in accordance with the provisions of the sliding scale established by the Strike Commission of 1902, under which the pay of every miner increases automatically 1 per cent. with every 5 cents increase in the price of coal at tidewater above $4.50 a ton. The average price of coal in September as reported by Commissioner of Labor Neill was $4.76.

TIBETANS SAVE AGED ABBOT.

Chinese Authorities Had Sentenced Dalai Lama's Representative to Death.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A news dispatch from Calcutta says that intense excitement exists in Tibet.

The Chinese authorities at Lhassa arrested the Dalai Lama's representative, an aged abbot, and sentenced him to be beheaded. The people were so angry that they spirited away the abbot. He had been accused of sending supplies to the Dalai Lama at Darjeeling, British India.

STEAMER RAMMED; 23 LOST.

British Vessel Strikes French Craft and She Quickly Sinks.

SAINT NAZAIRE, France, Oct. 14.—The French steamer Ville de Rochefort was sunk off Noirmoutiers Island at 3 o'clock this morning by the British steamer Peveril, which rammed her. She went down in three minutes.

The Peveril picked up the first and second mates and the chief steward of the French craft, but the twenty-three others of her crew are supposed to have been lost. The Peveril put in here to-night.

SUSQUEHANNA POWER IN USE.

Big Plant, Harnessed to River, Now Sends Current to Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

PEQUA, Penn., Oct. 14.—Mayor Mahool to-day touched a knob on a switchboard in the power house at McCall's Ferry Dam and sent the current pulsating to Baltimore, the waters of the Susquehanna being thus officially harnessed to the uses of industry. The city of which he is chief executive is the first to make the great Susequehanna dam one of its utilities.

Before the spectators had time to applaud the achievement 70,000 volts had traveled the cables, in readiness for illumination 40 miles away, and soon a telephone message announced that arcs and incandescents were burning in Baltimore's sub-station.

Ultimately the watars of Pennsylvania's great river will light the streets, drive the trolley cars, and run the wheels of many mills in 200 towns and cities within a radius of 45 miles of the river.

MRS. HARRISON LOSES TRUNK

Sent to Bar Harbor in May, It Never Got There—Railroad Sued for $2,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—On May 10 last Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, wife of the Representative from New York, was the owner of three imported Parisian hats worth $50 apiece. She also possessed three gold buckles valued at $95, three pearl and gold mounted hair combs worth $300, an $800 set of solid silverware, and a belt buckle valued at $50. All these articles were carefully packed in Mrs. Harrison's trunk and checked from Washington, D. C., to Bar Harbor, Me.

Since that day neither the trunk nor its contents have been seen by the owner, and the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company, which took possession of the baggage to start it on its eastern journey, has apparently not seen them either.

To-day Mr. Harrison, acting for Mrs. Harrison, brought suit against the transportation company for $2,000 damages. He is of the opinion that the baggage car was robbed either in the station or en route, and as he has made a number of fruitless demands upon the railroad for the valuables, he thinks he should be reimbursed for his trouble as well as for his wife's missing property.

Register To-day.

Registration places for the November election will be open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote. If you enroll when you register, you can vote at your party's primaries next year.

INSTALL A BOYNTON FURNACE-COZY Furnace or Boiler and make your coal bill less. Boynton Steamcraft, 47th St., near Broadway.

STIMSON ATTACKS DIX'S TARIFF RECORD

Tells of Letter Partner Huppuch Wrote Asking for Higher Paper Duties.

TICKET HAS TAFT'S O. K.

Roosevelt Not an Issue, He Says—Bannard and Bennet Say Victory Means Taft in 1912.

Definite official approval by President Taft of the nomination of Henry L. Stimson and the rest of the Republican State ticket was announced at the ratification meeting of the Republican Club, held in Carnegie Hall last night, the first big gathering of the campaign.

The Presidential O. K. was announced first by Mr. Stimson himself, and later by Otto T. Bannard, who was a classmate of the President in Yale and is understood to be "closer" to him than any other man in the city.

Maud Malone, the "Lone Suffragette" of the last campaign, who has a penchant for disturbing Carnegie Hall meetings, interrupted Mr. Stimson and caused a diversion which lasted about fifteen minutes. Mr. Stimson had to stop his speech and sit down, and Miss Malone was forcibly ejected.

As for the rest, the crowd cheered wildly every mention of Theodore Roosevelt's name, and gave President Taft enthusiastic applause. Mr. Bannard and Congressman William S. Bennet both made strong Taft speeches, declaring that if the Republicans win in New York State this year he will be renominated in 1912. This was greeted with cheers, which were not so loud as some of the previous Roosevelt outbreaks.

Mr. Stimson devoted the principal part of his time to criticism of John A. Dix, the Democratic candidate. He declared that during the tariff discussion last Spring Democratic State Chairman Huppuch, who is Mr. Dix's partner in his paper manufacturing enterprises, wrote to the House Committee urging an increase in the tariff on paper, and pointed out that this is not consistent with the Democratic nominee's words on the tariff in his letter of acceptance.

President Taft's O. K.

Here is President Taft's O. K. of Mr. Stimson's candidacy as given by Mr. Stimson himself:

"I agree with President Taft, and I say it with his authority, that this New York campaign has nothing whatever to do with the nomination of a Republican candidate for President in 1912, or with the adoption of a policy changing the fundamental structure of government as charged by the Democratic platform. I also agree with President Taft that if the cunning plan of our opponents is successful it may have a great deal to do with the election of the Republican candidate for President in 1912, whoever he may be."

Mr. Bannard said on the same point:

"Let me say that from my own knowledge President Taft is for Stimson and the entire Republican ticket. He's with us heart and soul. Taft's for good government. Let there be no misunderstanding about that."

Continuing, Mr. Bannard took up the expressed fear of Mr. Roosevelt from the ranks of the Republican Party.

"A great many Republicans of this community are affected by hysteria every time Roosevelt's name is mentioned," said he. "Rooseveltphobia, I call it. Some of these men are willing to sacrifice the success of the party in this State to satisfy this hysteria. Some hide behind the allegation that they are Taft men. Now, I am a Taft man, and I want to say to them that they are not helping President Taft. If they turn over this State to the Democrats this year, it is likely to go Democratic in 1912, and history shows that if this State goes Democratic in a Presidential year the country will go the same way.

Bannard for Taft in 1912.

"I am willing to wager that if this State goes Republican this year the next President of the United States will be William Howard Taft. The people of this country have a way of rewarding faithful Presidents with a second term."

This was greeted with loud cheers. Mr. Bannard was followed by Mr. Bennet, who closed his speech in a similar vein.

"The election of Mr. Stimson will do a great deal to help the election of a Republican President in 1912," said he, "and, personally, I am a great believer in the political future of William H. Taft."

Mr. Stimson opened his speech rather ineffectively, reading it from the stand. He seemed a bit nervous. As he proceeded, however, he warmed up, and was just getting down to business when Miss Malone arose from her seat in the middle of the orchestra. Many of the people present, both men and women, had seen her at Carnegie Hall meetings before, and recognized her at once. Every one, however, seemed to know instantly that she was a suffragette intent on interrupting the speaker with the usual question. Immediately there was an uproar of hisses and hoots and cries of "Put her out!" "Sit down!" "Let her have her say!"

Lieut. Patrick O'Neill of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who was in charge of the police at the hall, walked down the aisle with four officers. Mr. Stimson had stopped in the meantime, and while the uproar increased pushed their way in between the seats to Miss Malone's side. They would not persuade her to sit down, however. Ushers went to their assistance, but they also failed.

By this time half the audience in the orchestra was on its feet, and the people in the galleries and boxes were craning over the edge to see what was going on.

Finally Mr. Stimson sat down, and Seth Low, who was presiding, as President of the Republican Club, arose and tried to restore order.

Seth Low as Peacemaker.

"I gather that the lady wishes to ask a question," he finally made himself heard above the uproar. "Madam, you have been invited here to listen to certain speeches and you will add greatly to the comfort of the rest of the audience if you will resume your seat and listen to them."

But this had no effect, and the noise and hooting increased. Then Mr. Stimson became exasperated and, jumping to his feet, leaned far over the edge of the platform and shouted at the top of his voice, wildly waving his arms at the crowd, "Sit down! Sit down!" This had a better effect, and sufficient order was restored to enable him to address Miss Malone.

"Madam," he said, "you have been invited into this meeting. Here is an opportunity for you to learn a lesson in citizenship by seeing the proper method by which public discussions are carried on. There is a proper time and a proper place to discuss all things, and I would advise you to resume your seat and await that time."

But Miss Malone remained standing, and could be heard above the crowd, crying, Mr. Stimson—

"If you cannot take a suggestion there is no other alternative but for you to go."

move yourself," continued Mr. Stimson. Still she stood her ground. The candidate waved his hand, as did Mr. Low, and the officers escorted Miss Malone to the door. She started to resist at first, but there were five of them and she was quickly whisked out.

MR. STIMSON'S SPEECH.

After referring to the progress made by the Republican Party under the leadership of Col. Roosevelt and President Taft, Mr. Stimson spoke of the reforms achieved by Gov. Hughes.

"Under the stimulus of his leadership," he said, "our party in the State has taken up the question of graft within our membership, and we have cut the cancer out. We have taken up the question of progress or reaction within our own ranks, have held a primary upon it and a convention where it came up, have decided it, and decided it aright. Our party has fought out its issues in the light of day, and its decisions and its standards are known to all men. We have a right to be judged by our actions, and we welcome it.

"Our opponents have nominated for Governor Mr. John A. Dix. What do we know about him? That is to say, what do we know about his political beliefs and his standards of the administration of office which would fit him for the conduct of the great business of the State? What do we know about his opinions upon this great issue of progress or reaction? What are his professions, and what have we by which we can judge the sincerity of those professions? Let us see.

"Two years ago Mr. Dix ran for the office of Lieutenant Governor upon a platform which, in effect, demanded the repeal of the public service law. Does he do that now? The people of the State have a right to know. They will not gain any information from this year's Democratic platform. That platform contains the suspicious profession that our opponents believe in the 'reasonable regulation by the State of public service corporations.' What does this mean? Reasonable, for instance, in the eyes of Judge Parker and Mr. Sheehan's clients, or reasonable from the standpoint of the State?

His Attack on Grady.

"Again, Mr. Dix on Wednesday accepted his nomination in a speech in which he laid down certain professions as to his conduct while in office. Let us take them up and compare his professions with his practice so far as we know it. He was strong on professions against corruption. He promised that if he became Governor he would 'turn the searchlight on and drive the black horse cavalry out of business.'

"Simultaneously with this brave announcement something was happening in the City of New York. Senator Tom Grady, who took a tearful farewell of his Albany activities last Spring when Gov. Hughes was making those activities rather unfruitful, was quietly being renominated to the Senate. What changed Grady's mind? Why is he going back to Albany, and what does Dix think of it? What should he think of it in connection with the 'black horse cavalry?'

"Dix, in his speech of acceptance, quotes from Grover Cleveland, and Mr. Dix has been compared by his admiring supporter, The Evening Post, with Grover Cleveland. Twenty-seven years ago Grover Cleveland, in the interest of good government, demanded of John Kelly, the then boss of Tammany Hall, that Tom Grady should not be returned to the Legislature. There was no doubt in Mr. Cleveland's mind as to Grady's character or influence in the Legislature. He wrote to Kelly:

> I am anxious that Mr. Grady should not be returned to the Senate. I do not wish to conceal the fact that my personal comfort and satisfaction are involved in this matter, but I know that good legislation, based on a pure desire to promote the best interests of the people and improvement in legislative methods, is also deeply involved

"Why is Grady now going back to the Legislature, the leader of his party, and what is Mr. Dix going to do about it?

Doubts Dix's Sincerity.

"Is Grady going back now to assist in the rout of the Black Horse Cavalry? Will Grady lead the charge against those redoubtable horsemen, himself riding a milk-white charger, Tim Sullivan on his right and Jim Frawley on his left? Or will Mr. Dix follow the example of Grover Cleveland and try to exclude him from the Legislature? The public would like to know, in order to be able to judge the sincerity of Mr. Dix's profession.

"Remember that Grady and his Tammany associates furnished five of the nine votes in favor of Alids at the time when the Republican Party was cleaning out its own Black Horse Cavalry. Remember Grady's conduct all through the Alids inquiry, where he acted as chief counsel for the defense on the floor of the Senate. Is such a profession by Mr. Dix anything but pure bombast, in the light of these associates? What a lurid light it casts on the plank of the platform on which he stands demanding a 'virtuous Democratic Legislature.'

"Again, Mr. Dix's speech contained an eloquent paragraph on the tariff. Now, the tariff is not a State issue, and I should be willing to concede that Mr. Dix, as Governor, would have no occasion to put his professions into practice; but, having made them, the people of the State have a right to judge him by their sincerity.

"As his friends are fond of telling us, he is a business man, a paper manufacturer in Washington County. He is the President of the Iroquois Pulp and Paper Company and a Director in the Standard Wall Paper Company.

"His friend and business partner, W. A. Huppuch, is the vice president of both these companies. Mr. Huppuch, on Mr. Dix's resignation, became the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Huppuch for a High Tariff.

"Now, in November, 1908, when the revision of the tariff was under consideration by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, this Standard Wall Paper Company took a position on the question of tariff reduction which the people of the state are likely to be interested in. There was an existing tariff of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem on wall paper—its product. The Ways and Means Committee, as our Democratic friends now insist, was under pledge to revise this tariff downward on the demand of the American people. They were having hearings for the purpose in Washington.

"Did Mr. Dix or Mr. Hupuch then insist that they should do this duty? No, their company, the Standard Wall Paper Company, wrote a letter on the 11th of November, 1908, to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, asking that this duty on wall paper should be raised, and they joined in a concerted effort of the wall paper manufacturers to have the duty of twenty-five per cent. raised to a minimum of thirty-five per cent. and a maximum of forty-five per cent. The company's letter is signed by Mr. Huppuch himself. The letter is to be found on page 6,253, Vol. VI., Tariff Hearings by the Committee on Ways and Means of the Sixtieth Congress.

"Can the tariff professions of a man be taken seriously who comes before the people with his feet still soiled from wallowing in the trough?

"Revision by the Democrats, as demanded by Mr. Dix, seems to be the old system of downward revision for everybody else and upward revision for himself.

"Again Mr. Dix is loud in his denunciation of Republican extravagance and in his demand for a return to Democratic economy, but he does not specify a single item as one in which there has been waste, or in which the expenditure can be reduced. I call upon him as a business man for such a specification. I ask the electors also, to remember that what he proposes to substitute for the extravagance of Governor Hughes is the economy of Tammany Hall.

Contrasts Expenditures.

"The Democratic party calls attention to the great increase in State expenditures during Republican administration. Between 1898 and 1910 there was such an increase of 66 per cent.; as I shall be prepared to show practically every dollar of this was justifiable and to be accounted for by the legitimate growth of the State's activities in government and by a necessary increase in the efficiency of State administration.

"But, during the same time, the city's expenses increase 110 per cent. This would not indicate any gain in economy by turning the conduct of the State government over to Tammany Hall, which has been administering the city.

"Again, it has been the practice of the State, under Gov. Hughes, to pay for all permanent additions to its plant out of current income. Whenever a new hospital or asylum is built, it is paid for out of the current income of the State during the period of construction. No bonds are issued, except for the few great improvements of canal and highways, and then under the direction of the people by popular vote. On the other hand, it has been the practice of Tammany the city to issue city stock in payment of current expenses. City stock has been issued for soap, for labor, for riding whips, for music on the recreation piers, for the expenses of the celebration in opening the Williamsburg Bridge."

In criticising the Democrats for sidetracking Justice Edward B. Whitney, a Democrat, "in favor of a political henchman," Mr. Stimson asked:

"Was Whitney turned down because he had won for the people of the City of New York the benefit of 80-cent gas? Was he turned down because of his services on the east side in favor of the tenement house law or his services to the whole state in defense of the public service law, or was he turned down because for over a year he has made an able, upright, and intelligent Judge?"

Continuing, Mr. Stimson said:

1912 Not the Issue.

"Our opponents are seeking to interject an issue which in no way forms a part of the questions upon which the electors of this State will vote at the coming election. They seek to interject the issue of new Nationalism and the question of the candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidency in 1912. They are seeking to deceive Republican voters into anticipating the hand of time by two years and into believing that we are now engaged in the nominating convention of 1912.

"Now, it has been my privilege during the past four years to serve under the Administrations of both President Roosevelt and President Taft, and I have never found the slightest difficulty in performing my duty to either with absolute loyalty to the other. The hearty support of President Taft, no less than that of Mr. Roosevelt, attends my candidacy now.

"My position is this: I agree with President Taft (and I say it with his authority) that this New York campaign has nothing whatever to do with the nomination of a Republican candidate for President in 1912 or with the adoption of a policy changing the fundamental structure of the Government, as charged by the Democratic platform, although I agree with President Taft that, if the cunning plan of our opponents is successful it may have a great deal to do with the election of the Republican candidate in 1912, whoever he may be.

"If President Taft has no fear as to the effect of this campaign upon the question of nominations or platform, I do not think that our opponents, Judge Parker or Mr. Dix, need charge their consciences in respect to it.

"It is the old story of a man with a bad case trying to divert the issue and abusing the counsel of the other side, but I do not believe that Mr. Dix and his advisers will succeed in beguiling voters with the hysteria about new Nationalism away from the real issue of old Tammanyism."

What Seth Low Said.

In opening the meeting ex-Mayor Low also referred to the Roosevelt influence in the campaign.

"Already the campaign of the opposition is a campaign of false pretenses," said he. "To-night I have time to speak only of one of them. The hopelessness of the Democratic cause as to the actual issues of the campaign is attested by the efforts that are being made to make Mr. Roosevelt's personality the dominant issue. The Democratic candidate for Governor has gone so far as to say, without mentioning his name, that Theodore Roosevelt is a public enemy. If that is to be the issue I welcome it. Fellow-citizens of the State of New York are you prepared to justify by your votes this year such a conclusion by his enemies?"

Job Hedges made one of his characteristic humorous speeches, and treated the Roosevelt issue with ridicule.

STIMSON IN BROOKLYN.

Crowd Waits Late in the Academy to Hear Him Repeat Carnegie Hall Talk.

The Republican Campaign Committee of Kings County formally opened the campaign last night by a mass meeting which almost filled the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, a meeting which had Job Hedges for its humor, State Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss for its serious business talk, Walter M. Chandler for its spellbinding, and Mr. Stimson as its headliner. Timothy L. Woodruff presided, and well after 10 o'clock introduced Mr. Stimson, who delivered the same speech he had made earlier in the evening at Carnegie Hall, with this addition:

"In the close or his speech of acceptance Mr. Dix turns upon the leader for our party in this State, and what is the language that he uses? By implication, by direct implication he calls him a public enemy, by express terms he calls him an apostle of discord, an agent of destruction. Think of the nerve of it! This upstart nominee of Charles F. Murphy! This representative of the Parker-Sheehan and Wall Street democracy calling Theodore Roosevelt a public enemy! [Applause.] Theodore Roosevelt, the ex-President, who at the present day the great bulk of American people have a greater confidence in his services and integrity than any President since Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] Will the people of the State of New York trust government to reckless hands like that?"

Mr. Stimson apologized for the lateness of his arrival by laying it to the exceptional enthusiasm which had been shown at the Manhattan meeting. It was very late, however, and in the course of his speech the audience began to trickle away.

The speakers of the evening were united in their scorn of the idea of Tammany Hall doing any house-cleaning, and in their apprehension as to the fate of the barge canal and the public utilities idea in the hands of Tammany-led men.

It was about the part that Theodore Roosevelt should play in men's minds that they all seemed to be talking in different directions, the while Mr. Woodruff kept well away from the subject. Job Hedges devoted the greater part of his talk to assuring everybody that there was nothing in "this king business," but he said it with reservations.

"I can be with Roosevelt this year," he declared, "but I give you my word of honor, if, after this campaign, there is any of this king business that gets to the surface, watch me."

Mr. Stimson assured the audience that 1912 was not the issue, but that wasn't what the audience wanted to hear, as they showed when Mr. Chandler shook a long finger at them and cried:

"I for one accept the Roosevelt issue and predict that we will win on it."

That was when the audience cheered till it was black in the face and waved its flags with an enthusiasm evinced at no other time in the course of the evening.

STIMSON'S UP-STATE TOUR

To Start Early Monday Morning—He Will Speak Until Nov. 3.

Candidate Stimson's up-State itinerary was completed yesterday by the Republican campaign managers. He will leave at 1 o'clock on Monday morning over the Erie in a special car. His speaking schedule follows:

Monday—Port Jervis, Middletown, Goshen, Warwick, Chester, Montgomery, and Newburg.

Tuesday, Oct. 18, he speaks in Ulster and Delaware Counties and Kingston at night, leaving Kingston after the meeting and going to Owego, Candor, Ithaca, Cortland, and Syracuse Oct. 19.

Oct. 20—From Syracuse to Palmyra, Lyons, Clyde, Port Byron, Reedsport, and Auburn.

Oct. 21—Canandaigua, Seneca Falls, Waterloo, and Geneva.

Oct. 22—Penn Yan, Honeoye Falls, Batavia, and Buffalo.

Oct. 24—Attica, Mount Morris or Dansville, and Hornell.

Oct. 25—Wellsville, Olean, Salamanca, Randolph, and Jamestown.

Oct. 26—Niagara Falls, Lockport, Middleport, Albion, Rockport, and Rochester.

Oct. 27—Phoenix, Fulton, Oswego, and Watertown.

Oct. 28—Gouverneur, Canton, Potsdam, Malone, Saranac Lake, and Plattsburg.

Oct. 29—Ticonderoga, Whitehall, Glens Falls, Cohoes, and Troy.

Nov. 2 and 3—Utica, Schenectady, and Albany, Hudson Valley and Mohawk Valley.

Secretary Frederick Schneider and Lucius Bonheur, Treasurer of the German-American League, called at the Stimson headquarters in the Manhattan Hotel yesterday and assured Felix Frankfurter, who is in charge there, that the organization will support the Republican State ticket this year.

A non-partisan movement for the support of Mr. Stimson, in which Norman Hapgood, George W. Alger, Hamilton Holt, Raymond V. Ingersoll, Michael J. [illegible] of the Letter Carriers' Union, [illegible] Cotton, and other Independents [illegible] is now under formation, [illegible] announcement made at the [illegible] quarters.

WELLMAN PREPARES AGAIN FOR A START

Crew Kept Standing by the Airship in Case Winds Continue Favorable To-day.

WEATHER RIGHT LAST NIGHT

If It Holds, the Breeze Will Be Most Favorable for Getting Away on Transatlantic Trip, Aviator Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 14.—For the second time since the work of preparation on the Wellman-Vaniman airship America was completed, two weeks ago, the crew was ordered to quarters to-night in the hope of finding it possible to make a daylight start to-morrow morning. Navigating Officer Murray Simon was put in temporary command, Mr. Wellman and Mr. Vaniman spending the night at the Hotel Chalfonte, where they will be called if in Mr. Simon's judgment there is a fair chance to launch the America in the morning on her transatlantic trip, on which wireless messages will be sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES, The London Daily Telegraph, and The Chicago Herald.

The winds off the ocean which began to blow on Wednesday noon died down to-day, and were followed by light southerly winds, which would make just the kind of cruising Mr. Wellman has been waiting for.

His bulletin from Weather Director Moore this afternoon did not promise much for the next few hours, but intimated that a change for the better off the Grand Banks might be looked for soon. Mr. Wellman immediately telegraphed for supplementary bulletins to be sent throughout the night, and told the members of his crew that his plans in the morning would depend largely upon the latest bulletins from Washington. In a statement on the outlook made at 9 o'clock to-night Mr. Wellman said:

"The manning of the airship at daylight is simply carrying out our policy of keeping ready for any favorable chance to get away. It must not be construed as an announcement of an intention to get away. We will do that not one minute before the conditions justify it, and such conditions cannot be predicted in advance."

"With the policemen and firemen who have agreed to come at daylight if called, we can hold the America down to do the work necessary outside of the hangar in a wind blowing eight miles an hour or under that. Such a wind is blowing to-night from the South, and if it is still blowing at daylight, it will be a most favorable kind of a wind. Conditions are becoming better generally over the Atlantic, and if they are not good enough by to-morrow, it is very likely they will be by Sunday.

"The America was weighed up to-day and her load adjusted to her lifting capacity, until nothing remains except to push her out of the balloon shed when the signal is given. That work should not require more than fifteen minutes, and the delay outside to shackle on the equilibrator and the life boat should not be over thirty seconds or a minute. Four men have been trained to be especially rapid in their work on the equilibrator shackles."

The work of adjusting the America's load occupied Chief Engineer Vaniman and his staff until late to-night. They had to take some of the gasoline from the main tank to lighten up the ship after removing 1,500 gallons of water from the original supply provided, and reducing the food supplies to the minimum consistent with safety.

Mr Vaniman held a conference with Mayor Stoy to-night, at which final arrangements for the services of the policemen and firemen were perfected.

FLIES OVER CAPITAL, RISING FROM STREET

Continued from Page 1.

back to Benning, landing safely within the inclosure at the place from which he had started.

Accidents Mar Day's End.

But Grahame-White's day was to be marred by bad luck. It began when he got back to the exhibition grounds. The Farman biplane that had behaved so nicely in the two flights over town was the first to suffer. At a height of 200 feet the feed pipe became wrenched loose, broke, and brought the motor to a stop. The airman tried to glide to earth the moment his propellers ceased to work, but encountered a gust of wind that he was unable to negotiate and came to the ground with more suddenness than grace, landing on his left plane. The machine was wrecked, but the aviator was unhurt.

Then Grahame-White changed to his Blériot monoplane, and in just one hour from the time of the first accident again came to grief after tearing through two fences. Grahame-White escaped from the crippled airship quite unhurt and announced that he expected to fly again to-morrow with a machine built of the uninjured parts of the two aeroplanes he had driven to-day.

LE BLANC FLIES FAST MILE.

Covers St. Louis Course in 53 Seconds—Will Be in International Race.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 14.—Alfred Le Blanc, who is to pilot the French balloon Isle de France in the international balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett Cup here next week, established to-day what is said to be a world's record for aeroplane speed over a measured course. With a Blériot monoplane Le Blanc made a mile in 53 seconds, incidentally setting an American speed record.

Le Blanc was among the first of the aviators to get away at Kinloch Field to-day. Following an exhibition flight he sent his machine over the marked course and negotiated several speedy miles, one in 1:05 3-5 an danother in 1:07 3-5. Then he made his record.

J. Clifford Turpin of Dayton, Ohio, in a Wright machine, attempted to beat the American endurance record of 3 hours 11 minutes 55 seconds, made here by A. L. Welsh of Washington, D. C., last Tuesday. Turpin failed, after having been in the air 1 hour 28½ minutes. A faulty gasoline feed on his engine made it necessary for him to descend.

Balloonists from five nations are here to take part in the international balloon race. The meet will be the second in St. Louis, the first having been in October, 1907. The trophy then was won by Oscar Erbsloeh of Germany, who since was killed in a balloon accident.

Among the aeronauts are: France—Walter Le Munn, Rheims; Jaques Faure, Ernest G. Schuerolok, Pierre Gasnier, and Alfred Le Blanc, Paris; Switzerland—Lieut. Col. Schaeck, Capt. E. Messmer, C. A. Balig, Lieut. E. Laubscher, Lieut. A. Davall, and Paul Armbruster, Berne; Germany—Capt. Hugo von Abercron, August Blanoiserts, Hans Gericke, and Lieut. Vogt; United States—Cortlandt Field Bishop, Allan R. Hawley, and Augustus Post, New York, and Lieut. Frank S. Lahm, Washington, D. C.

The James Gordon Bennett Trophy now is held by Alfred Mix, an American.

The German aeronauts brought three balloons with them—the Germany, Düsseldorf, and Hamburg. The two latter were used in the international race in 1907.

Aeroplanist Falls with Passenger.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 14.—Lieut. Piotrovsky, who made a successful flight with a passenger in a Blériot monoplane from this city to Kronstadt on Oct. 5, attempted a return trip to-day, but fell soon after ascending to a height of 110 feet. The Lieutenant's face was torn, but his passenger escaped unharmed. The machine was wrecked.

TO DEFEND AVIATION CUP.

Many Americans Will Be Entered in Belmont Park Meet.

At the headquarters of the international aviation tournament yesterday encouraging news was received from American aviators, indicating that the contingent which will defend the international trophy will be a very strong one. Word was received from the Wright brothers that four of their best aviators, Brookins, Johnstone, Moxsey, and Turpin, had all qualified for licenses, and would start for New York with their machines early next week.

Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin sent this telegram from Iowa City, to Cortlandt F. Bishop: "Smashed my machine, but I am O. K. Leaving for New York. Will enter for tournament." It is understood that Capt. Baldwin has another fast machine somewhere on the Hempstead Plain and that he intends to use this machine in the tournament.

J. Armstrong Drexel, who arrived on the Cunarder Lusitania Thursday night, gave as his opinion that the international trophy would remain in this country for another year. Like many of the other aviators and experts, he expressed great doubt as to what the high-powered monoplanes would be able to accomplish in sustained flight.

Glenn H. Curtiss, who won the international aviation trophy in France last year, called at the headquarters yesterday and talked over with the Aviation Committee the question of his entry as one of the cup defenders. Curtiss stated that he was amply equipped with machines, and that at least three of his aviators would be prepared to enter for the main events at the Belmont Park meeting.

As the winner of the trophy, Mr. Curtiss has been offered by the Aero Club of America the privilege of entering the international contest without taking part in the elimination trials for the selection of the American team. He was undecided yesterday as to whether he would avail himself of this offer or enter one of his aviators in the elimination contest. His decision will be given to the committee to-day.

Tod Shriver reported that he has nearly recovered from his recent injuries and will be able to enter the lists and do his part toward defending the trophy. John B. Moissant spent the day at Belmont Park yesterday, and will assemble one of his Blériots and begin flying there probably this afternoon.

James Radley of the English team, who damaged his machine on Thursday, reported last night that a new propeller would be secured and that the other woodwork had been repaired, and that the motor was in shape and he would probably be flying again by Monday or Tuesday.

NEW STATE COMMITTEEMEN.

Democrats Fill Four Vacancies—Huppuch After Campaign Funds.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee yesterday Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, Charles N. Bulger of Oswego, State Senator William A. Gardner of Amsterdam, and A. C. Zabriskie of Dutchess County were appointed to fill four vacancies on the State Executive Committee, caused by the resignations of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Charles N. Norris, John J. Kennedy, and Joseph A. Kellogg.

William S. Rodie of New York, who was campaign manager for Alton B. Parker when he ran for President in 1906, was appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee, and will help State Chairman Winfield A. Huppuch in the present campaign. Mr. Huppuch announced that an appeal for campaign funds would be sent to people all over the State. Business men particularly will be asked to contribute money for the election of John A. Dix and the other candidates on the Democratic ticket.

The Speaker's Bureau has prepared Mr. Parker's schedule for eight consecutive days beginning next Monday. It is as follows: Oct. 17, Olean; Oct. 18, Elmira; Oct. 19, Binghamton; Oct. 20, Ithaca; Oct. 21, Auburn; Oct. 22, Troy; Oct. 24, Utica. Thomas M. Osborne will speak with Mr. Parker at Auburn and Edward Lazansky, candidate for Secretary of State, will speak with him at Troy.

RENAME SENATOR FRAWLEY.

Tammany Nominates Him at Twentieth District Convention.

Senator James J. Frawley was renominated by Tammany Hall at the Twentieth District Senatorial Convention last night. His name was placed in nomination by Daniel Cohalan, and it was seconded by Congressman Francis Burton Harrison. In the last session of the Legislature Frawley voted against direct primaries and other of the so-called Hughes reforms, and his action so stirred up the Citizens' Union that it will enter his district and fight against his re-election. To further this plan there is a scheme on foot whereby the Republican and Hearst candidate will fuse.

John Godfrey Saxe, a member of the law firm of Worcester, Williams & Saxe of 30 Broad Street, was nominated by the Democrats last night in the Seventeenth Senatorial District. He is a grandson of John Godfrey Saxe, the poet. He is the author of a treatise on election law which is considered an authority by the legal profession of the State. He has already been nominated by the Independence League.

In the Nineteenth District the Democrats nominated Max Solomon, a lawyer of 5 Beekman Street, for the Senate, and in the Eighteenth District Henry W. Pollock, a lawyer of 309 Broadway.

MORE INDORSE WHITNEY.

Justice Now Has the Backing of the Citizens' Union.

The Citizens' Union has come out for Justice Edward B. Whitney, the Republican and Independence League candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. Justice Whitney, who is a Democrat, and who holds by appointment from Gov. Hughes the place for which he has been nominated, was turned down by Tammany Hall in favor of former Corporation Counsel John J. Delany.

The Union is collecting signatures to petitions for the nomination of Justice Whitney in the independent column.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Nominations Made Last Night at Adjourned District Sessions.

At an adjourned Republican Assembly District Convention held last night these nominations were made:

District.	Nominee.	District.	Nominee.
11th	John L. Henry	30th	*Peter Donovan
12th	Henry A. Goldel	32d	William Wachtal
16th	Joseph Lasser	33d	William Bruddick
24th	Samuel C. Shim	35th	Robert D. Ireland

*Renominated.

Several of the nominees had been chosen previously by the Hearst Independence League. William Donovan, who has been renominated after serving one term creditably, defeated Percy Nagle's man, Louis Cuvillier, in a strong Democratic district last year. This year Cuvillier is again the Democratic nominee.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Congressional District held a convention at 158 East 116th Street last night and nominated Samuel Bell Thomas, a lawyer, of 208 Broadway.

The Republicans of the Twentieth Senatorial District at a convention, held at the same address, nominated Julius H. Reiter, a lawyer of 320 Broadway, for the Senate.

Nominated for Congress.

New York, Thirty-second District—Henry G. Danforth, Republican.

Massachusetts, First District—Edward M. Lewis, Democrat.

Massachusetts, Fifth District—James H. Carmichael, Democrat.

Register To-day.

Registration places for the November election will be open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote. If you enroll when you register, you can vote at [illegible] party's primaries next year.

BROKERS' FIRMS FAIL IN A STRONG MARKET

Latham, Alexander & Co. Make an Assignment—Receiver for Minzesheimer & Co.

A. O. BROWN CROWD IN FIRST

Long Under the Eye of the Stock Exchange Authorities—Minzesheimer & Co. Owe $1,750,000.

After the close of the market yesterday Wall Street heard of two failures. Coming after a period of substantial rises in prices and at the close of an unusually strong market, the Street was taken by surprise, more especially as both houses bore names of old establishments in the Street.

The firms which failed are Latham, Alexander & Co. and Charles Minzesheimer & Co.

Latham, Alexander & Co. have been known in the Street for a generation as a quiet, steady house with a large out-of-town clientele, although since the death of John C. Latham, the head of the firm, in August, 1909, it had been believed that the business was in process of winding up. Charles Minzesheimer & Co. had a standing of forty years in the Street, and up to a year or so ago was an important and active house.

In the course of looking up the financial position of Latham, Alexander & Co. it developed that it is really not the old concern favorably known to the Street, but merely in effect a trade name passed on to Thomas G. Gaylord by his sister, the widow of the late head of the firm. Latham, Alexander & Co., as managed by Mr. Gaylord, has no membership either in the Stock Exchange or the Cotton Exchange, although its offices in 43 Exchange Place announce that it deals in "Cotton, Stocks, and Bonds."

Thomas G. Gaylord was the Cincinnati manager for the firm of A. O. Brown & Co., which made a sensational failure in the Summer of 1908 after trying vainly to extricate itself from a short position by flooding the market in a Saturday short session with orders totaling nearly 2,000,000 shares on both sides of the market. Mr. Gaylord was one of the large creditors of the firm.

E. F. Buchanan in It.

Another interesting development of the assignment was the publicity it brought to the fact that E. F. Buchanan, former managing partner of A. O. Brown & Co., and other old associates in the Brown office have been leading spirits in the business done under the Latham, Alexander & Co. trade name.

The business that Gaylord and Buchanan have been doing in the offices labeled Latham, Alexander & Co. has been closely watched by the authorities of the Stock Exchange and the Cotton Exchange. Unless some one on each Exchange was splitting commissions, the authorities could not see where the returns were to come from, since commissions received from customers would have to be paid out for the execution of their orders on the Exchange.

Very little local business was attempted in the New York offices of Latham, Alexander & Co., but the trade name was used with effect out of town. Much of the business in cotton which the firm has been credited with getting in the past few months came from the South, and a large office was maintained at Atlanta, Ga., from which business was carried on with New York over the public wires, in itself an expensive and unusual proceeding for a brokerage house.

The assignment of the Latham, Alexander & Co. business was made by Thomas G. Gaylord to Frank A. Gaynor. Gaylord announced that he was sole owner of the business and the firm style. He stated that he had $200,000 available capital. Frank A. Gaynor's name appears on the Latham-Alexander offices, and ne has a private office inside next to that of Mr. Gaylord. He refused yesterday to discuss the failure, pleading that he had only just been called in and knew nothing about the business. Mr. Gaylord could not be found. Because the firm has no exchange memberships the failure did not affect the Stock Exchange or the Cotton Exchange.

The original firm of Latham, Alexander & Co. was established in 1869. John C. Latham's membership on the Exchange dates from 1895. His seat has never been transferred, and still stands in his name in the Stock Exchange directory. The old firm was reputed to have a capital of about $1,000,000 behind it. Its affairs were liquidated. Charles Fraser, the surviving partner when the firm was wound up after John C. Latham's death, opposed the transfer of the name as a trade name to Gaylord.

Minzesheimer's Failure.

Charles Minzesheimer & Co. of 24 Broad Street made their assignment yesterday to Bainbridge Colby, and Edward G. Benedict was named receiver in a petition in bankruptcy filed against the firm in behalf of three creditors with aggregate claims of $2,610. The receiver's bond was fixed at $50,000. The firm's assignee was still in charge of its affairs last night. Mr. Colby gave $1,750,000 as the approximate amount of the estimated liabilities of the firm, while its assets, he said, probably amounted to $1,250,000.

The firm was established about forty years ago by Charles Minzesheimer. He was an active figure in Stock Exchange circles and at one time was one of the Governors of the Exchange. He retired from the firm and from active business thirteen years ago and his son, the late C. C. Minzesheimer, became the head of the firm and its Stock Exchange member. In the Spring of this year Herbert A. Rosenfeld and Allan F. Cohn, both members of the Stock Exchange, were taken into the firm, and for a time it had three Stock Exchange members, C. C. Minzesheimer died on May 4 this year, and now the only Exchange seat held by the firm is that of Mr. Cohn. The other members of the firm since the death of C. C. Minzesheimer are Arthur W. Joseph, Frank Maguire, and Herbert A. Rosenfeld.

The firm conducted a general Stock Exchange business, and in addition had some interests in Western mining properties, among them the United Greenwater Company and the Nevada Smelting and Mines Corporation. Neither of these nor other mining stocks, however, Mr. Colby said last night, constituted a very important part of the firm's business, and stocks of these companies were included in the firm's assets only to a relatively light amount, he thought. The firm's assets include, he said, securities of undoubted value and some others the value of which could not be as easily estimated.

Affected by Partner's Death.

The death of C. C. Minzesheimer resulted in the withdrawal of some of his interest in the firm, which was large, and the impression prevailed last evening that the firm's difficulties arose in considerable measure from the necessity of a readjustment following the death of its chief partner.

Mr Colby said that the failure was in no way due to any unusual factor in the firm's affairs and that it had no outstanding speculative commitments. It had been found, he said, that the business done by the firm did not justify its continuance, and it had been decided to suspend, with a view to resuming under new conditions.

The firm, besides its main office at 24 Broad Street, maintained a branch office in Chicago and two uptown offices, one at 9 East Fifty-fifth Street and the other at 795 Broadway.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—A branch of Charles Minzesheimer & Company, at 185 LaSalle Street, in this city, had been credited with doing an average business. News of the failure came as a surprise to local Manager Liebermann.

INDORSEMENTS FOR SALE.

Chairman of Hearst Party in Brooklyn Investigating the Report.

Stories of trafficking in Independence League indorsements have been in circulation in political circles in Brooklyn for several days, and it was said last night that the leaders of the organization in the city might be asked to investigate the tales. William J. Taylor, the Chairman of the County Committee of the League in Brooklyn, said last evening that he had heard some of the talk about deals for the support of the league, but had been unable to find any proof of the truth in the gossip. He regarded the stories as exaggerations, but said he would immediately inquire into any complaint of such a practice that might be made. If it should be established that any one connected with the league had sought to sell an indorsement he would be at once expelled from the organization and punished otherwise.

According to the talk among politicians in Brooklyn in certain districts, men who professed to be in a position to swing the vote have been dickering with Democratic and Republican patriots eager to serve their country in the capacity of statesmen, offering league "indorsements" to the highest bidders.

"At this time each year," said Chairman Taylor, "such stories as these set afloat. We have looked into the tales that have come to us, but have found none to have foundation in fact. Of course, if we find that any such thing has been done the league will repudiate any such bargain, and the unprincipled person who would thus sell out his party will be severely dealt with."

BIG SCANDAL LATENT IN GARDNER'S ARREST

Continued from Page 1.

Mr. Bruce appealed to his State pride as a former Senator, but the appeal was in vain.

Gardner Laughs a Defiance.

Then Mr. Bruce told Gardner that he would be indicted and brought back, unless he agreed to come voluntarily. Gardner laughed at the threat, and Mr. Bruce signaled to Chief of Police Day of Scranton, and the arrest was made.

District Attorney Whitman started for Scranton at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, just as Mr. Bruce boarded a train for New York, leaving Isadore J. Kresel in charge at Scranton. Several times yesterday Mr. Whitman was in communication with his office at the Criminal Courts Building over the long-distance telephone. It was feared for a while that Mr. Foelker would not appear before the Grand Jury before it adjourned for the day. In such an event Gardner would have had a good chance for release, for he was held in $10,000 bail in Scranton to appear in twenty-four hours. Had there been no indictment here yesterday the necessary extradition papers could not have been obtained until next week. Gov. White was preparing to leave Albany for Syracuse, when Mr. Bruce reached him over the long-distance telephone, and the Governor agreed to sign the extradition papers in Syracuse, provided the necessary proofs were placed in his hands.

Fearing that Gov. Stuart of Pennsylvania might not be at the Harrisburg Capitol when the copy of the indictment got there, Mr. Bruce, acting with Mr. Whitman, also communicated with Gov. Stuart by telephone, and was assured that a messenger with the indictment would find him in the Capitol this morning.

Known as an Albany Lobbyist.

Those who know Gardner well say that after his term as State Senator expired he came to be known as the late Senator McCarren's ward man, that he was commonly known as a lobbyist at Albany. Some business seemed to require his presence at the State Capitol whenever the Legislature was in session. He was seen many times with Mr. Foelker while the race-track gambling legislation was pending.

Just after the race track bills were lost by the deadlock in the Senate in the Spring of 1908, Gardner and Foelker left the Senate chamber together and were followed by a newspaper man to one of the Albany hotels. They took a seat in the café. The reporter sat at the next table. The reporter was known to Gardner. After a few minutes' talk Foelker and Gardner left the place.

Gardner's domestic troubles are known to most of his acquaintances. It was not long after the racing bills were passed by the special session that Mrs. Gardner began proceedings for a divorce. She named Miss May Josephine Yerby, a former show girl in the "Dairymaids," as co-respondent. At that time Miss Yerby was a stenographer in Gardner's law office, she having quit the stage. Mrs. Gardner obtained her divorce.

Gardner married Miss Yerby last month. She is now in Scranton with her husband.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—D. J. Flood of the New York District Attorney's office came to Albany to-night with an application to Gov. White for a requisition on Gov. Stewart of Pennsylvania for the return to New York of Senator Frank J. Gardner of Brooklyn. Gov. White left early this afternoon for Syracuse to register for election. Mr. Flood left here later for Syracuse, accompanied by Pardon Clerk John Waldron of the Executive Department force, who planned to have the papers ready for the Governor's signature when the train arrived there at 11:35 P. M.

GARDNER MAKING A FIGHT.

Out on Habeas Corpus and Next on $10,000 Bail—Wears Jaunty Air.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 14.—Frank J. Gardner, who was arrested in this city last night, charged with attempting to bribe a member of the New York State Senate while the Hughes anti-racing legislation was pending in 1907, obtained his release to-night on $10,000 bail. The bond was furnished by the Title Guarantee and Surety Company of this city soon after the arrival in the city of Attorney Henry Goldsmith of New York. It is believed that Goldsmith indemnified the surety company. The bail is for Gardner's appearance before Judge Newcomb to-morrow morning for final disposition of the habeas corpus proceedings begun this morning.

Gardner contends that he was arrested without due process of law in that no warrant had been issued for him in New York. He is confident that he will be formally discharged at to-morrow morning's hearing. If he is he will be rearrested and remanded to jail to await the issuance of extradition papers on the indictment returned to-day. Gardner says he is not worried and wears a jaunty air.

"They have nothing on me," he declared, "but they've got an election on their hands and they seem to think it would have a good political effect if I were to return now and testify before the graft committee. I have been approached with offers of immunity, but I scorned them and remained right here in Scranton, where they could get me any time they could get anything on me. Furthermore, I have been in New York several times and made no attempt to keep under cover."

Gardner has been in Scranton for several months in the interest of a Long Island development company. He has occupied an office in the Miller Building, in Spruce Street, with Charles W. Shank.

After his arrest last night Mr. Shank routed Judge Newcomb out of bed at 2 o'clock this morning. The court issued a writ of habeas corpus and it went to a Deputy Sheriff for service on Superintendent of Police Day, to whose

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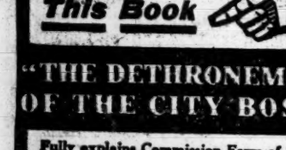

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CHEERS ARE OFTEN LACKING

Audiences Receive Silently Some of the Colonel's Best Phrases—Will Return to This City To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—In a mad, tumultous rush across the western half of the Southern Tier this afternoon Col. Roosevelt opened his part of the spellbinding for the Republican campaign. From Dunkirk to Elmira, through Fredonia, Jamestown, Salamanca, Wellsville, Hornell, and Corning, with numerous little stops for one-minute rear-platform talks, he rung the changes on the charge that Wall Street and Tammany have made an alliance for the control of New York State, and that it is a corrupt bargain between corrupt business and corrupt politics.

Everywhere he appealed for support for the Stimson ticket on the ground that the Republicans stand for decency and honesty and justice in business and in politics.

"We have smashed our machine," was his cry, "and crooked business knows that if it tries to deal with Republicans it must deal with the whole people of the State." There was no convention at Rochester, he declared, only a meeting of delegates to register the decree of Murphy, a decree formed after consultation with the representatives of crooked business in Wall Street. He assailed the newspapers of New York City constantly, especially THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Evening Post, and asserted that their editorial pages represented the interests of Wall Street.

"Murphy and his room at Rochester, No. 212," Col. Roosevelt made the catchword of all his talk. "Tammany and Wall Street," he shouted over and again, "want the people of the State to come to Room 212. Will you go? The Wall Street men are business men. They want the Governor and the Legislature of New York. They need them in their business."

Crowds Show Little Enthusiasm.

The crowds everywhere liked this talk. There were some real crowds during the day, too. The people of the western half of the Southern Tier certainly demonstrated that they were ready to come out to political meetings when Col. Roosevelt was the speaker. But they also showed something of the silence during the speaking manifested by the Indiana crowds yesterday. There were many times when the Colonel fired his hot shot about Room 212 and the alleged Wall Street-Tammany alliance without evoking the responsive yell that usually acknowledge that sort of campaign period.

In point of numbers and in show of enthusiasm for Col. Roosevelt himself the crowds in the Southern Tier equaled most if not all those that greeted him on his big Western trip, and that have received him in the South and West on this tour, but they have not yet worked up to the cheering pitch of campaign excitement. This is the opening of the fight in this section of the State, and the local campaign managers say that after the political pot has been set to boiling hotly there will be a great difference. It was admitted by those acquainted with the situation all down the line that at present there is no enthusiasm on the part of the Republican voters. The Republican leaders say, however, that the result of the Saratoga Convention has been accepted cheerfully and that there is no real dissatisfaction, although some of the old-timers are rather upset about the overthrow of the Old Guard, and that there will be no bolting of the ticket next month.

Fast Run After a Breakdown.

It was 11 o'clock when Col. Roosevelt reached Dunkirk, the first stop in New York. There had been a breakdown in the night which had delayed his train for about an hour, so that it missed the intended connection at Cleveland. A special engine was hitched on to the cars there and a fast run was made through to Dunkirk, making up some of the lost time. A fair-sized crowd was gathered about the station. The Colonel spoke from a stand erected in the public park to a crowd that began with about 2,000 people, including a great number of school children, and grew steadily throughout the speech until it numbered probably 3,500, with most of the children supplanted by workingmen from the neighboring shops.

Here Col. Roosevelt read the speech which he had prepared yesterday evening for use to-day, and which he followed throughout the afternoon. He had taken careful pains in its preparation, and for the first delivery of it was not willing to take the chances of variation that would have been almost inevitable if he had tried to speak off-hand. The crowd listened with close attention but no great show of enthusiasm, and there was comparatively little cheering or applause, although there were frequent cries of "We're with you, Teddy," and once there was a call for cheers for "the Saratoga platform and the candidates nominated on it," to which about half the crowd responded, with Col. Roosevelt leading. His speech follows:

Not a Party Fight, He Says.

"There never was a clearer issue than that involved in this contest in New York. It is in no sense a mere party fight, and we have a right to appeal to every man who prizes the honor of the State of New York and the good name of America to help us. We stand squarely for the elimination of special privileges, for the separation of business and politics, for honesty in public life; we stand for the rule of the people and for the prevention of the prostitution of politics to money-getting.

"Our opponents call themselves the Democracy of the State of New York, but they have no claim to use the name of any historic National party; and it is a libel on such Democrats of the past as Andrew Jackson to associate with the party to which he belonged this conscienceless alliance between Wall Street and Tammany Hall. They have a right to the support of every crooked politician and every crooked money getter, but they have no right to the support of a single honest business man, a single honest farmer, or a single honest wage worker.

"I ask you to look at the facts, not as we ourselves may repeat them, but as our opponents themselves admit them. The so-called Democratic Convention at Rochester, except in so far as that the members were allowed to meet and register the decrees of the boss of Tammany Hall, Mr. Murphy, was in no sense whatever a convention.

"Now you need not take my testimony for this; take the testimony of every Wall Street paper, all of which are now supporting Mr. Murphy's candidate. Before and during the convention, for instance, these same papers, (I will name them to you if you wish,) in describing what was occurring stated that Mr. Murphy held the convention in the hollow of his hand, that never before had there been a convention in which Tammany Hall was so absolutely in control, and they added that the most sinister feature of the occasion was that the streets were full of lobbyists and corporation attorneys, and that these men had reached Rochester before the delegates themselves. They also stated, truthfully, that all the candidates were going, hat in hand, not to the convention, but to Mr. Murphy.

"This was what these Wall Street papers stated before the convention. As a matter of fact, what actually occurred was even worse. The delegates to the convention really represented nobody, not even themselves. Mr. Murphy was everything. There was but one candidate before that convention who ventured to appeal for votes in the convention, and that was Mr. Sulzer, and he got only a score of votes. Not another candidate paid the slightest heed to the convention, but humbly accepted Mr. Murphy's fiat as final."

The Colonel declared that delegates were ordered to and from Murphy's room and carried out the orders. He again referred to the abasement which he said the candidates displayed, and added:

"Mr. Shepard, a man of education and position, has actually issued a card of thanks, expressing fervent gratitude to his supporters for the support they had given him. Where did they support him? Before the convention? Not at all; his name was not mentioned in the convention. It could only have been in some back room. They supported him before Mr. Murphy. And now all these men are humbly thanking the ruler of Tammany Hall, and loudly proclaiming their loyalty to his choice.

"It would be sufficiently ominous for the State if all that were threatened was the undisguised domination of Tammany Hall over the whole State. But this is not by any means all. It is hardly even half.

Attacks New York Newspapers.

"There are in New York certain newspapers which, in superficial qualities and views, differ from one another, but which are at one whenever the interests of Wall Street are in real danger. Sometimes the interests of Wall Street happen to be identical with the general business interests of the whole country, with the general interests of the people as a whole, so that the welfare of Wall Street and the welfare of the country coincide, and then these papers support the general welfare. Where Wall Street is neutral, these different papers follow their several bents. But in the present case the interests of those who desire to retain or to acquire special privileges do not coincide with the interests of the public, and the papers in question have all without hesitation sunk their minor preferences and prejudices and have followed Wall Street into the camp of Tammany Hall.

"Without regard to the fact that they have all been against Tammany in the past whenever only Tammany's interests were involved, they are now supporting Tammany with the heartiest enthusiasm. And why? Because Wall Street and Tammany have struck hands.

"And what does this mean? It means that the politicians who want favors from big business, either for their own personal advancement or to keep their political control, have joined in wholesouled alliance with those so-called business men who in their turn wish to control politics. Business men who seek to rise by their own industry do not want to control politics. There is but one reason that moves business men to control politics, and that is to make money, not by serving the public, but by swindling the public.

"The representatives of this kind of business are doing all in their power to elect the respectable and unimportant figurehead of Tammany Hall, because they do know him, and because the people do not know him. He was chosen precisely because he has no public record. He is not the issue, we can brush him aside, if elected he would be utterly powerless in the grip of his masters."

Stimson Hated and Feared.

He declared that Tammany and Wall Street were justified in fearing and hating "Harry" Stimson, because they estimated correctly the man who brought the Sugar Trust to justice. He asked if the public believed that the Sugar Trust was the only great trust which dreaded to see Stimson at the head of the State Government.

He answered by declaring that every unscrupulous corporation realized that it was of vital consequence not only to purses but as well to personal safety that "the man who convicted the Sugar Trust shall not be given the power to extract justice on a larger scale as Governor of New York. Every corrupt politician who uses or is used by big business men who have privileges to which they are not entitled, and every big business man who wishes to keep or to acquire these privileges which he ought not to have by the use of crookcd politicians is naturally against Stimson. The alliance of Tammany Hall and Wall Street against Stimson is entirely natural from their standpoint, but if the people allow themselves to be fooled by such an alliance, they will have themselves to thank for what will follow.

"These Bourbon reactionaries who, abandoning every prestige of principle, and acting only in the fancied interests of their own purses, and to protect fortunes gained by methods which they evidently fear to have examined, try to enthrone Tammany Hall as their special guardian and servant at Albany, will, if they have their way, only prepare for themselves a day of judgment. Unfortunately, in such a case, the judgment will fall not only on them but on others, for when judgment is deferred by evil methods it is only too apt to be attended by unwise and extreme severity when it does come.

"We are face to face with a desperate rally of the forces of organized privilege. They cannot defeat us in the end, and if they were able to defeat us temporarily it would merely mean that in the end they would find themselves treated by others with unwise harshness instead of with the strict justice which is all they have to fear from us, and which seemingly they fear beyond measure.

"We are now fighting for simple justice. We are fighting for the rule of the people against the most shameless combination of crooked politics and crooked finance that our State has seen since Tweed was driven from power, and we are not only fighting for the rights of the people, but we are fighting for the real interests of the very men of great wealth who in their rapacious shortsightedness wish to purchase absolute power in the present at the cost of untold damage to themselves and to the whole business community in the future."

From Dunkirk Col. Roosevelt went by automobile to Fredonia, where he first talked for a couple of minutes to the High School children and then spoke for eight minutes in front of the City Hall, the crowd numbering about a thousand.

A special train was waiting for him at the Erie station after the Fredonia speech, and he was hustled down to Falconer, making a couple of one-minute rear-platform talks on the way to Sinclairville and Gerry. At Falconer a crowd of 1,000 or more was at the station, but the Colonel did not speak. He jumped into a big automobile and was driven at top speed over to Jamestown.

Great Crowd at Jamestown.

This place furnished the star crowd of the day, with the possible exception of Elmira. It almost equaled in numbers that at Indianapolis yesterday, and it had more enthusiasm. There certainly were more than 20,000 people in the streets of Jamestown and jammed into the campus, and athletic field of the High School, and there were probably 25,000 of them. Although inclined to be quiet and attentive they were ready to yell on occasions. They missed some of the obvious applause catchers of the Colonel's talk, but they caught a good number of them, and responded with cheers and applause. They especially liked the often reiterated reference to Room 212.

"If my career, if my life means anything," he said, "it means that I never say on the stump anything I do not say in private, that I never say anything I don't believe, and that I don't make a promise unless I try to keep it. So I ask you to take my words at their face value when I speak to you."

At Salamanca, the next stop, Congressman Vreeland, who joined the train at Jamestown, introduced Col. Roosevelt as the man who was "neither afraid of the tigers that came from Africa nor the tigers that roam the jungles of Tammany, neither of machines that fly in the air nor of machines built by men for politics."

That caught the crowd and they gave the Colonel a hearty cheer of welcome. About half of the 6,000 population of Salamanca had gathered at the station. The speaking was in the park several squares away, and for a few minutes after the Colonel reached the stand he waited for the crowd to come up, and for some time after he began there was a stream of people running and out of breath, pouring into the park. Again Col. Roosevelt stuck to his text of Wall Street and Tammany, Murphy and Room 212, and frequently evoked cheers and applause. He spoke for about twenty minutes.

Had to Fight at Saratoga.

The first indoor meeting of the day was at Wellsville, which was reached about 6 o'clock. There Col. Roosevelt spoke in the Baldwin Theatre, which was crowded to the limit. He varied his line of attack by citing the questions so often asked of him in Europe last Spring regarding the danger that the corruption in this country might destroy what so many of his questioners regarded as the hope of genuine democracy throughout the world. With that preface he went at Tammany and Wall Street in the old way and for half an hour spoke to the most appreciative audience he had had.

It was at Wellsville that Col. Roosevelt made his most extended reference to the Saratoga Convention. He said it was an open convention in which all that any man got he had to fight for. "I led three fights myself," he said, "and in each of them I got some votes that were against me in the other two." He mentioned direct primaries for the first time, and after telling of the fight he had had to get the plank adopted, declared that any man who had since accepted that plank was as much entitled to support as if he had always been for it. This was taken as a reference to Assemblyman Jesse S. Phillips, one of the Old Guard leaders in the Legislature, and heretofore a strong opponent of direct primaries, who was on the platform.

At Hornell and Corning Col. Roosevelt spoke from the rear platform of his car, the train making a five-minute stop at each. At both places there were good crowds and a good deal of enthusiasm was shown.

Elmira brought the day's campaigning to a close with a great crowd. Here Col. Roosevelt left the train, while a great crowd cheered heartily, and made two speeches, one of more than half an hour's duration in the Opera House, which was the chief meeting place, and the other in the Mozart Theatre. The Opera House, which seats 8,000 people, was jammed, and so was the theatre. In all these places Col. Roosevelt followed the line he had marked out at Dunkirk. It was noticeable that all during the evening more enthusiasm was shown than during the day.

Buffalo Lawyer Kills Himself.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 14.—The body of Henry M. Platt, a lawyer of 515 Elliott Square, Buffalo, N. Y., was found yesterday in a log house on the outskirts of the city. There was a bullet hole in the man's temple, and a revolver with one chamber empty was lying near by. At a local hotel there was found a letter presumed to have been written by the man, in which he stated that there was nothing in the future for him.

Register To-day.

Registration places for the November election will be open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote. If you enroll when you register, you can vote at your party's primaries next year.

PRAISES DR. PARKHURST.

Minister Cites Him in Replying to Attack on Church's Negligence.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—At the closing session of the centennial celebration of the founding of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions here today Judge Alfred Colt of New London, Conn., criticised the backwardness of ministers in attacking civic evils. He said in part:

"I believe that nine-tenths of the ministers think that a man ought to be prepared for Heaven; so far as Heaven is concerned, the Church is a training school.

"I believe the ministers first ought to be converted. We ought to begin at the divinity school. I should teach that the work here is not only for a man's soul but for the body.

"I believe that when we have converted the ministers we ought to get at them and teach them that they must get at the people as they are and not as they want them to be. Until the ministers are converted the Church cannot convert the people. Our cities are rotten. Until the churches realize that it is their business to get right down to facts and find out why the cities won't be any cleaner."

The Rev. Dr. William T. McElveen of Evanston, Ill., replied to Judge Colt, saying:

"I take exception to a number of things you say, Judge Colt. I have heard a great deal about backward courts. I think there are a lot of statesmen who are mighty backward. I recall that the greatest municipal reform this country ever witnessed was inaugurated by a New York man, Charles H. Parkhurst, and he is a minister. We move a little farther West and we find Washington Gladden. When did Washington Gladden ever sound an uncertain note on any ethical, political, or moral reform?"

LONG-SOUGHT SLAYER DEAD.

Restelli, Who Killed Mother and Business Rival, a Suicide in Old Quarry.

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 14.—The body of Luigi Restelli, the Granite manufacturer, who shot and killed his aged mother and C. Henry Hardwick, a rival manufacturer, as well as wounding four other persons in this city last Summer, was found to-day in an abandoned quarry hole near the scene of one of his crimes by Policeman Milford of Quincy and Constable James R. Corey of Braintree, who have clung to the theory that Restelli had drowned himself in a quarry. The men have been spending their vacations searching for his body. To make death by drowning certain, Restelli had attached to himself two pneumatic bush hammers, weighing seventy-five pounds, and then had handcuffed his wrists together. The quarry hole in which the body was found is known as the Merrymount Quarry, an abandoned working in the North Common section of Quincy, and about 150 yards from the office of the Hardwick Quarry, where Hardwick was killed.

Two loaded revolvers were found in Restelli's belt. There was also a big sheath knife on the body.

In the weeks following the tragedies the police of numerous cities and towns from Newfoundland to New York State investigated reports that Restelli had been seen.

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The sale embraces De Luxe publications of many publishers, including **Bigelow Smith & Co., the Davos Press, Gebbie & Co., the Nottingham Society, the Chesterfield Society,** the latter two re-issuing De Luxe Sets of standard authors from the same plates formerly used by **John D. Morris Co.,** Philadelphia. These editions are those that have been widely advertised by us. You can now get **five or six sets at the price** paid the subscription agents for **one,** and it is an unequaled opportunity to secure fine books for your own library.

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FOSDICK FINDS GRAFT IN M'GUIRE'S OFFICE

Water Register of Brooklyn Is Under Charges and Cashier Cosgrove Has Been Removed.

LAXITY IN THE BOOKKEEPING

Cash Receipts Steadily Declining Since 1907—Cosgrove Accused of Peculations and McGuire and Deputy Cozier of Knowing of Them.

Charges were preferred against William R. McGuire, Water Register of Brooklyn, yesterday, as a result of an investigation of his office by Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick. It is believed that this is the beginning of a general shake-up in the Brooklyn division of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. John J. Cosgrove, a cashier in Register McGuire's office, has been removed, and William C. Cozier, Deputy Commissioner of the department, in charge in Brooklyn, resigned last week. Mr. Cozier and his friends say his resignation had nothing to do with the investigation.

Mr. McGuire has been Water Register of Brooklyn since January, 1899. He receives a salary of $4,000 a year. He was at one time a power in the Democratic organization in Kings County and the leader of the Sixth Assembly District.

Charges against the Register include carelessness and neglect. Commissioner Fosdick's report says that the accounts of the bureau give evidence of many errors and lax bookkeeping. Graver revelations are looked for. The receipts of the Register's Bureau are shown on the books to have been nearly $7,000 less in 1908 than in 1907, and $6,000 less in 1909 than in 1908.

"It seems incredible," says the Commissioner, "that in a borough growing as fast as Brooklyn there should be a steady decrease in the water tax receipts. It is our opinion that a careful reinspection of the entire borough, together with the proper recording of the findings of such inspection, will show considerable increase in the city's revenue from this particular source."

The report continues:

"The departmental regulation requiring owners of buildings to install meters, and, upon their failure to do so after thirty days' notice, to designate a plumber to install a meter at the owner's expense, has been consistently ignored. Many of the stubs in the hydrant permit book contain no information, and it is reported that discrepancies exist between actual condition and office record of buildings, causing the loss of much money annually to the city.

"The cashier, Jonn J. Cosgrove, since removed, lived at 790 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, and was appointed on May 8, 1907, at a salary of $2,250 per annum. Apparently in the early part of 1908 he began to collect sums of money and receipt bills without recording the transactions in any manner, thus diverting the money collected to his own use. His peculations undoubtedly occurred through his receiving money after 2 P. M., after the financial clerk and the clerk in charge of the cash book had left for the day or while they were at luncheon. It appears that he was allowed to make entries in both the records as well as to receive the money. In some cases he kept the stubs, which would appear to indicate that he intended to replace the money before his misappropriations were discovered.

"Both Deputy Commissioner Cozier and Water Register McGuire admitted that they knew of these irregularities practically from the date of their first discovery, in June, 1908. It would appear, however, that no serious effort was made by either of them to prevent a continuation of the practice, the cashier remaining in his position until dismissed in April, 1910. From the date of the first unrecorded collection until the end of the cashier's service, taxpayers from time to time presented receipted bills for items which appeared to be unpaid. When confronted with these bills the cashier admitted the payment and stated that he must have overlooked the item in some manner. And in each instance he refunded the amount called for in the receipt presented. How the money could have been collected and overlooked, particularly when the total collections invariably agreed with the totals of the cashbook and tickler, it is hard to understand."

Register To-day.

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ALIMONY FOR MRS. HARDEN.

Court Orders Handkerchief Manufacturer to Pay Her $40 a Week.

Mrs. Leah Harden, who is being sued by James Harden, Jr., for divorce and has brought a counter-suit for separation, obtained a grant of $40 a week alimony yesterday in the Supreme Court pending trial of the actions. She says her husband is Secretary of the Acheson Harden Company, which she describes as the largest manufacturer of handkerchiefs in the world, with factories in this city, Passaic, N. J., and Belfast. In the Belfast works she says 1,000 persons are employed. Her husband's income is $15,000 a year, she alleged.

Harden charges his wife with infidelity on three occasions with one Eugene Burr in Burr's own apartments, Broadway and 141st Street, while Mrs. Burr was in California. Harden, accompanied by Richard I. Brewster, Vice President of the Fourteenth Street Bank, and two other friends raided Burr's apartment on Aug. 4 last at midnight, he made affidavit. They found the apartment dark, and when after twenty minutes they gained admission they found Mrs. Harden and Burr. Burr, Harden said, was not fully clothed, and Mrs. Harden's garments were not in a condition for appearing in public. Harden said she had told him that she was going to visit a friend at Larchmont.

Mrs. Harden explains that Burr and his wife were friends both of herself and her husband and that Burr had asked her to dine in his apartment, promising to take her to Larchmont by motor. She denied the charges of her husband, saying she was seated in the parlor when the raiding party broke in. She said that Harden's father had fomented dissensions between them and that her husband had told her that if she would go to Reno and get a divorse he would give her $2,500 a year. This Harden denies.

CALLS MONORAIL A JOKE.

A Toy, Not a Real Road, President Miller Tells the Estimate Board.

The old application of the Independent Telephone Company for a franchise to operate in the city was up before the Board of Estimate again yesterday, but action was postponed for a month without discussion.

The City Island monorail railroad applied again for an extension of time to complete construction and came in for harsh criticism.

"This isn't a real railroad," said Borough President Miller of the Bronx. "It's a toy, a joke, a scenic railway. The people don't want it and I am in favor of revoking the franchise right here and now. If we let it run it will run itself into the creek."

After more criticism, the application was referred to the Public Service Commission.

DISPUTE OVER DEATH BENEFIT

Policeman's Sister Sues for $750, Which Department Rules Give to Widow.

The $750 death benefit of Policeman Robert J. Fitzgerald, who was drowned in the East River on Jan. 7, 1908, after saving the life of a young man who was attempting to commit suicide by jumping from the Brooklyn Bridge, is the object of a suit, the trial of which began yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum.

The rules and the department fund provided that the benefit should be paid to the policeman's widow, Mrs. Catharine Fitzgerald, who established her rights recently in the Surrogate's Court. Before his marriage, however, Fitzgerald had named his sister, Mrs. Margaret Boyle, as the beneficiary. She brought the suit to compel the payment of the death benefit to herself.

NOTHING TO HIS WIDOW.

F. J. Levy Divided $10,000 Estate Between Brothers, Sisters, and Nieces.

The will of Frederick J. Levy, who died Sept 11, at West Englewood, N. J., leaving a $10,000 personal estate in New York, was filed for probate yesterday. The will makes no mention of Mrs. Sophie Levy, of West Englewood, who has put in a widow's claim.

Mr. Levy left $1,000 to his brother, Ernest M. Levy, of 62 East Seventy-ninth Street, whom he appointed one of the executors; $1,000 each to three nieces in London, Eng., Rayde, Jeannie and Emmie Hart, and divided the residue of the estate among his sisters Ziliah B. Robins, of New York, Hannah Salomon, of Philadelphia, Florence Levy, of Ponce, Porto Rico, and Minnie Levy, of New York, and his brother Clarence H. Leyton. The will was dated May 16, 1905.

Cincinnati Police Chief Removed.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—Following the receipt from Col. Paul M. Milliken, Chief of Police, of a refusal to resign Mayor Schwab to-day removed him from office. In his letter Col. Milliken said the public was entitled to all the facts and requested a trial.

SEVEN INDICTED IN ALASKA LAND FRAUDS

Government Obtains True Bills Against English and Christopher-Simmonds Groups.

25,000 ACRES INVOLVED

Big Coal Tract, Government Prosecutor Reports, Had Been Taken for "Dummies"—Cunningham Case Recalled.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—After months of secret effort and patient waiting, the officials of the General Land Office were able to announce to-day the indictment of a number of claimants to valuable coal lands in Alaska. The entries involved number 154 and cover almost 25,000 acres of land, all of which lies in the Bering Strait district, in which the Cunningham claims are located. They are what are known as the English or Stracey and the Christopher-Simmonds groups, the former containing 80 and the latter 74 claims of 160 acres each. The deposits covered by these claims are believed to be as rich as those of the Cunningham mines, which cut a conspicuous figure in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

The indictments were handed down in the United States District Court sitting at Tacoma, Wash., and the information that they had been returned was conveyed in two telegrams received to-day by Commissioner Dennet from Special Agent Christensen, in charge of Alaska matters, to whose efforts the findings are especially due. The first message contained the announcement of the action against the English group, stating that indictments had been returned against C. F. Munday, A. H. Stracey, Archie W. Shields, and E. E. Siegley. A few minutes later came the second telegram telling of the indictment of Cornelius Christopher, George Simmonds, and Mortimer C. Sweeney of the second group. Munday, Simmonds, and Christopher have already been arrested, and warrants will be issued for the others as soon as they are apprehended.

The first group of defendants take their name from the fact that a number of people in Western Canada are supposed to be interested in the claims taken up by this party. Stracey, one of the men indicted, is a resident of Vancouver, and is charged with being instrumental in making some of the locations. Munday is a prominent attorney in Seattle.

The charge against the indicted men is that the entries were made in the names of "dummies." Most of the entrymen were residents of Washington, and their claims are said to have been located with an agreement that the claims should be assigned or deeded to third parties as soon as parties willing to become interested could be found by the locater. There is said to have been a further understanding that the locater should receive a large percentage of the sale price.

The charge differs from the charge made in the Cunningham claims, in which there was no allegation that the entrymen took the claims for persons other than themselves, but rather that they had a previous agreement to work or dispose of their claims as a unit. It is said that very few of the claimants in the new cases ever saw the land on which their names were used for locations.

Both groups of claims figured to a considerable extent in connection with the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry. Charges of fraud in connection with the entries were made two years ago, and it was asserted that investigation had been stayed by the Land Office, supposedly for some sinister purpose.

Meeting this allegation with the statement that the services of the Land Office force were imperatively required elsewhere and that there was no statute of limitations to run against these cases, it was conceded that they were not pressed for a period. Since last May, however, Mr. Christensen has been giving the major portion of his time to them.

MRS. BELMONT ON THE STUMP

Promises to Speak for Littleton and Rhodes, a Hearst Nominee.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and some of her women speakers, according to the press agent of William R. Hearst's Independence League, are going to take the stump for two of the Independence League candidates. One of the candidates for whom Mrs. Belmont is going to talk is Martin Littleton, the lawyer, who was nominated for Congress by the Democrats from the First Congress District, which takes in Nassau County, Long Island, where both Mrs. Belmont and Mr. Littleton live. Mr. Littleton's candidacy has been indorsed by the Independence League. The other candidate who appeals to Mrs. Belmont is Alexander R. Rhodes of Freeport, L. I., who was nominated by the Hearst party for Assemblyman from Nassau County.

When he was nominated on Thursday night at Freeport Mr. Rhodes made a red-hot woman suffrage speech. Then he called up Mrs. Belmont on the telephone and asked her if she would support him.

"Why, of course I will," Mrs. Belmont is said to have enthusiastically replied. "I will personally make a canvass for both you and Mr. Littleton, who, I understand, also advocates votes for women. I will devote all my energies to your and Mr. Littleton's election. I will get every vote I can for both of you."

Mrs. Belmont, it is said, has arranged to meet Mr. Rhodes, James Hanse, Chairman of the league's Nassau County Committee, and Frank G. Holly, its Secretary, at a dinner early next week, when campaign plans will be mapped out.

At the Freeport convention a Hearst delegate seriously nominated Col. Roosevelt for School Commissioner, but the proposal was laughed down.

AUTO WRECK KILLS FOUR.

Potterymaker's Auto Demolished by an Electric Freight Car.

SEBRING, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Charles Albright, manager of one of the Sebring Brothers' potteries here, and a brother-in-law of the Sebrings, with three employes of the firm, were killed instantly to-day when a Stark Electric Company freight car hit their automobile a mile and a half east of here.

The three other men killed were Joseph Snedecker and George Frederick, traveling salesmen for the potteries, and John Derby, a workman. A fifth member of the party was injured. The automobile was demolished.

Albright, the owner and driver of the automobile, was hard of hearing. This, coupled with the fact that the approach of the freight car was obscured by the walls of a deep cut near the crossing, led to the accident.

Albright's wife was Miss Emma Sebring. He leaves four children. All the other members of the party were married and leave families.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

Most Important Underprice Sale of Books in Sets : : Library Editions That We Have Ever Held.

Several Hundred Sets of the Works of Standard Authors To Be Dispersed at Amazing Low Prices.

SEVERAL THOUSAND INTELLIGENT LOVERS of good Books who know what Loeser Book Sales have been in the past will expect something extraordinary when we announce the best Book Sale we ever held.

There are several hundred sets—handsome, admirable library editions of the works of standard authors. A few of these sets were printed for sale by subscription, and their counterparts were sold at five or ten times our present prices. The bulk of the stock, however, was printed from the plates of the subscription editions. It never was contemplated that ANY of these Book Sets would ever be sold for as little money as they now cost in the Loeser Store.

The Books are all perfect and in the original wooden boxes. They are all well printed on good paper from large, clear type and with many beautiful illustrations. They have substantial bindings of cloth or three-quarter leather. They are splendid, satisfactory Books, fit to go into any man's library, and in every way we stand back of their quality and their general worthiness.

Author	Vols.	Binding	Price
Austen	10	Cloth	$7.50
Balzac	18	Cloth	$10
Beacon Lights of History	15	Cloth	$12.50
Bewick	5	¾ leather	$15
Bulwer	15	Cloth	$9.75
Bulwer	15	½ Leather	$12.25
Burke	12	Cloth	$12
Burke	12	½ Morocco	$17.40
Cooper	16	Cloth	$9
Cooper	16	¾ leather	$12
De Kock	25	Cloth	$11.50
De Maupassant	10	½ leather	$8.25
Dickens	30	½ leather	$8.75
Dickens	15	Cloth	$8
Dickens	15	½ leather	$9.75
Dumas	15	Cloth	$8.75
Eliot	10	Cloth	$6.75
Emerson	6	Cloth	$3.75
Emerson	6	½ leather	$4.75
Fielding	5	Cloth	$2.85
Fielding	6	½ leather	$3.95
Hugo	10	Cloth	$4.50
Hugo	10	½ leather	$6.50
Hugo	10	Full Mor.	$36.50
History and Government of the U. S.	4	Cloth	$3
Gibbon	6	Cloth	$4.75
Gibbon	6	½ leather	$5.50
Harper's Encyclopaedia of U. S. History	10	Cloth	$6.50
Irish Literature	5	Cloth	$3.45
Irish Literature	5	½ leather	$4.50
Jefferson	12	Cloth	$18
Kipling	10	Cloth	$3.65
Kipling	10	½ leather	$5.85
Lamb	8	Cloth	$4.50
Library of Travel	6	½ leather	$4.45
Lewis and Clark	7	Cloth	$20
Lincoln	8	Cloth	$3.75
Marryat	12	Cloth	$9.75
Marryat	12	½ leather	$13.75
Modern Achievement	10	½ leather	$9
Motley	17	Buckram	$13.50
Parkman	13	Cloth	$13
Parkman	13	½ Morocco	$18.85
Reade	16	Cloth	$9
Reade	12	Cloth	$6.50
Scott	24	½ leather	$12
Scott	12	Cloth	$6.75
Scott	12	½ leather	$9.75
Schiller	5	½ leather	$3.45
Shakspeare	20	Cloth	$8
Sloan's Napoleon	4	½ leather	$7.95
Smollett	12	Cloth	$6
Smollett	15	½ calf	$15
Stevenson	10	Cloth	$4.25
Stevenson	10	½ leather	$6.40
Taine	4	½ leather	$3.60
Thackeray	10	Cloth	$5
Thackeray	10	½ leather	$6.65
Standard Library of Natural History	5	½ leather	$3.80
Tissot's Life of Christ	3	Cloth	$3.75
Wilde	15	Buckram	$19.50
Wilde	15	½ Morocco	$43.50
World's Great Literature	10	½ leather	$6.70
World's Best Literature	31	Buckram	$15

Main Floor, Livingston Street.

To-day Will Be the Day for Men's New Suits and Overcoats.

IF YOU HAVE PUT OFF OVERCOAT buying because the weather has been warm, it will not be safe to delay longer.

If your winter Suit is yet to be selected, the right time for choosing it has come.

To-day should be one of the great days of the fall in the Loeser STORE FOR MEN. The reason is ripe. The weather is right. The Clothes are fine beyond all precedent.

Style, Fit and Workmanship

are the most important factors in good Clothes. Reliable fabrics, of course—but people who know the Loeser Store will take the reliability and assured quality of the fabrics here for granted.

The style of the Clothes, the way they fit and the way they wear are the features that may lift them above the dead level of the commonplace—if those three things are all that they can be.

We should like to show you to-day that in style and in fit the new Loeser Clothing IS above the ordinary. The third point—durability based on workmanship—you can prove out only by actual service, and that we hope to get you to do.

The strongest advocates of Loeser Clothing are those who have worn it. And it seems pretty good evidence that the Clothes are right when that is the fact.

New Suits and Overcoats.....$12.50 to $35.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Women's $2.90 Silk Undervests, $1.39

AN ECONOMY ITEM which offers luxurious silk Vests to women for a modest price. Of a lustrous Milanese silk, with the daintiest of hemstitched tops, in white only, finished with silk ribbons.

Second Floor.

Women's $2 Silk Hosiery at $1.

SILK HOSIERY as fine and perfect as can be bought anywhere even at two dollars a pair. We believe it the most astonishing value ever offered in Silk Hosiery of quality.

Fine gauge, lustrous, pure thread black silk with silk soles and "Dub-L-tops." Full $2 value for.....$1

$1.35 Silk Hosiery at $1. Black and colored pure thread silk with mercerized tops and soles.

Main Floor.

75c. and $1.25 Hosiery at 50c. Fast black sheer lisle thread and silk lisle with hand embroidered insteps in self and contrasting colors.

200 Young Women's Suits and Dresses $14.98 Instead of $19 to $30.

FROM TWO MAKERS, each of whom makes apparel of Loeser standard.

These are the sample Suits and Dresses, and some also are canceled orders. Coming into our stocks in the regular way, they would be $19 to $30 apiece. Coming in at the special price, as they did, they will be **$14.98** apiece.

And we consider that this is the best piece of news for girls of 14 to 18 years that we have had all season.

Fabrics are worsteds, serges, cheviots and choice mixtures. Styles are too many to describe, but practically all of the newer models are included.

$9 and $10 Coats at $4.98.

A hundred full length Coats for misses. Made of smart fancy mixtures and very well made indeed. Just such ample, long, warm Coats as will look well and wear well all winter.

Girls' Long Coats at $2.98.

Made of dark mixtures in stripe effects; double-breasted with semi-fitted back. They button close to throat and have inlaid velveteen collars edged with gilt braid. Hip pockets and seams all bound. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Second Floor, Elm Place. None C. O. D. or on approval.

Smith Gray & Co.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

To-day

SPECIAL AT $1.00

In the Smith-Gray Furnishing Dep't

Shirts $1.00

Fine Madras shirts in both light and dark effects--all new choice. Fall patterns made up by one of the finest shirt manufacturers in this country--all fast colors--all generously cut.

Gloves $1.00

Our special tan cape glove is standard value at 1.50. Made from specially selected skins, silk sewed, in dark, medium and light shades.

Neckwear 3 for $1.00

500 doz. 50c. silk four-in-hands, open end, French and reversible models. Stripes, figures and plain solid colors.

Hosiery 3 for $1.00

500 doz. 50c. imported, including fine French cotton, German silk lisle and plain lisle. A large variety of

Motor clothes for owners and chauffeur

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

S. & H. Green Trading Stamps With All Cash or Charge Purchases

Double Stamps Before Noon, Single Stamps After Noon.

Dry Goods **Greenhut & Co.** Wearing Apparel

To-day—An Important Special Display of

Trimmed Hats at $10.00 and $15.00

THE SMARTEST and newest millinery ideas of the day, depicted in that inimitable manner and with that exclusive touch that distinguishes all Greenhut Millinery.

The Greenhut Tyrolean hat, stitched velvet with quill. The smartest hat of the season. $10

Black Velvet Trotting Hat, with a dashing silver quill and white kid rosette. Original with Greenhut. $15

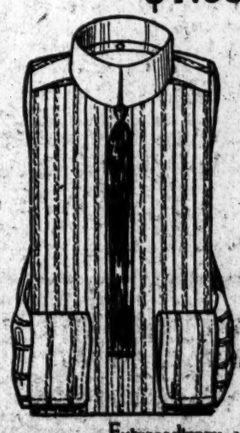
This showing also represents a special effort in value-giving,—outdoing former achievements and making it more than ever true that Greenhut's Hats are Paris Hats at half the prices of Paris originals.

Millinery Parlors—Second Floor—Greenhut and Company.

Men's High Class Shirts

in two very special lots

$1.65 and $2.00



SHIRTS we sell regularly at $2.00 to $3.00, but some of them are shown to-day in specialty shops at $3.50.

Utterly Different from the Ordinary Shirts at about $2.00, No Matter How Good They May Be.

Only in the best custom shirt shops will you see these high class novelty stripes, and there you may be sure the prices multiply $1.65 and $2.00 by two, to say the least.

Plaited bosoms, light and dark, solid color grounds, with exclusive novelty striped effects, in the very latest Fall designs.

Extraordinary value at $1.65 and $2.00.

The New Silk Knit Four-in-Hands.

12 combinations, popular colors, at 50c

Fancy crochet in plain colors, at $1.50.

Accordion knit, at $1.00, $2.00 and $2.50.

Main Floor—On Sale To-day.

Greenhut & Co., 6th Avenue, 18th to 19th St. Store Surrounded Completely by B. Altman & Co.

MUTUAL LIFE WANTS TO HOLD ITS STOCKS

Heading a Movement for Repeal of Law Compelling Insurance Companies to Get Rid of Them.

ALL CAN'T BE SOLD IN TIME

The Mutual Has Disposed of $25,000,000 in Stocks and Has $47,000,000 Still on Hand.

A movement headed by the Mutual Life Insurance Company to obtain a modification of the clause of the Armstrong Insurance Laws requiring the sale before Dec. 31, 1911, of all stocks held by the life insurance companies in this State has been started in the shape of a special report on the subject submitted to President Charles A. Peabody of the Mutual Life Insurance Company by the company's general counsel, Judge James McKeen. It is to be made the basis of an appeal to the State Legislature at its next session to repeal this section of the insurance law and leave the life insurance companies free to hold the stocks which they own.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company, since this law became effective, on June 6, 1906, has sold stocks held by the company at a book value of $12,684,739 upon which there was realized $25,405,199, showing a credit to the profit and loss account of $10,080,197. The company still holds stocks having a total book value of $35,760,608, the estimated market value of which on June 30 last was $47,029,008.

Among the securities which the Mutual Life sold were those of trust companies and banks, the ownership of which by the life insurance companies was made a special point of criticism during the Armstrong investigation. The company still has on hand stocks of financial institutions of a book value of $9,654,196, railroad stocks of a book value of $21,989,609, and miscellaneous stocks of a book value of $3,531,256.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company, Judge McKeen says in his report to the President, while hitherto never openly conceding the power of the Legislature to compel the sale of these stocks, has time and again declared its purpose to comply with the law if possible. The company, he says, has conceded the general wisdom of limiting investments by life insurance companies to bonds adequately secured, and to State and municipal obligations. Dealing with the question of the constitutionality of the law requiring the sale of these stocks, Judge McKeen, while pointing out the broad power of control which a State Legislature may exercise over State corporations, cites cases which hold the power of the Legislature in such matters to be subject to certain restrictions, some of which, he thinks, would bar the Legislature from requiring the sale of stocks previously legally acquired by the life insurance companies. He says that he is quite clearly of the opinion that the law requiring the compulsory sale of these investments is unconstitutional. Difficulties exist, however, in the way of bringing the question of the constitutionality of the law before the courts except by a policyholder's suit, and it would be difficult, he says, to bring any such suit which would not be collusive. He recommends, therefore, that the Legislature at its next session be asked to repeal the law.

Judge McKeen, concluding his report to President Peabody, says:

"Some changes in the economic conditions of the country have no doubt made the holding of corporate stocks of a conservative character less objectionable as investments than they were thought to be at the time of this legislation. Probably the chief reason which impelled the legislation was the apprehension that if such investments were permitted the Trustees of life insurance companies would yield to the temptation to use the vast accumulations of these companies in the exploitation and control of outside schemes. The dominant reason, however, for the legislation no doubt was that the assets of life insurance companies should be considered as trust funds and should be invested under all the safeguards ordinarily imposed by the courts upon investments by trustees. Experience seems to have shown that the danger of manipulation of funds in the interest of stock-jobbing schemes has been greatly exaggerated; at any rate, it has practically ceased to exist. It also seems apparent that dividend-paying stocks of a certain kind are even safer as an investment of trust funds than are bonds. Any loss in value due to the diminishing purchasing power of gold falls upon the bondholder, whereas such loss in the case of stock is recouped by the increase in selling value. For these and other reasons, therefore, it seems to me the Legislature might wisely be asked to repeal entirely the provisions of the section which compels the company to dispose of these stock invesements. The mere extension of time within which such disposition may be made would afford only partial relief. The knowledge that these large quantities of stocks must be at some early future date thrown upon the market without reserve has a most depressing influence upon their price."

Although the stocks still held by the Mutual Life are of an estimated value considerably in excess of their cost to the company, it seems unlikely, the report says, in the present financial outlook, that all the stocks still held by the company can be sold within the remaining time allowed by law except at a very great pecuniary sacrifice.

FIGHT NECKTIE MAKERS.

Employers Decide to Close Their Shops Before They Will Give In.

The Neckwear Manufacturers' Association, which temporarily was formed on Tuesday, met yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel and after effecting a permanent organization, decided to fight the strike of the 20,000 neckwear workers.

The organization is to be known as the Men's Neckwear Manufacturers' Association. J. N. Kaiser of Kaiser & Co., 343 Broadway, was elected permanent Chairman. After the meeting, Martin C. Ansorge said:

"The sentiment of the manufacturers was unanimous that the demands made by their organized employes are excessive and unreasonable, and that the representations of the strikers as to unsanitary conditions and unfair treatment of employes in the factories are unfounded. The sentiment was unanimously that the union's demands should be strenuously opposed and, if necessary, at the expense of closing down the shops for the season."

The strikers in Clinton Hall said that 9,000 of the strikers had won and were back at work. It was stated that seven more large manufacturers and forty contractors had settled with the union during the day.

Run Down by Auto in Hackensack.

Mrs. Mary Mangi, 50 years old, of Hackensack, N. J., was mortally injured last evening when hit by an automobile owned by Elmer Blauvelt of the Hackensack Coal and Lumber Company. The accident occurred at North Hackensack. Mrs. Mangi attempted to cross the street ahead of the automobile. The chauffeur started again and at the same time the woman started across and was run down and her lungs were punctured. She was taken to the Hackensack Hospital in Mr. Blauvelt's auto.

Register To-day.

Registration places for the November election will be open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote. If you enroll when you register, you can vote at your party's primaries next year.

WARD QUITS COMMITTEE.

Resigns from Executive Body of Republican State Committee.

William L. Ward, representative of this State on the Republican National Committee, resigned yesterday from the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, to which he was appointed only a few days ago by State Chairman Prentice. The resignation of Mr. Ward, who is one of the most powerful members of the Old Guard, from the committee which is to manage the campaign for Col. Roosevelt and Candidate Stimson, so soon after the retirement of William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, created a sensation here.

At the headquarters of the Republican County Committee it was said that the Westchester boss had retired in order to devote his whole time to work in the county, and that he always would be ready to give his advice and offer suggestions to those responsible for the conduct of the State campaign.

Some Republicans who know see in the action of Mr. Ward, as they did in the action of Mr. Barnes, a desire to evade all responsibility in case disaster should overtake the progressive leaders at the polls. Mr. Ward is not at all in sympathy with the new thought in Republican politics inspired by Col. Roosevelt and ex-Gov. Hughes.

SHERMAN TO SPEAK, TOO.

Vice President Promises to Aid Stimson on the Stump.

Vice President James S. Sherman, who was defeated for Temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, will take an active part in the campaign. He will make a speech on the night of Nov. 8 from the same platform with Henry L. Stimson, Col. Roosevelt's candidate for Governor. Ezra P. Prentice, Republican State Chairman, said last night that he thought there might be other speeches by the Vice President, but that definite arrangements had not been made for more than this meeting. United States Senator Elihu Root will also speak, either in this city or in Utica.

According to word received at the Republican State Headquarters yesterday peace has now been restored among the Republicans in Oneida County, Mr. Sherman's political bailiwick, where bitter factional war has been raging for months.

With the return of Col. Roosevelt to this city to-day there will be a conference at The Outlook office in which the Colonel, Mr. Prentice, Lloyd C. Griscom, Otto T. Bannard, Candidate Stimson, and some of the other leaders will take part. At this confab plans for the campaign will be made in the light of up-State conditions reported to Mr. Prentice by the County Chairmen who have called on him this week.

Mr. Prentice said yesterday that President Taft was taking a keen interest in the campaign here, and that at least one member of his Cabinet who is not a resident of this State will appear here as the spokesman of the President before the campaign comes to an end.

FAMILY KILLED BY GAS.

Father, Mother, and Children Overcome While They Slept.

Illuminating gas caused the death of an entire family in a four-story double frame dwelling at 305 Jefferson Street, Williamsburg, yesterday. Adolph Kunz, aged 55; his son George, 23, and a daughter, Clara, 16 years old, were found dead in one bedroom, and the elder Kunz's wife, Mary, aged 52, and their younger son, Willie, aged 10, were found dying in an adjoining room.

The family moved into the house a week ago, taking possession of four rooms on one side of the third floor. Where they came from the police were unable to learn. They kept to themselves, and there was nothing unusual to attract attention until yesterday at 8:30 A. M., when Mrs. Tessie Hertlein, the tenant on the opposite side of the hall, smelled gas and traced it to the Kunz apartment.

She was unable to get in, and called Mrs. Josephine Scheller, the housekeeper. They got Mrs. Hertlein's 11-year-old son Charles to cross the rear fire escape, and as the boy peeped through the kitchen window he saw Mrs. Kunz lying, face down, on the floor near the bedroom door.

Policeman Smith of the Hamburg Avenue Station was sent for. He forced an entrance, and found the rooms filled with gas, which had escaped from an unprotected gas burner, from which the cap had been forced.

OBJECT TO TELEPHONE RATES

Park Association Finds Discrimination Against Brooklyn.

Complaining that Brooklyn is being discriminated against in toll rates, the Prospect Park South Association sent a request yesterday to the Public Service Commission to investigate the conditions of telephone service between Brooklyn and Manhattan. In its complaint the association says:

"The New York Telephone Company now exacts from its subscribers in the Borough of Brooklyn a toll of 10 cents for each telephone connection with the Borough of Manhattan of the duration of five minutes or fraction thereof, and a similar rate from Manhattan to Brooklyn. Such a rate is double the rate which the company charges for telephone service between Manhattan and the Bronx, although the distance of these points from the company's office in Dey Street is about twice as great as to Brooklyn, Flatbush, or Bay Ridge. The volume of business to and from Brooklyn and the subscribers therein are both greatly in excess of the business to and from the Bronx and the number of subscribers therein."

Fire Endangers Tenement Dwellers.

Fire of unlearned origin in the Gross Steam Laundry, on thethird floor of a four-story factory building at 70 Richardson Street, Brooklyn, last night ate its way into the vacant floor above which had been occupied by a chemical works and was heavily soaked with oil and inflammable liquids. Three alarms were turned in to prevent the fire spreading to tenements at 72, 74, and 76 Richardson Street, each containing twenty families. Many tenants fled in panic down fire escapes, while others refused to leave their homes and had to be removed forcibly by policemen. The damage was $50,000.

KEEP PRICES STEADY, SAYS JUDGE GARY

Law Forbids Agreements, He Tells Steel Institute, but Frankness Does Wonders.

VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS BAD

Steel Men from Leading Industries in This Country and Europe in Session Here—Ethical Principles in Business.

The suggestion of a helpful fraternity of all American manufacturers of iron and steel in which there should be healthy, but not destructive, competition ran all through the opening address of ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, President of the American Iron and Steel Institute. This address was the feature of the Institute's first formal session at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

Judge Gary said plainly that the ethical was no more to be forgotten than the business side of the organization. Of the Institute itself he said:

"Its object is to afford means of communication between members of the iron and steel trades upon matters bearing upon their business affairs. Of course, this does not mean the undue advancement of the claims of any member to the prejudice of other members or of any one outside. As stated by many of you during the period of formation of the Institute, it is intended that ethical questions shall be considered as important as economic or scientific questions. The rights and duties of each member, so far as his conduct relating to this particular department of industry is concerned, and within the lines of propriety, should always be matters for the deliberation of the whole membership of the Institute."

Judge Gary made an urgent appeal to the Institute to maintain stable conditions. "For periods, at least, in the past," he declared, "unsatisfactory conditions have been the rule and not the exception. Violent, sudden, and wide fluctuations in prices have occurred, and they have been detrimental to every one connected with the business, and to the public generally. The steel and iron industry, more or less recognized as the barometer of trade, has had an influence on general conditions for good or bad, and much of the time for bad. We do not, and never have, advocated fixed, unchangeable prices. If they are unreasonably high they should be lowered; and vice versa. If for any good reason at any time we are convinced that the rights and interests of ourselves, our employes, or our customers demand decreases in selling prices, or the readjustment of prices, we should be prompt to make them. This does not, however, militate against the general proposition in favor of stability as opposed to demoralization.

"We are all purchasers and consumers of one thing or another. We sell certain manufactured products, but we buy a greater variety of products; and we like to feel that we are at all times treated as our neighbors are treated. If we go to the tailor, the butcher, the grocer, the farmer, the railroad company, the steamship line, the telegraph office, the newspaper office, or any others having for sale that which we need and buy, we are better satisfied if we are certain we are treated like our neighbors, and that there will be no sudden and material decreases immediately after we have bought and before we have had opportunity to consume the product which we have purchased. It is pleasing to note that in much of the business transacted in this country, commercial, financial, and industrial, there is a tendency toward an even, steady, and continuing basis of action.

"The seller should never take advantage of the necessities of the consumer to unreasonably advance prices, nor should advantage be taken of the necessities of the producer to secure his product at an unreasonably low price.

"What then should the manufacturer do at times when the consumers or purchasers are not willing to pay the price demanded, however reasonable it may be? Many of us at least believe he should reduce the output to meet the demand, much or little, and wait until those in need are willing to pay what is fair and right. Remember this assertion is based on the assumption that prices at all times must be fair and reasonable and subject to reductions or changes whenever it is decided they ought to be made.

"On the other hand, if prices are at any time higher than they ought to be, the consumer, whatever his pecuniary ability to pay may be, should wait until the prices are reduced.

"Some of you may say that, in your opinions, a fair and just equilibrium cannot be maintained except as the result of some agreement on the part of those who are interested. It is a sufficient answer to make that you have no right to enter into such an agreement, expressed or implied; that the laws of this country are opposed to it. But, as stated by the Attorney General of the United States in his argument before the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil case, the law does not compel competition; it only prohibits an agreement not to compete. If competitors are in frequent communication and make full disclosure to each other in regard to their business, notifying one another of what they are doing, it will follow as a natural result that no one will take advantage of the information he thus receives to act unjustly or dishonorably toward his neighbor."

More than 150 members of the Institute were present, representing almost every important steel or iron plant in America and most of those abroad. The big European plants sent about thirty representatives, among them being Baron von Bodenhausen of the Krupp Steel Works.

Among those speaking yesterday were James A. Farrell, who read a paper on "Foreign Relations"; George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co.; E. C. Felton, President of the Pennsylvania Steel Company; E. A. S. Clarke, President of the Lackawanna Steel Company; W. B. Dickson, who spoke on labor conditions in the steel industry; Charles M. Schwab, J. A. Topping of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, E. Schaltenbrand, President of the Düsseldorf Congress; Charles Kirchhoff, Willis L. Ring of the Jones & Loughlin Company, Charles E. Price, President of the Cambria Steel Company; H. P. Hope of the Carnegie Steel Company, and E. J. Buffington, President of the Illinois Steel Company.

The Institute members will make a tour of the harbor to-day, and to-morrow will start in special trains for Buffalo, Chicago, Pittsburg, and Washington. The Institute will be in session until Oct. 22.

GIRL WED WHILE HE WAITED.

Romance of the Switchboard Which Leaves a Bachelor Manager.

When the telephone operators in Brooklyn heard about it last night they became so excited over the news that some of them swallowed their chewing gum, while calls from irate subscribers were ignored, that none of the interesting details might be missed. It all had to do with how the night manager of one of the exchanges in the borough had narrowly escaped matrimony during the day, and yet was not happy.

The manager's experience was a sort of "parted at the altar" or "waiting at the church" affair, the girl in the case being unable to get around to marry him as she was busy near by acquiring a husband. While the night manager waited without the Borough Hall for her to meet him to get the license, she was already within the building becoming the wife of another man, with the help of a City Father. The girls at the switchbord all agreed that it was "just too perfickly romantic for anything."

The girl who changed her mind at the last moment was Miss Mary C. Dewey of 128 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn, and the man who won out in the matrimonial race John F. Holmes of 436 Washington Avenue. Miss Dewey, or Mrs. Holmes, as she now is, was an operator in the Greenpoint Telephone Exchange. Her husband is a reporter on a Wall Street newspaper.

Some months ago while in Greenpoint Mr. Holmes tried to call up his office on the telephone. He had difficulty and Miss Dewey, who received the call in the exchange, overcame the trouble for him. Her sweet voice charmed him. He contrived to be introduced, and visited her frequently.

Then differences arose, and the two parted. The night manager of one of the exchanges became interested, and began paying court to Miss Dewey. She liked him, and it became understood that after a time they were to be married. Anyhow, the night manager must have looked at it that way, because he journeyed down to the Borough Hall yesterday to take out a marriage license. It was said that he expected to meet Miss Dewey there, and go with her to the License Bureau.

Meantime Holmes had heard news that disturbed him greatly. He hurried over to Greenpoint, and a reconciliation took place between him and Miss Dewey. The two jumped into a taxicab, and sped down to the License Bureau. The night manager had not yet appeared there. Holmes got the license and a fellow-newspaper man, whom he had taken into his confidence, found Alderman John Gaynor in the building. The Alderman tied the knot in the reporters' room on the first floor, and the bride and bridegroom hurried away to break the surprise to their families.

The night manager waited patiently on another side of Borough Hall for Miss Dewey. He would probably be waiting still, only some one gently broke the news to him.

Colorado Passes Direct Primary Bill.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 14.—Both houses of the Colorado Legislature to-day passed a Direct Primary bill, which now goes to the Governor for his signature. The bill carries a modified convention, or assembly, clause. All candidates in the Assembly receiving 10 per cent. of the vote are to have their names on the ticket.

CORD MEYER DEAD, VICTIM OF POISONING

Ex-Democratic State Chairman Had Been Ill for Several Weeks at Great Neck, L. I.

LONG ACTIVE IN POLITICS

Old Foe of ex-Mayor Gleason—Defeated for Secretary of State in 1893—Developed Long Island Towns.

Ex-Democratic State Chairman Cord Meyer dide last night at his home, in Great Neck, L. I., following an illness of several weeks, due to ptomaine poisoning.

Cord Meyer was born at Maspeth, L. I., on Oct. 9, 1854. He was educated at the East Twenty-third Street Public School in this city and at the College of the City of New York. Mr. Meyer was a son of the late Cord Meyer of the old-time firm of sugar refiners, Dick & Meyer, and received a fortune of $7,000,000 on the death of his father.

Mr. Meyer took to politics when he had barely passed his majority, because of a natural liking for political life and a warm interest in public affairs. It was inevitable in the management of party politics in Queens County that Mr. Meyore should oppose ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City. When Mr. Gleason had become big enough to extend his bailiwick beyond Long Island City he found himself opposed by Mr. Meyer and thoroughly beaten at the outset. In 1884 Mr. Meyer became a member of the State Committee from his district and served in that capacity for five years. He served also as Secretary for the Democratic State Committee, at the same time remaining fully identified with district and county affairs, and giving much of his time to them.

In State politics, Mr. Meyer was always a supporter of the best aims of his party. It was accordingly inevitable that from the time ex-President Cleveland loomed into National prominence, Mr. Meyer should have been in his confidence. He always remained a Cleveland Democrat and was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in 1893. He was defeated by George M. Palmer of Albany.

In 1904, Mr. Meyer was elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Early in 1906 he heard of a movement to seek his retirement before the close of his term engineered by William J. Conners, of Buffalo and Patrick E. McCabe, of Albany. He promptly notified these two men and their friends that he didn't desire the place if he was not wanted, but his challenge was not accepted and he remained to call to order the Buffalo convention of that year, which nominated Mr. Hearst. After the Murphy-Conners Committee on contested seats in that delegation had thrown out enough delegates to secure the nomination of Mr. Hearst, Mr. Meyer, still Democratic State Chairman, issued in part, this statement:

This is one of the most brutal day's work ever done in a Democratic State Convention. I have attended all the Democratic State Conventions for the last thirty years, have witnessed many contests in which many injustices were done for the purpose of controlling the organization, against my protests. In to-day's work of the Committee on Contested Seats the wrongs and outrages committed were for the purpose of controlling the convention and nominating Hearst."

Mr. Meyer was elected State Chairman despite the opposition of David B. Hill. In recent years he had made his home at Great Neck, L. I. With his sons, he has developed large tracts of Long Island realty. Elmhurst and Forest Hills were two of the towns developed by him.

PAPER CUPS FOR PUPILS.

Parents' Association of School 99 in Brooklyn Will Banish Danger of Germs.

There are to be no more germs for the primary children who attend Public School 99, at Elm and Coney Island Avenues. They are going to have individual paper drinking cups put in by the new branch of the Parents' Association, which has been formed this month, with Mrs. Samuel Zilberman at its head.

Dr. Laura Riegelman, of the Brooklyn Health Board, who talked to the mothers yesterday afternoon, is heartily in favor of the movement. It is a new and valuable work in school sanitation she said. There are 300 children in the school, and many have been taking cups from home, but the mothers have learned they pass them around.

To Feel Young
To Look Young
To Keep Young
DRINK
Evans' Ale

Makes rich red blood and infuses the genial glow of health into every nerve and muscle of the body. In healthfulness makes youthful hearts and spirits. As delicious as it is beneficial.

In Splits if desired.

Leading Dealers and Places.

All coffee ills yield to well-made
Postum Coffee
Be sure it's well boiled.

F. CHAUVENET'S
Red Cap
The RED SPARKLING BURGUNDY
OF FRANCE

Double "S. &H." Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Before 12 o'Clock

SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH AND 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES. NEW YORK

Another Big Sale of
BOOKS

Our great Book Store still leads in its ability to place on sale sterling literature in choice editions at

Prices Wonderfully Low

Here are JUST a few exceptional items out of hundreds now awaiting you:

To-day Is the Day

The Chesterfield Society's "Edition de Luxe of the Classics"—octavo; bound in ¾ leather; printed from large type on specially made paper; titles are: "Meditations of Marcus Aurelius," "Chesterfield's Letters," "Bacon's Essays," "Addison's Essays," "Discourses of Epictetus"; original price, $6, as marked in plain figures on every box (but we think this "greatly exaggerated," as Mark Twain would say); thousands of volumes have been sold, however, at $1.25; our price for to-day..... 59c

"Memoirs of the Countess Du Barry"—with minute details of her entire career as favorite of Louis XV.; written by herself; published by the St. Dunstan Society; octavo; edition de luxe; regularly $3; our sale price..... 75c

"Abraham Lincoln's Life, Speeches and Writings"—complete in 4 volumes; 12mo, cloth; illustrated; published at $5 a set; our price..... $1.39

"The American Commonwealth"—by Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States; one volume, octavo; bound in cloth; publisher's price, $1.75; our price..... 75c

"Social New York Under the Georges"—by Esther Singleton; 1714-1776; houses, streets and country homes, with chapters on fashions, furniture, china, plate and manners; profusely illustrated; published by D. Appleton & Co. for $5 a copy; our price..... $1.50

"History of the American Navy"—by Hon. John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy; 2 volumes, octavo; bound in cloth; illustrated; publisher's price, $5 a set; our price..... $1.50

"Warner's Dictionary of Authors and Synopsis of Books"—by Charles Dudley Warner; giving a short biography of authors and a description of their most famous books; valuable literary help; 2 volumes, octavo; bound in cloth; publisher's price, $6; our price. $1.50

Knight's "Half Hours with Best Authors"—4 volumes; 12mo, cloth; publisher's price, $5; our price..... $1.19
Same bound in half leather..... $1.75

"A Bird's-Eye View of the World and of the People That Inhabit It"—with maps and pictures; by Onesime Reclus, the famous French geographer; octavo; cloth-bound; regularly $3.50; today..... 95c

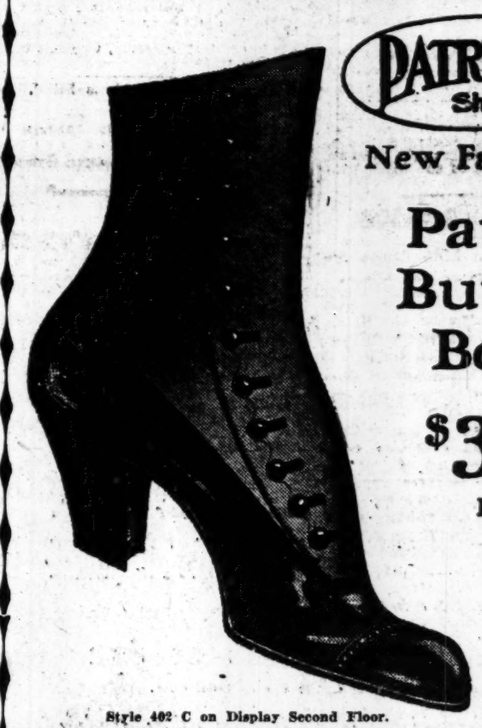
"Arithmetic Helps"—by A. D. Robinson; 1 volume, 8vo, 9½x6 inches; bound in cloth; stamped side and back. Realizing the difficulties the majority of people encounter in mastering the principles of arithmetic, the author secured the help of many prominent educators, and, working together, they have succeeded in simplifying the subject and making its pursuit a delight; indispensable to business men, teachers, students, and parents who wish to aid their children; publisher's price, $3; our price.... 50c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

Ask for "S. &H." Green Trading Stamps—We Give Them

Franko and Orchestra—Restaurant Daily

32 Years Leaders of Fashion
Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK.



PATRICIAN Shoe
New Fall Styles
Patent Button Boot
$3.50 PAIR
ONE OF THE LATEST FASHIONS IN PATRICIAN SHOES.

Style 402 C on Display Second Floor.

Made with high round toe, full arch, high heel, the bright shiny patent vamp contrasting sharply with the dull mat top.
The equal of Custom Shoes sold in specialty shops at $5.00 and $6.00.
More than 50 new styles to select from.
SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

Men's Clothing. Fifth Floor.

There are no "*Admirable Crichtons*" engaged in its manufacture.

A certain Fifth Ave. Tailor is credited with making the best Business Suit; another the best Overcoat, still another the best Evening Dress Clothes. These same conditions obtain in the making of Ready-to-Wear Clothing, and for this reason we do not confine ourselves to any one manufacturer. We buy each Suit and Overcoat from the manufacturer that is known to make that particular style best.

BECAUSE OF OUR CASH SYSTEM OF BUYING, WE ARE ABLE TO OBTAIN OUR CLOTHING OVER 10% CHEAPER THAN THE STORES THAT BUY ON THE CREDIT BASIS; AND BECAUSE OF OUR CASH SYSTEM OF SELLING WE CAN AFFORD TO SELL AT A 10% LOWER MARGIN OF PROFIT THAN THE STORE SELLING ON A CREDIT BASIS.

MEN'S FALL SUITS..... $14.75 to $38.50
New shades of brown and gray.
MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS..... $14.75 to $32.50
Black, Oxfords, and fancy mixtures.
MEN'S RAIN COATS..... $9.75 to $27.50
Some with rubber back and worsted surface; others Cravenetted.
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS..... $9.94 to $24.75
Snappy without being extreme.
YOUNG MEN'S OVERCOATS..... $9.94 to $24.75
Knee-length, medium weight, for Business.
Ankle-length, heavy weight, for Sport.

A MACY INNOVATION.

The "*Duo-Trouser*" Suit. A Youth's Suit with two pair of trousers instead of one, for a lower price than other stores sell the same Suit with one pair of trousers.

Alterations promptly and carefully made.

Discount of 33⅓%

On the stocks of Two of New York's oldest and most reputable Jewelry Houses, previously held by numerous banks.

CHESTER BILLINGS & SON
(*Formerly Randel, Baremore & Billings*)
ALFRED H. SMITH & CO.
Established 1822

This means Less than Wholesale Cost on Diamonds, Pearls, Jewelry, Gold and Silverware of the finest quality.

Former Store of Chester Billings & Son

5th Avenue & 34th Street

Tea Time Talks
A "Salada" Pound

is a pound of *tea* and not a pound of tea and wrappings. Every "Salada" package assures you of the quantity as well as the quality of the tea you pay for.

The short weight package can easily rob you of six or eight cups of tea. A short price package often means a short weight package.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is 60 cents a pound; a trial package is sold for 10 cents.

The full weight package of "Salada" gives the purchaser added pleasure as well as added profit; the last cup of this delicious tea repeats the enjoyment given by the first.

"Salada" is sold in quarter, half and pound packages.
Ask your grocer for a ten cent trial package. It makes 40 cups.

"Salada" Tea Co.
Yonkers 100 West Broadway New York
Yonkers over 20,000,000 Packages

GRAND OPENING, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15
TO CELEBRATE THE OPENING OF OUR NEW STORE FOR
EST. SINCE 1897.

Free Souvenirs to Every Purchaser

"The Boston" CANDIES NEW YORK
TRADE MARK.

Special Prices Purity Guaranteed

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY
High Grade Chocolates, 25c. a lb. Italian Creams 25c. a lb.
210 6th Ave., Cor. 14th St. Open Evenings

A Shave Should Never Hurt

If your razor edge is right there should be no more sensation in shaving than in having your hair cut.

The AutoStrop Safety Razor by expert self-stropping gives you this edge.

You don't remove the blade to sharpen or clean. Automatically strops itself. No other razor does this.

Get an AutoStrop Safety Razor. Try it. If it does not give you a head barber shave, take it back. Dealer has authority from us to refund your money.

Will you put it off and forget it, or will you get one this morning?

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR
Strops Itself

Try it at our demonstrating store, 327 Fifth Avenue, near 33rd St. Every convenience for shaving. No obligation whatever.

83

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Stamped on a Shoe means Standard of Merit

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America's Largest Shoe Store.

Store open Saturdays until 6:30 P. M.

Our $3.50 Shoes For Men Are Solid

That is we build in this grade.
Solid Leather Boxes in the Toes.
Solid Leather Counters.
Solid Leather Insoles,
and Rock Oak Outer Soles.
All Leathers, Button and Lace.

New Fall "Cammeyer" Style Book mailed free upon request.

Every customer receives the individual attention of a competent clerk.

Why should you court the disappointments of the custom tailors when you can buy my satisfying, ready for service

Matthews Clothes
Moderately priced, $15 to $45.

without trouble or risk to "get stung." My Fall O'Coats and Suits are as near perfect as clothes can be; have more style than the to-order clothes at about half the tailor's prices.

SPECIAL
Fall O'Coats, light or dark shades, $20
Fall Suits, all the new styles, $15 to $45

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1163-1165 Broadway
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Janes & Kirtland
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEEBE
RANGES & FURNACES
725 SIXTH AVE.
Send for Catalogue.

FORM NEW CHARGES AGAINST DUVEENS

Preliminary Examination of the Evidence Will Consume About Two Weeks.

FIRM MEMBERS KEEP COOL

Their Lawyers Say the Importers as Authorities on Art Had a Right to Fix Their Own Valuations.

New charges of customs violations exceeding in amount of the fraud alleged those on which two members of the art importing firm of Duveen Brothers were arrested on Thursday night and their offices raided will result, it was learned yesterday, from the examination of the evidence obtained in that raid. To this task Collector William Loeb, Jr., has turned all his available forces and, with the co-operation of United States District Attorney Wise, purposes pushing the civil and criminal pursuit of the importers to the limit.

So large is the work of collating the material alone, even before any law officer of the Government undertakes to examine it for evidence, that it will be two weeks or more before Collector Loeb can tell what the total of Duveen importations amounted to or can so much as approximate the probable losses to the Government on account of the alleged undervaluations.

In the investigation which is now under way the Government will go as far back into the importations of pictures and art goods by the Duveen firm as its records make possible. There is no statute barring civil action based on undervalued importations, although the criminal statute of limitations bars prosecutions for offenses dating more than three years back of the time when the indictment is found. The evidence now in the possession of the Government covers undervaluations both under the Dingley and the Payne-Aldrich tariffs.

It is not true, however, as stated in some quarters, that the investigation which has brought Benjamin and Henry Duveen into the grip of the criminal law has been going on for a long time, or that other importers of similar objects are about to suffer exposure and arrest. All that talk of this kind amounts to, is that Collector Loeb and his men, ever since the customs clean up began, have been suspicious of certain concerns and have had them generally under surveillance. The anonymous letter received on Monday of this week was what actually started the ball rolling, and the Collector had no specific proof under way or in contemplation except such as has resulted from that letter and the Duveen raid.

Another misapprehension that Collector Loeb cleared up yesterday was the idea that wholesale seizures would immediately follow of art works and pictures imported for wealthy New Yorkers by the Duveen firm. The fact is that under the law imports which have been subject to undervaluation frauds cannot be traced into the hands of innocent third parties for the purpose of seizure, but can only be seized when found in the hands of the individual or individuals who entered them at the Custom House.

This does not mean, however, that the Government is without recourse in cases where an importer has sold the goods which he has passed into this country at less than their true value. Whereas it can seize the goods if it finds them in the importer's possession and make him pay the duty also; it can proceed against him civilly to recover the foreign value of the goods and then collect the duty besides, if he has parted with them to an innocent third party for value, this, of course, without affecting the criminal prosecution.

There is, however, an interesting legal controversy in prospect over the Government's position and the claim made by the defense that the Duveens cannot be touched for what they may be shown to have done. This claim proceeds on the theory that as art experts they have bought abroad articles, the value of which depends how much can be obtained for them on this side of the water, and have sold such articles, whether pictures or what not, to wealthy Americans for what they would bring. The question of value, it is held, does not rest upon the market price over here, which may be out of all proportion to the price paid on the other side.

The Government, however, is armed not only with the invoices actually filed at the customs house, showing an alleged value based upon whatever element the defence may at this time suggest, but with the firm's private invoices, and it is upon these that the estimate of undervaluations rests, as the firm has itself recorded it for its own information in trading. Furthermore the Government will assert that such articles as Chinese porcelains of the fourteen century are not picked up in Europe for such a song that they can be entered here for $1,100 and valued privately at $28,000.

Inasmuch as the Duveen case concerns not the question of weights but that of valuations, the burden of justifying the course of business that allowed the continued undervaluations rests upon the General Appraiser's office and not on the Collector's or the Surveyor's offices. The General Appraiser, George Wanmaker, has a staff of men who are supposed to have some expert knowledge as to art values and it is understood that the Federal investigation now under way will run into the question whether the alleged undervaluation were made with collusion on the part of any one in the General Appraiser's office.

In this connection, however, it was pointed out by a man well up in the Government service, that an individual who was competent continuously to appraise accurately all the art treasures, ancient and modern, which are brought into the United States, or even one small class of them, would be receiving not $2,000 or $2,500 a year in the Government service, but $25,000 or $30,000 a year for some big firm of art importers or some private collectors. Therefore, while inquiry will be made to see if anyone in the Government service is implicated, those who are probing the Duveen case do not expect that graft will be found in the customs service.

United States Attorney Wise, through his assistant William L. Wemple, had the Grand Jury at work all day yesterday with the first batch of the Duveen evidence. The second batch of evidence, gathered up from the raid itself, is still in the hands of the Collector, who yesterday had men in the store of Duveen Brothers, guarding the art works and pictures covered by the evidence of undervaluation already in tangible shape.

No effort is made by these customs men to interfere with the transaction of the general business of the firm or to hamper the sale of other articles, although as the evidence in the possession of the Government is sorted out it may be necessary to put the Federal tag on other things now in the Duveen store.

Walter Stern, counsel for Benjamin and Henry Duveen, who were arrested here, issued yesterday many loud protestations of mistreatment, including one or more appeals to the Constitution of the United States. After Benjamin Duveen, the younger of the two, had changed his surety from Mr. Stern's law partner to the National Surety Company, the lawyer just mentioned verified all the interviews that Mr. Stern had given throughout the day and said that he had nothing to add.

Benjamin J. Duveen, accompanied by William H. Corbitt, one of his attorneys; William A. Thompson, Assistant Secretary of the National Surety Company, and Harry D. West, an agent of the company, appeared before Commissioner Shields at the Federal Building soon after 2 o'clock yesterday and went through the formality of having his bond changed. Mr. Corbitt, his attorney, was allowed to give bonds for Duveen last Thursday as the time to raise bail was short. Yesterday the National Surety Company became his bondsman, the sum of $50,000 remaining as before.

Duveen entered the room smiling, and throughout the proceedings, which lasted but a few minutes, he displayed no signs of nervousness. He smiled at the newspaper photographers as they snapped him, and when he put his name to the bond papers that he was obliged to sign the hand that held the pen was firm and steady. When it was over with he hurried away. It was noticeable, however, that in manner he was less confident than on the preceding day, the swiftly moving events of the last twenty-four hours seemed to have affected him.

Soon after 3 o'clock James Jarman, secretary and confidential man to Duveen Brothers, who with them was named in the conspiracy complaint, was arrested by United States Marshal Henkel and brought before Commissioner Shields. There Mr. Wemple asked that Jarman be discharged because of lack of evidence. This Commissioner Shields did. This was done that Jarman might appear as a witness before the Grand Jury. Jarman immediately after his discharge went to the Grand Jury room. Later in the day a man and a young woman gave evidence in the case before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Stern, the senior member of the law firm of Stern & Corbitt at 66 Wall Street, gave out a statement yesterday morning in which he declared that the charges made by subordinates of Collector Loeb and members of United States District Attorney Wise's office were absurd and preposterous. Here is the statement:

"All of the members of Duveen Brothers are British subjects. Henry J. Duveen is a brother of the late Sir Joseph Duveen and an uncle of Sir Joseph's four sons, Benjamin J., Joel J., Joseph A., and Louis J. Duveen. Joel, Joseph, and Louis are in the Paris and London house, where their uncle, the present head of the house, is to be found. This fact of their British citizenship may surprise some of their raiders, for the British Government has a way of looking after the King's subjects in other countries.

"The seizure of the books of the Duveens, the sensational arrest of Benjamin J. Duveen, and the night raid on the Lusitania after Henry J. Duveen were unfair and outrageous, and it will doubtless attract international attention. Nevertheless, the Duveens will continue in business here, and go ahead with plans for their new $500,000 store provided the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States (the amendment defining the right of search) is still in force. I wish to point out that the Duveens would have had a year's time to take their books out of the country had there been a single improper entry.

"For nearly a year there has been no duty on art objects, paintings, &c., over twenty years old. They could have removed these treasures. Almost everything purchased by the Duveens is bought as a collection. Lump sums ranging anywhere from $250,000 to $5,000,000 are paid for such collections. The Duveens believe, when they come to value these collections for importation, they have the right to put such value on individual pieces as they, the greatest experts in the world, deem proper. We claim in doing this they were well within their rights.

"The Duveens have millions of dollars' worth of goods in their possession; some is here, but the bulk is in London. It would appear that Collector Loeb planned this raid with a view to its dramatic possibilities. Belasco or Hammerstein would have reason to be proud of such a flashlight theatrical performance. We were not even served with a Government's complaint, though copious copies of it seem to have been prepared for the newspapers."

An official in the Appraiser's Stores, in discussing the case, said:

"In the appraisal of works of art, as of other things, such as merchandise, no latitude is allowed the appraiser. He is supposed to be an expert in his line, and, as such, he should be able to come pretty close to deciding the value of anything. In the Government's appraisal service there are men who devote their whole time to the study of a single subject. There is a man whose business it is to know all the pictures of the old masters, their value, and the galleries in which these pictures hang.

"There is also a man with a special knowledge of china, and another who knows all about rugs. These men should know so much about their respective subjects that it should be a difficult matter to pass through the Custom House undetected a grossly undervalued vase or painting. It is, however, sometimes difficult to appraise things which have a purely sentimental value.

"To an art connoisseur an insignificant-looking vase may have a value that would keep a man in luxury for a generation, when another man could see in it nothing but ugliness. There are treasures to-day lying in the Custom House that some persons would not accept as a gift.

"There is, however, a way to defraud the customs through false representation and false affidavit, and this is not infrequently done."

Mr. George Wanmaker, who is in charge of the Appraisers' Stores, yesterday said that as yet the Duveen case has not been brought officially to his attention, and until that was done he would have nothing to say.

LONDON PARTNERS SILENT.

Profess Ignorance of Grounds for Raid on Duveen Offices Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, OCT. 14.—Joseph Duveen refused to make any statement regarding the arrest of his partners in New York. The firm's solicitors to-night sent out a letter in which after reference to "published statements that two partners now in New York are to be charged with some offense against the United States tariff regulations." He said that the partners in London "have no information as to what the allegations are."

The solicitors add that they meanwhile have advised their clients to refrain from commenting on the course taken by the New York port authorities and conclude by saying: "perhaps we ought to mention that no duties are now imposed by the United States Government on the works of art in which our clients deal.

END TO FIVE-CENT JOY RIDES.

B. R. T. Starts New Transfer Plan, with Privileges Curtailed.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's new transfer system went into effect at 1 A. M. to-day. Under the old system a passenger was able to ride practically anywhere in the borough and return to the starting point for a single fare, but it is now impossible. He will have to pay another fare.

Transfers will be issued as usual, but they will indicate the direction the passenger is going. A person can transfer to a line operating at right angles to the road on which he is riding, but he cannot use the second transfer in the opposite direction from which he started. The new transfer tickets are red, green, yellow, and black, and are about one-half the size of the old transfers. They are lettered "A," "AA," "B," and "BB."

The only curtailment of the transfer privileges is between lines of the Brooklyn Heights and Nassau Companies. Conductors' special tickets, continuing trip tickets, and transfer agents' special tickets will be issued as usual.

The company's officials expect a lot of difficulty and confusion at first, and the public is asked to forward protests to the main office.

HUMANE OFFICERS CHECKED.

Taft and Carnegie Among Them—War on Circus Cruelty and Bullfights.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—For the sixth successive time Dr. William O. Stillman, of Albany, N. Y., was to-day elected President of the American Humane Association at its business session here in connection with the International Humane Conference.

Other officers elected were: Dr. Albert Leffingwell, First Vice President, Aurora, N. Y.; Mrs. Caroline Earle White, Second Vice President, Philadelphia; E. W. Newhall, Third Vice President, San Francisco; Nathaniel J. Walker, Secretary, Albany, N. Y. The honorary Vice Presidents include President Taft, Andrew Carnegie, Cardinal Gibbons and many others prominent in public affairs. It was decided to hold the convention of 1911 at San Francisco.

William Dutcher, President of the National Association of Audubon Societies of the United States, addressed the International Conference on the "Practical Value of Bird Protection," and P. C. Laverton Harris, of Toronto, on the cruelty practiced by circus trainers on their charges. He declared that there is no educational value in seeing animals perform by force.

Delegates from the Spanish-speaking countries told of the campaign being waged to abolish bullfights.

License to Wed at 74.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Thomas S. Gilbert, a civil war veteran, who gave his age as 74, took out a marriage license here to-day. He has been a widower for many years, and has several grandchildren. He is a member of the G. A. R. and is well known. His prospective bride is Miss Kate Kiersted, 66 years old, of Freeport, L. I.

Independent Nominations Filed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Senator James P. Mackenzie of North Tonawanda, who was a candidate for renomination on the Republican ticket from the Forty-seventh Senatorial District, but failed to secure the nomination, to-day filed an independent nomination with the Secretary of State. The independent nomination of George W. Reeves of Watertown for Congress in the Twenty-eighth Congressional District was also filed.

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO

1868 Established 42 Years 1910

6th Ave., 20th to 22d St.

This morning we start our annual sale of Men's Furnishings—and these items are the result of a long preparation—for they are also up to our splendid standard of style and quality.

Men's $1.25 Shirts at 85c

Adams Building—Just inside the 21st St. door.

Coat shirts, in the new Autumn colors, made of percale and printed madras, in light, medium and dark effects, finished with pearl buttons. There are both plain and pleated bosoms, the cuffs are attached, all sizes from 14 to 18, and every shirt cut over our own liberal measurements.

Men's $4 and $5 Waistcoats at $1.85

Another "plum." A sample line of waistcoats in the present fashion. There are English Tattersalls, white and cream flannels with fancy or plain colored stripes, fine mercerized fabrics in medium and light shades, and all sizes from 34 to 48, including stouts.

Men's $5 Knitted Waistcoats at $3.45

Our own direct import—made in Belgium—in fancy figured designs. This is the first time that this quality of waistcoat has ever been sold at so low a price.

Men's $1.25 Pajamas at 85c

Made of French percale, light grounds with stripes and figures, low cut, silk loops, pearl buttons, good and full, all sizes, small, medium and large.

$1.50 Domet Flannel Pajamas, $1

Made of fine Scotch domet flannel, with a nice soft finish on both sides, military style, with pearl buttons and loops, small, medium and extra large sizes.

Men's $5 Bath Robes at $3.95

With slippers to match.

Made of fine Terry cloth, in Jacquard designs, slippers to match, with leather soles, neatly boxed. Now sold around New York at $5.

Men's $1 Neckwear at 65c

Made of imported and domestic silks in open end shapes, full length, easy neckbands, in all the latest Fall colorings.

We give SURETY STAMPS and redeem them in merchandise.

PROF. PECK FAILS TO GET A WARRANT

Two Magistrates Deny His Plea for Woman's Arrest, as Did the District Attorney.

SHE IS PROF. BRISTOL'S WIFE

Doesn't Deny Writing Letters to Former Columbia Man—Husband Is Prominent in Cornell Faculty.

Dr. Harry Thurston Peck, former Anthon Professor of Latin at Columbia, accompanied by his counsel, appeared before Magistrate Herbert in the West Side Court yesterday and asked for a warrant for the arrest of a woman who he alleged had written him a threatening letter. The warrant was not issued, the Magistrate referring the professor to the Harlem Court, in which district the offense, if any, was committed.

Dr. Peck had nothing to say during the proceedings. His attorney, C. D. Francis, presented the complaint to the Magistrate, and handed him a letter, six pages in length. This was dated Oct. 15, 1909, and was mailed at Ithaca, N. Y. After looking over the letter and noticing the date, Magistrate Herbert asked:

"Why has this action only been brought when the Statute of Limitations practically bars it? Has it any bearing on the litigation which I have read about in the papers?"

Upon being assured that the letter had nothing to do with the suit for breach of promise now pending in the Supreme Court against Dr. Peck, the Magistrate said that if any crime had been committed it had been committed either in Ithaca, where the letter was mailed, or in the district of the Harlem Court, where it was received. Dr. Peck at the time he received it was living at 500 West 121st Street. The letter had been addressed to the Century Club, at 7 West Forty-third Street, but redirected to the 121st Street address.

It was brought out in the conversation between the Magistrate and the lawyer that the letter was written by Mrs. Lucia R. Bristol of Ithaca.

Dr. Peck, with his lawyer, appeared at the Harlem Court in the afternoon and made application there for a warrant. Magistrate Breen went over the letter, but was unable to find any ground for the issuance of a warrant. The lawyer asked for the warrant on the ground of blackmail, but the Magistrate couldn't find any section in the code to cover it. After a long argument the Magistrate said that he could do nothing and advised the lawyer to go to the District Attorney's office. Dr. Peck went there on Thursday, and the District Attorney declined to take up the matter.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Mrs. Lucia Bristol, the wife of Prof. George P. Bristol of Cornell University, admitted to-day that it was she for whom Dr. Harry Thurston Peck sought a warrant in New York. All she would say in regard to the matter was, "Time will show who is in the right in this matter," and she professed a willingness to abide by the final results. She did not deny having written the letters, and hinted that Peck was actuated in his course by animosity. She refused, however, to state the grounds for this sentiment on his part, nor would she give out the contents of the letters. She consulted with her husband as to the advisability of making a statement, and he evidently advised her not to make one.

The Bristols have lived here for many years and are among the most respected residents. Prof. Bristol is director of the Cornell Summer School, as well as occupying a chair in Greek, and he has been here for twenty years or more. He is also well known in State educational associations. He was County and City Chairman of the Democratic Party for a number of years.

TO TELL KING GEORGE V.

Election to Ancient and Honorable Artillery Takes Committee Abroad.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—King George V., of England, will be notified of his election to honorary membership in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company by a committee which left Boston this afternoon. The committee consisted of Capt. John D. Nichols, Lieut. Francis H. Appleton and Col. Sydney M. Hedges, past commander.

The committee will sail from New York to-morrow on the Carmania, landing at Fishguard and making a quick trip to London.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

When it comes to Men's Clothes—we're just as well prepared to satisfy the tastes of conservative men as the men whose fancy leans towards novelties.

We've a broad showing of Suits and Overcoats in quiet patterns.

Sack Suits.....$18 to $50
Fall Overcoats.....$16 to $42

ESTAB OVER HALF A CENTURY

BANKER

Having connections with groups of Banks, Syndicates, Capitalists, disposes of large capital for industrial, commercial, and mining businesses, formation of joint stock companies, marketing of stocks, bonds, financial backing, $20,000 minimum. LEFORT, 51 rue de Paradis, Paris, France.

"THE CROWN HAS IT"

Her Complexion "came back" for she used

Bathodora

the fragrant bath powder that purifies and softens the water and drives away skin blemishes.

Crown Lavender Salts
The kind used by those who know the best.

Lune de Miel
The new perfume that London Society approves.

Sold by all dealers of prominence.

Special Offer—Send 10c. and dealer's name for Bijou bottle of Lune de Miel and sample of Bathodora.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., OF LONDON
30 EAST 20TH ST., Dept. C. NEW YORK CITY.

Smith Gray & Co.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

SPECIAL SALE

Several Thousand Smith Gray & Co. Fall Suits and Fall Coats

This is the greatest clothes opportunity that has ever come your way at this season of the year, and it came about because of our increased tailoring facilities, occasioned by our new wholesale department, causing an overproduction of over 5,000 garments. Come in if you wish to save $4.50 to $12.50 on your Fall Suit or Fall Coat.

$15.50 for Fall suits; regular $22.50 and $20.00 values. Including high grade velours, cassimeres and cheviots in gray, brown and Oxford mixtures, in correct new Fall designs. Smart Smith Gray models for men, young men and boys.

$18.50 for Fall suits that are regular $25.00 and $22.50 values. High grade worsteds, worsted cheviots, excellent cassimeres and velours. There are dozens of new browns, grays, Oxfords and blues, many exclusive weaves, including the new diamond weave effects; over a dozen smart two and three button models in sizes and styles for men, young men and boys.

$22.50 for Fall suits that are $30.00 and $27.50 values. Included are exclusive worsteds, special weave worsted cheviots and Saxony cassimeres. There's every shade from lightest gray to darkest mixtures, including, browns, olives and blues. There are included styles that you expect only in fine custom garments. The models, over a dozen in number, include the smart London soft roll business coat, New York's real smart coat.

$27.50 for Fall suits that are $40.00 and $35.00 values. Included are the most recent and most exclusive designs from the world's best mills. You may choose in this range, from an assortment that represents the finest tailored, best styled and choicest garments possible at any price, ready-for-service.

$15.50 for Fall coats; regular $22.50 and $20.00 values. Excellent velours and worsted cheviots, plain and stripe weave wale effects in various new grays, Oxfords; also plain black. Sizes and models for men, young men and boys.

$18.50 for Fall coats; regular $25.00 and $22.50 values. Included are many very handsome and exclusive grays in over a dozen shades and weaves. New browns and Oxfords, and we have also included many coats of the best selling styles, broken sizes.

$22.50 for Fall coats that are $30.00 and $27.50 values. A goodly number of these garments are luxurious silk-lined coats. Many smart brown and olive shades in velours and worsteds, various diamond, chain stripe and plain wale weaves. Nearly all are exclusive custom styles. There are models for men of every taste and for nearly every service. A number of broken sizes are included of much greater value than indicated.

$27.50 for Fall coats that are $40.00 and $35.00 values. Included are many of the most exclusive styled garments possible, ready-for-service. All are silk lined and made from the finest of fabrics. There are dark coats, medium coats and light coats in dozens of Oxfords, grays and browns.

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs

Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two New York Stores:
Broadway at Warren Street
Across from City Hall.
5th Av. Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

IN JUSTICE TO THE COOK

Don't ask impossibilities.
Give the cook
every opportunity
to make good bread.
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR is
the best opportunity.
Give her—

WASHBURN-CROSBY'S
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

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AMERICANS CAUGHT IN PARIS PAID HIGH

One Gave $600 for Auto Trip to Coast and Many Others More Than $100.

PARIS CROWDS DISPERSED

Meeting of Strike Leaders Surrounded by 10,000 Troops—Strike on Northern Railway Is Broken.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Americans caught in Paris by the railroad strike have been victims of heavy exactions by automobilists if they had to reach the coast to catch steamers. When the strike began the most difficult problem was the transportation of transatlantic passengers from Paris to the Channel ports. It completely staggered the steamship managers. The prices exacted by the automobile men in many cases were absolutely prohibitive.

It is related that one American paid $600 to be taken from Paris to Cherbourg. There are plenty of authentic instances of $100 per person being given for a similar journey. With parties consisting of four to six persons, all traveling in the same vehicle, the more usual rate, however, has been from $20 to $40, while in cases where the steamship companies have taken it upon themselves to make the arrangement only $20 has been demanded, and from this a deduction has been made in favor of those holding railway tickets from Paris to the coast.

In view of the improved conditions on the Northern Railway system today the automobile men abated their pretensions very materially.

At the steamship offices every effort is being made to accommodate passengers by transferring bookings from one vessel to another. Many persons who were to have sailed on Wednesday have thus been enabled to wait until Saturday, leaving Paris to-night by the Northern Railway instead of by automobile.

Several hundred passengers booked on the French Transatlantic Line left Paris for Havre this morning on one of the largest bateaux mouches which ply on the Seine. They will arrive there to-morrow night in time to go aboard the Touraine or the Chicago.

Eastward bound passengers arriving at Havre and Boulogne have been brought to Paris mostly by automobiles provided by the steamship companies at rates similar to those charged from Paris to the coast. Independent motor car drivers, however, have established a rate of $120 per trip from Boulogne to Paris. One Paris concern has had more than a hundred automobiles engaged in the coast traffic since the beginning of the strike. There has been a perceptible thinning out of taxicabs on the boulevards owing to the out-of-town demand.

TROOPS CHARGE PARIS CROWD.

Force of 10,000 Around Strikers' Meeting—Men Back at Work.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Owing to the strong measures put in force by the government the railway strike situation continues to improve. With the exception of the Western road, where to-day the tie-up was still in force, traffic conditions were greatly improved. On the Northern road only 8 per cent. of the men failed to report for duty this morning.

The government's fears that rioting would follow a meeting of the strikers to-night led to 10,000 troops being thrown into the narrow streets adjoining the hall where it was held. There were no disturbances other than a few harmless pistol shots and jeers. After the meeting 6,000 strikers emerged from the hall singing revolutionary airs and shouting "Long live the commune." Mounted troops immediately charged the crowd and dispersed it.

Among the speakers within the hall were M. Jaurès and other Socialists, who adjured the men to fight to the bitter end, declaring that the revolution in Portugal and the unrest in Spain had brought about the psychological moment for the French proletariat to strike an effective blow.

The strong military precautions taken by the Government, which included the summoning of six regiments from provinces, was due to the impression that the revolutionary element was trying to transform the waning strike into open violence. M. Jaurès in L'Humanité denies that this was the intention of the strike, and urges moderation on their part.

A powerful bomb was discovered by the police to-day, at the foot of a tree in the Avenue Kleber, near the American Embassy. The officers attribute the attempted outrage to Anarchists. The bomb contained 300 grams of Cheddite powder and several iron bolts. It was similar to the bomb which was exploded last midnight in front of the house at 6 Rue de Berri, a few doors from the Champs Elysees.

Striking masons who went out in sympathy with the railroad employes to-day wrecked a freight dray in Montmartre. In the northern section of the city, and, forming in two columns, attempted to parade. The police and the Republican Guards charged and dispersed the strikers. During the encounter several guards and policemen were injured.

Premier Briand has informed the Cabinet that negotiations looking to an increase in wages for the railroad men are being conducted with their employers.

CHERBOURG, Oct. 14.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland, which left New York Oct. 8, arrived here this afternoon. On account of the strike only four of her thirty passengers destined for Paris disembarked here, the others preferring to proceed to Hamburg.

The steamer Cincinnati of the same line, which left Hamburg yesterday for New York, stopped at Boulogne to-day to take on passengers instead of putting in at Cherbourg.

MANUEL RELIES ON VOTERS.

Will Co-Operate with Pretender to Have Monarchist Deputies Elected.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 14.—King Manuel of Portugal, the Queen Mother Amelie, the Duke of Oporto, the Count of Sabugosa, Grand Master of the Portuguese Court, and the Count of Figueiro, Master of Ceremonies of the Court, held a conference here to-day concerning the future course of action to be taken by the King and the other members of the royal household.

It was decided that King Manuel should lead a quiet life until his health is fully restored and that meanwhile his friends in Portugal undertake a vigorous political campaign in which the supporters of Duke Michael of Braganza, the Pretender, will co-operate, to return as many Monarchist candidates as is possible at the elections.

It is probable that after his arrival in England and the publication of his manifesto King Manuel will take a sea voyage or travel abroad so as to avoid embarrassing England by a political propaganda. It has been arranged that the Duke of Oporto shall accompany the King to England instead of going to Italy with the Dowager Queen Maria Pia.

C. F. U. Delegates Indorse Bensel.

The Central Federated Union, at its meeting last night, indorsed the Democratic nominee for State Engineer, John A. Bensel, by a vote of 39 to 29. It was explained that the indorsement was voted in recognition of Mr. Bensel's fairness to laboring men in his department as Water Supply Commissioner. Morris Braun, Treasurer of the union, opposed the indorsement, and was supported by the Socialist delegates.

Match Heads as a Suicide Dose.

John Vinzeno attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by eating match heads in the factory of Wessels & Nichols, at 455 West Forty-fifth Street. He first soaked the match heads in water, but as he failed to get the desired result quickly enough, he tried swallowing them whole. He was overpowered by fellow-workmen, and taken to the Flower Hospital, where Dr. Brainerd used a stomach pump on him. Nevertheless he may die.

Convention for a Tariff Commission.

The National Tariff Commission Association meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, after hearing reports from its affiliated organization resolved to hold a National convention in Washington at the Hotel Willard on Jan. 11 and 12, to agitate for a permanent tariff commission.

HURRICANE NEARS THE FLORIDA COAST

Key West Already Troubled by Wind and High Seas—Ships Buffeted by Waves.

HAVANA FEARS HEAVY LOSS

Interior of Cuba Cut Off, but Reports Come of Damage to Crops and Loss of Lives.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 14.—The first serious tropical storm of the year, after sweeping Cuba last night and to-day and doing minor damage to shipping in West Indian waters, is to-night approaching the Florida Gulf Coast line, with more or less promise of devastation to follow in its wake. All shipping within a radius of 500 miles of Key West was warned by wireless this morning of the approaching hurricane, and to-night most of the vessels plying these waters have cast anchor in harbors. The Mallory liner Alamo, bound for New York, has put in here.

The centre of the disturbance, which is scheduled to sweep both the northern and southern shores of the Gulf, was reported about forty miles west of Havana at 6 o'clock to-night, moving northwest at the rate of sixty miles an hour, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain and high seas.

At Key West a fifty-mile gale was reported throughout the day. There was an increasing wind here to-night, and the barometer fell rapidly. Pensacola reported at 9 o'clock a brisk wind, falling barometer, and tides running high.

The centre of the storm is expected to strike the Florida coast near Tampa early to-morrow.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 14.—Although a fifty mile wind blew steadily throughout the day here, no material damage was done in Key West, but to-night there was considerable apprehension over the approach of the hurricane.

The Weather Bureau Station at Sand Key was awash to-night, and the men sought refuge at the lighthouse. The United Wireless station was temporarily disabled and the operator secured the instruments and abandoned his quarters when a sea began to come in. The electric street railway system was out of commission and many hundred telephones were disabled by the high winds.

At 5 P. M. the steamer Olivette, from Tampa to Key West, was reported thirty miles out, all well. The steamer Brazos, from Galveston to New York, reported 200 miles west this afternoon, all well. The Ward liner Valencia, which passed here yesterday en route to Vera Cruz, reported at noon in the Yucatan Channel, all well, but high seas.

The steamer Miami, which sailed from Knight's Key yesterday afternoon during the storm, arrived here at 10 o'clock last night after a terrible trip.

HAVANA, Oct. 14.—Few details have come from the interior as to the damage wrought by the hurricane which swept over Cuba yesterday and to-day. Wires are down on all sides. It is feared that many lives have been lost and great damage has been done.

The storm, after sweeping over the Isle of Pines yesterday afternoon, moved eastward, and then shifted to the west, affecting chiefly Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio Provinces. It is feared that the tobacco crop in Pinar del Rio will be ruined by a washing out of the seedbeds.

It is reported that the Isle of Pines suffered severely when the gale doubled on its track.

The town of Casilda, on the south coast of Santa Clara Province, is said to have been devastated. Many persons are reported killed there.

The full force of the storm struck this city at 1 o'clock this morning. The gale brought with it a deluge of rain. Most of the street lights were extinguished, and the city was dark during the early hours. The newspaper plants were inconvenienced by the cutting off of the electric power. El Mundo was the only morning paper appearing to-day.

The Belen Observatory reported just before noon that the vortex of the storm was passing over Havana. The velocity of the wind did not increase materially, but the rain fell in torrents. Traffic at the port ceased and business throughout the city was practically suspended. In the afternoon the force of the wind abated.

BAD STORMS IN EUROPE.

Coasts of Britain and Russia Are Strewn with Wreckage.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The English coast is strewn with wreckage as the result of a storm that has continued for two days. The casualty list as already reported is a long one.

This morning the bodies of five seamen from the coasting steamer Cranford were picked up off Hartlepool. It is believed that the vessel, which carried a crew of twenty, foundered and that the men were attempting to reach shore in a small boat when they were lost.

Some of the wreckage coming ashore indicates that a sailing ship met a like fate. Lifeboats from many points were out all last night, and in some instances effected rescues. In other cases they were unable to reached distressed craft.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 14.—A hurricane swept the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea last night, causing many wrecks and the loss of hundreds of lives among the sailors.

Throughout the night the signal lights of distressed vessels could be made out. Three sailing vessels foundered off the Gulf of Riga. Some of their men were rescued.

The tide to-day cast up quantities of wreckage, including timber, naphtha cans, and boxes of merchandise. At Mitau the wind tore down whole rows of houses, trees, and telegraph wires.

Higginbotham's Court Discontinued.

The Bedford Avenue Court, where Magistrate Higginbotham presides, will be discontinued at the end of this month. The order was issued by Chief Magistrate Otto Kempner of Brooklyn to Henry Hasenflug, Chief Clerk of the Bedford Avenue Court, instructing the Clerk henceforth to transfer all cases of that court to the Manhattan Avenue Court.

Burley Tobacco Prices Drop.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—Prices for tobacco of the 1909 Burley Society pool, offered at auction, showed another heavy decline to-day, when 2,000 hogsheads sold at an average of $7.85 a hundred. The prices ranged from 4 cents to 10. Buyers for the American Tobacco Company were put to work in the burley region to-day buying independent tobacco at an average of 10 cents a pound.

SLAY NEGRO WHO KILLED TWO

He Fights Off Posse for a Time and Wounds Three.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Oct. 14.—After mortally wounding Special Agent G. A. Lentz of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and killing Daniel Bias and Policeman Charles Hale to-day, an unidentified negro finally was shot and killed by a posse.

The negro, taking refuge in the hills near town, fought off the posse until a bullet reached him.

W. W. Lowe and Charles Stuart, policemen, were both shot in the head and are thought to be dying. Will Hutchison, another member of the posse, was wounded in the arm.

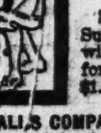
The negro was killed by Chief of Police Clinginspeel, and his body was dragged through the streets.

Grover Cleveland said:

"A duck shooter is born, not made." If you are a born duck shooter you will be particular about your gun and ammunition. We make a specialty of serving the hunter who is particular.

If you have doubts about being to the manner born come in and let us show you a gun and talk with you about the sport.

Von Lengerke & Detmold



Fifth Ave. and B'way Bet. 23d & 24th Sts.

NEW BOOKS ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH

By SIR OLIVER LODGE

Parent and Child

A treatise on the moral and religious education of children by a famous scientist and writer. Cloth, 50c., net; post-paid, 54c.

By LOUIS FISCHER, M.D.

The Health-Care of the Baby

A handbook for mothers and nurses. Revised edition. Cloth, 75 cents, net; post-paid 83 cents.

By LE GRAND KERR, M.D.

Care and Training of Children

A practical discussion on the moral and physical health of children. Cloth 75c., net; post-paid, 83c.

By JAMES M. FARRAR, D.D.

Little Talks to Little People

Sermonettes for each Sunday of the year—filled with real heart interest for the little ones. Cloth, $1.20, net; post-paid, $1.30.

All Booksellers, or FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY New York and London

Father Knickerbocker's Favorite

Cartoon suggested by the Electrical Show—Drawn by Robinson of the Morning Telegraph

The Electrical Show, at Madison Square Garden, with all its wealth of gleaming beauty, has in former years proved a pronounced favorite with the metropolis of America.

This year it is better than ever—a complete exposition of the astonishing strides which "Electricity" makes each year.

Hundreds of interesting and instructive applications of electricity for household and workshop are shown at Madison Square Garden—for all of which, power may be supplied by

The New York Edison Company
Electrical Show, Madison Square Garden
October 10 to 20, 1910

Gimbels—A Store for Men Who Care What They Wear

WE have entered upon the task of supplying clothing and furnishings to New York men, with some very definite ideas of what they want.

The man we expect to please most is the man who really cares enough about what he wears to give some time and thought to his apparel; the man who knows good style when he sees it; the man who appreciates the touch of distinctiveness and the mark of originality; the man who knows that QUALITY is a factor to be considered before the price is mentioned.

And yet, our best pleased customers will be also the men who are careful of their money.

Such men will find in the Gimbel Clothing Store and in the Gimbel Furnishing Store for men as perfect a combination of sure quality and fair price as has yet been attained.

A glance at the clothing stock:—

Fur Coats for Motoring; Alaska dog-skin at $25; up to heavy raccoon-skin coats at $65.

Men's Fur-lined Coats from $25 to $250. We show some twenty grades at as many prices.

Overcoats for Motoring, $15 to $45.

Overcoats for business or dress wear from $15 to $60.

Sack Suits—nearly an acre of them—$15 to $45.

Full Evening Dress Suits, $37 to $55.

Dinner Suits, $32 to $55.

Full Frock Coats and Vests, $25 to $40.

Cutaway Frock Coats and Vests, $25 to $45.

English Cutaway Business Suits, $25 to $35.

Fancy Waistcoats for business wear, $1.85 to $10.

Evening Dress Waistcoats, $3.50 to $16.50.

Men's Furnishings

Fancy Shirts, Fresh from Paris:—The bodies are of a soft, "end-to-end" weave, with plaited bosoms of "Russian cord" and cuffs to match the bosom. They are hand-made practically throughout by one of the best known custom shirtmakers of Paris. It is difficult to find handsomer or finer shirts than these, but the Gimbel price is not large..... **$2.25**

New Silk Repp Cravats:—Made in the popular patterns of to-day, of a really high-grade silk; choice of twenty-five colorings and shades..... **50c**

English Silk Motor Scarves:—Our own exclusive selections, from a good London maker. They have just arrived. Men who do not motor will use these for evening-dress shirt protectors. Novel, rich and practical..... **$5**

Shirts Made to Your Measure:—An Offer to Introduce This Branch of Our Business

Four shirts, to your measure, made from your choice of the best imported Scotch shirtings, with initials or large monogram on sleeve fit and satisfaction guaranteed. **$10**

Men's and Boys' Hats

Especially "Stetson" Hats and the "Gimbel Special" Hat for Men

We have in our Hat Store practically everything that Stetson manufactures in stiff or soft hats. And Stetson makes nothing that does not lead the fashion.

You may choose your favorite type of headwear not only in block and dimensions, but in quality and color as well.

The soft hats are a delight to the touch as well as to the eye; there is nothing that surpasses the Stetson beaver-felt.

The hats can be creased and indented to please your fancy. More than durable—almost indestructible.

The stiff hats are so light in weight and easy fitting, that they are as comfortable as the soft ones.

All the new blocks, all the correct shaped crowns and rims are here.

A feature of these hats is the sweatband, which positively is impervious to perspiration. This keeps the hat presentable long after a hat of inferior make would be discarded.

The Gimbel Special Hat for Men $3.00

We set ourselves a task of securing a $3 hat that should present more fashion merit, quality and serviceability than are usual at the price.

First we chose the felt with care, then with equal care the shapes and the finishings. No detail was too trivial to escape our careful consideration. The result satisfies us and will more than satisfy you.

Crush Opera Hats Like Ordinary Silk Hats

Just what you've been looking for and what you'll like to hear about.

A crush opera hat with a glossy silk finish—something different from the dull-ribbed silk you've always worn.

The new hat costs a little more, but then it takes the place of two hats, the full dress as well as the opera hat.

Price $8.00

Men's Velour Hats

Velour hats, with their comfortable silkiness and smart note of difference, grow steadily in men's esteem.

Every shape that is good and all the favored colors are here, to fit becomingly young men and their elders; tall men and short.

It will be interesting to men of large build to note that we have studied and provided for them specially.

These are durable hats—an advantage their softness gives. Each..... **$3.50**

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY SIXTH AVENUE NEW YORK THIRTY-SECOND ST. THIRTY-THIRD ST.

TENER ACCUSED OF AIDING SWINDLE

Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania Attacked on His Business Record.

UNJUSTIFIED, HE ANSWERS

Deliberate Effort to Blacken His Reputation to Promote Selfish Interests, He Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—John K. Tener, the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, has been vigorously attacked by the North American, a newspaper of this city, which charges that Mr. Tener is "a business friend and associate of swindlers, convicted and unconvicted," but he "sold his name as President of a fraudulent corporation, formed and conducted by these men," the consideration being, according to The North American, $5,000 a year salary and $50,000 in stock.

The company which is attacked jointly with Mr. Tener is the National Public Utilities Corporation, organized last year. Mr. Tener admits that he was an official of the company until recently, but denies that his relations with the concern were anything but straightforward and honorable, and in a statement to the public accuses the North American of attempting slanerously to blacken his reputation.

Altogether, it is one of the bitterest controversies waged between a newspaper and a candidate for public office that Philadelphians have witnessed for many years.

The North American, in its issue of to-day, devotes most of its front page and an entire inside page to the attack on Mr. Tener, whom it calls Senator Penrose's candidate for Governor. It says that until May 2 last Mr. Tener was President of the National Public Utilities Corporation, and that he was a Director of the concern until ten days ago. It adds that Mr. Tener "stands by the fraud and his friend, the professional promoter of swindles, who floated it."

To-day's attack on the Republican candidate is not the first directed at him by the North American. It began several days ago. But to-day's attack was even more vigorous than the preceding ones. It was occasioned by Mr. Tener's reply to the newspaper's charges. After a brief comment on Mr. Tener's reply, in which the North American says that the Republican candidate admits his connection with the corporation, "but utters not a single word in criticism of the scheme which has been revealed as a cold-blooded fraud," the newspaper says that, in order that it "may be clearly understood what Mr. Tener has not denied," the charges had best be reiterated. Then come these charges, made and published by the North American:

> John K. Tener is the business friend and associate of swindlers, convicted and unconvicted. He sold his name as President of a fraudulent corporation formed and conducted by these men, the consideration they voted him, on the day he was elected, being a salary of $5,000 a year and $50,000 in stock. By the use of his name as President and Director of the swindling concern they have sold its worthless stock to the public.
>
> The Tener corporation is capitalized at $2,000,000, the issue being based upon the worthless remnants of four other corporations, organized and wrecked by the same swindlers, which had fleeced numerous investors. Its literature, bearing prominently the name of John K. Tener as President and Director, is a mass of false and misleading representations. The "assets" of the corporation to which he sold the use of his name consist of the "assets" of bankrupt fake corporations, which were falsely valued at $2,000,000 and made the basis of a fraudulent issue of $2,000,000 "full-paid and non-assessable stock."
>
> It was of the company issuing this fraudulent stock that Tener became President and Director, and it is this fraudulent stock which has been sold by the use of his name, the selling being done not only by his fraudulent corporation, but by two fake banking concerns formed by his associates in that company. The fraudulent corporation was formed and the crooked stock issued on Dec. 13, 1909. On motion of Tener's close friend and business associate—who is a professional promoter of swindles—Mr. Tener was elected a Director and President on Jan. 4, 1910. His friend, the professional promoter of swindles, thereupon became Vice President and General Manager.
>
> On motion of this same friend, the salary of President Tener was fixed at $5,000 a year, and there was voted to him an additional bonus of $50,000 of stock in a paper railroad which was among the assets of the concern. At a later meeting, President Tener being present, the Secretary was instructed to attend to all matters of general business of the swindling corporation, keeping in touch with Mr. Tener. Mr. Tener remained President until May 2, 1910, when he resigned. This was about the time his selection by Senator Penrose as a candidate for Governor was decided upon. He did not resign, however, from the Board of Directors.
>
> At a stockholders' meeting on May 5 Tener's 5,330 shares of stock in the swindling corporation were voted by proxy. One action was the approval of two contracts by which "banking" firms formed by some of Tener's associates and fellow-Directors in the concern—swindlers and bankrupts—acquired exclusive right to sell the fraudulent stock to the public.
>
> Although Tener's friends say that he resigned as a Director "a long time ago," there is no record of such act on the minutes up to Sept. 22, 1910, and letters and circulars used by the swindlers continued to bear his name as President after he resigned that office.

Mr. Tener, speaking yesterday afternoon at Kittanning, Penn., made this reply to the North American's charges:

"I want you to understand I know no boss; I never have and I never will. I do not admit that there is such a thing as a boss, so far as I am concerned, and I do not propose to let any man rule me."

Mr. Tener then read this statement regarding the charges of the Philadelphia publication:

> I have been advised of the nature of an attack made upon me as a candidate of the Republican Party in The North American of this day. It is based upon my connection with the National Public Utilities Corporation. It is a palpable attempt to besmirch my character and to question my integrity without the slightest justification, without a scintilla of fact upon which to base an intimation of wrongdoing upon my part. I brand the article as a deliberate endeavor to blacken my reputation, in an effort to promote the selfish and pecuniary interests of a mercenary and degenerate publication.
>
> The article is not intended to serve any public purpose. It is a slanderous screed. The preliminary exploitation and solicitation of sales of the paper emphasize the character of the men responsible for it.
>
> My relations with this company were entirely straightforward and honorable in every respect. I became connected with this company in ordinary course of business through W. L. Chrisman, a reputable attorney in Philadelphia, and now President of the company.
>
> There is absolutely nothing to conceal; nor is there anything that calls for an explanation of my actions in the matter. When I found I could not give the necessary time to the company I severed my connection with it absolutely, never having accepted any of its stock.

The Public Ledger offered to-night by telegraph to throw its columns open to Mr. Tener if he would reply in detail. He sent this telegram from Punxsutawney, Penn., where he was speaking:

"Wire received. Will avail myself of kind offer in due course. I have nothing to conceal."

We Want Your Wife

Who Cannot Eat Anything

Without Acidity, Gases, Eructations, Distress After Eating, Excess of Mucus, Nausea, to "Try One More Good Dinner" Anything desired, same as when well, and while taking food SIP

MAN-A-CEA WATER

It Rarely, if Ever, Fails to Restore Good Digestion

For Sale by Send for Booklet

Park & Tilford

and all First-Class Grocers and Druggists or MANACEA WATER CO., 18 Stone St., N. Y.

DRUMMOND ANSWERS CRITICS

Two ex-Charities Commissioners Join In Resenting Prendergast's Attack.

Commissioner Drummond of the Charities Department obtained an opportunity at the budget exhibit yesterday to reply to the "heckling" he had the other day at the hands of the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate. He severely criticised the proposal to cut down his appropriation for next year 10 per cent., and was supported in his contention by two former Commissioners, Robert W. Hebberd, a former member of the State Board of Charities, who served under Mayor McClellan, and Homer W. Folks, now Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, who served under Mayor Low. All three resented insinuations by Controller Prendergast that the department has been mismanaged and is in bad shape.

"We may have made too good a showing in our exhibit of the work of the department, as it seems to have excited the wrath of some people," said Commissioner Drummond. "We are not trying to impress the public beyond placing our work fairly before it, but somehow some one doesn't approve. An attempt is being made to drag me unwillingly into the whirlpool of politics. I don't propose to discuss either peanuts, prunes, or politics. I leave that to Mr. Prendergast.

"I have never been in politics and I do not intend to be, and I want to say that Mr. Prendergast has much to learn on all the subjects that he has been discussing recently pertaining to my department. Whether we have a few pounds of prunes more or less does not affect the vital issues, and I will take up only what is vital, leaving the others to be met later. My business is to take care of the poor, the sick, the needy, the unfortunate, and I propose to stay right where I am and do it."

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment and other city officials, from the Mayor down, have no knowledge of the conditions and needs of this department," said Mr. Hebberd. "This knowledge must be forced upon them. The red tape system introduced into the Department of Charities makes me sick, and I can't express how much it handicaps the man trying to run that department.

"By some technical rule—I don't know who it was invented by, but I think the devil—money can't be transferred from one department to another. The result is that when the city has a case of leprosy and no money in the leprosy fund money on hand could be taken from no other fund, and the two women attendants, working day and night for a month, had to wait six weeks for the Board of Aldermen to authorize a special revenue bond to pay their salaries. I call this pretty closely allied to crime, much worse than the loss of fifty pounds of cheap prunes.

"How is it possible to cut down the expenses of the department, even for prunes, with the constant increase in the numbers to be cared for? I know of only one way to save money. Bookkeeping won't do it. The only thing to do is not to spend it.

"There is only one way to run the Department of Charities. That is to give the Commissioner money enough and cut out red tape, but hold him responsible for the expenditure of every dollar and every penny."

"It is rather an unusual thing to find a man appointed by Mayor Gaynor, another appointed by Mayor McClellan, and another appointed by Mayor Low talking the same thing," said Mr. Folks. "Is there any other department in the city that can produce present and past officials who are working shoulder to shoulder?"

WOULDN'T HELP AUTOIST.

Farmer Whose Wagon He Rammed Refused to Aid Injured Woman.

An automobile driven by Meyer Levin of 27 North Street, Mount Vernon, and containing beside Levin, Mrs. Ruby Gardiner, a trained nurse of 28 South Seventh Avenue, Mount Vernon, crashed into the rear of a heavy fruit truck while driving toward New Rochelle on the Pelham Road just north of the City Island Road last night. Mrs. Gardiner was thrown from the front seat of the car, falling unconscious across the guard rail. The driver of the truck, glancing around, and seeing that his wagon was unharmed, turned a deaf ear to Levin's entreaties for help and jogged contentedly on.

Left with the injured and unconscious woman on his hands on the deserted road Levin managed as best he could to patch up his disabled automobile, of which the front lamps and mudguard were crushed, and then drove slowly to the nearest drug store, a mile further up the road. There he telephoned for an ambulance from the Fordham Hospital, to which Mrs. Gardiner, now revived, was removed. She had suffered fractures of two ribs, one of which pierced the lung. At the hospital it was said last night she would probably recover.

Levin said the wagon into which his automobile crashed had been zigzagging from one side of the road to the other and that he could not avoid it. No arrests were made.

MORE CENSUS RETURNS.

Elizabeth, N. J., Has 73,409, Showing Growth of 21,279 Since 1900.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Population statistics were made public by the Census Bureau to-day for the following cities:

Elizabeth, N. J., 73,409, an increase of 21,279, or 40.8 per cent. over 52,130 in 1900.

Lewiston, Me., 26,247, an increase of 2,486, or 10.5 per cent. over 23,761 in 1900.

Newark, Ohio, 25,404, an increase of 7,247, or 39.9 per cent. over 18,157 in 1900.

Waco, Texas, 26,425, an increase of 5,739, or 27.7 per cent. over 20,686 in 1900.

Favor New Credit Plan at Columbia.

Among the questions discussed last night at the "College Forum" of Columbia University was that of giving academic credit for extra curricular work. The organization seemed to be in favor of some such plan. If put into practice it would mean that Columbia men who devote their time to student interests, such as debating, college publications and societies in addition to pursuing their regular studies will receive academic credit for so doing.

HOLDS CHARLTON FOR EXTRADITION

Jersey Court Refuses to Release Man Charged with Wife-Murder in Italy.

TO STATE DEPARTMENT NOW

Prisoner Gets His First Outing Since June on Way to Court—May Appeal to United States Supreme Court.

Porter Charlton, the young bank clerk, who murdered his wife, Mary Scott Castle-Charlton, at Lake Como in Italy last June, can be extradited in the opinion of Judge John A. Blair of Hudson County, N. J. Judge Blair refused yesterday to hold that the treaty between Italy and the United States was void, and refused to discharge the prisoner on request of his counsel, William D. Edwards of Jersey City.

Young Charlton was remanded back to the Hudson County Jail, where he has been confined since his arrest in Hoboken on June 28 last, to await there further action in his case by the State Department at Washington.

Mr. Edwards, Charlton's New Jersey lawyer, yesterday morning received word from Prosecutor of the Pleas Pierre P. Garven that Judge Blair was about to decide the Charlton case. Mr. Edwards hurried to the Court House in Jersey City and in the Court of Oyer and Terminer heard Judge Blair read his opinion. He entered exceptions that were made part of the record of court proceedings in Hudson County.

Charlton was brought from the jail about 10 o'clock by a Constable and taken immediately into Judge Blair's court. It was the first time he had been out of jail since the hearing on the extradition proceedings before Judge Blair some three weeks ago. He wore a blue serge suit and looked pale and ill. He took a seat at a table beside Mr. Edwards. His New York lawyer, R. Floyd Clark, was not in court.

In reply to the brief which Mr. Edwards presented early in the week, Judge Blair ruled conclusively that Charlton must stay in jail until the Secretary of State decided the question of extradition. Counsellor Edwards asked for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the terms of the treaty between this country and Italy have been contravened by later acts on the part of the Italian Government. Since the treaty was passed, Mr. Edwards pointed out, the "Code Penale" has become law in Italy, and by its terms no Italian subject is extraditable to the United States. Mr. Edwards held that this made the treaty void of any reciprocal extradition agreement.

After Judge Blair had concluded reading his opinion Charlton was taken back to the County Jail. Mr. Edwards refused to discuss the court's decision. Charlton's hope now rests on the decision of the Secretary of State. If the original treaty with Italy is upheld, Charlton's extradition is certain.

Here is Judge Blair's opinion in part:

> It is either proved or admitted that Porter Charlton, the accused, is an American citizen; that in March, 1910, he married Mary Scott Castle; that on the tenth day of June, 1910, the body of the wife of the accused was found in the waters of Lake Como, in Italy, murdered; that on the arrival of the North German Lloyd steamship Princess Irene in Hoboken, on June 28, 1910, the accused was arrested upon complaint of Gustafo Di Rosa, Vice Consul of the Italian Government in New York, charged with the murder of his wife, and is now and has since that time been confined in the Hudson County Jail, and that the Italian Government has made requisition upon the United States Government for his extradition.
>
> The court in this case sits as a committing Magistrate to determine whether the evidence sufficiently establishes the probable guilt of the accused and his powers as such are well defined in the case of Benson vs. Mahon, 127 U. S. Rep., 457, in which Mr. Justice Miller says: "Taking the provision of the treaty and that of the Revised Statute 5,270, we are of the opinion that the proceeding before the Commissioner or committing Magistrate is not to be regarded as in the nature of a trial by which the prisoner could be convicted or acquitted, of the crime charged against him; but rather of the character of these preliminary examinations, which take place every day in this country before an examining, or committing, Magistrate, for the purpose of determining whether a case is made out which would justify the holding of the accused, either by imprisonment or under bail, to ultimately answer to an indictment, or other proceeding on which he shall be finally tried upon the charges made against him."
>
> Acting within the rule thus laid down, the court finds that there is such evidence of criminality presented to it, as, according to the law governing this matter, justifies the holding of the accused, and the motion to discharge on the ground of insufficiency is, therefore, denied.
>
> The motion to discharge is urged on the further ground that the extradition treaty between the Governments of the United States and Italy, if ever applicable to this case, is not so now, by force of the diplomatic correspondence of the Secretaries of State of the respective Governments presented to the court, and by a legislative act of the Italian Government, known as the "Code Penale," passed subsequent to the making of the treaty that "no Italian citizen shall be extradited."
>
> Considering the grave character of the charge, and the international importance of the question involved, the court is not willing, upon that ground, in this preliminary inquiry, notwithstanding the able and ingenious arguments of counsel, to declare void a solemn treaty between the interested nations, and the motion to discharge is refused.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The complete records of the proceedings in the Charlton case in the New Jersey State courts will be transmitted to the State Department for review. Judge Blair's action today is what is technically known as the commitment for surrender. Charlton's attorneys can apply to the Federal Court for the District of New Jersey for a writ of habeas corpus for his release while the matter is pending in the State Department.

In event the writ is refused, Charlton still has resort to an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is customary for the State Department to wait the final determination of court proceedings before acting in extradition cases, therefore it may be many months before the United States Government decides whether it will grant the application of the Italian Government for the extradition of Charlton.

TAFT CLINGS TO GOLF.

Waning Holiday Finds President Much on the Links—Leaves on Monday.

BEVERLY, Mass., Oct. 14.—President Taft received to-day practically the last callers of his season at the Summer capital. His foot is now well and he is trying to get all the pleasure out of golfing for the remaining days of his stay at Beverly.

After he came in from his game to-day Chandler P. Anderson, a New York lawyer, who has been engaged at times on legal work of a diplomatic nature for the State Department, saw him. Mr. Anderson was junior counsel for the Government in the fisheries arbitration at The Hague. Major Henry L. Higginson of Boston, who has a house at Manchester and is an old friend of the President, was also with him for a while. Harry Grant, winner of the Vanderbilt Automobile Cup, was received to pay respects. He came here in his racing car. The President commended him for his skill and courage and wished him good luck at the Savannah races.

Much of the packing for the departure to Washington has already been done. A mass of documents and correspondence, which has accumulated during the last three months and a half, will soon be shipped to the capital. Apart from the routine business and the mail which requires his attention daily, about the most serious task the President now has is to decide upon a cottage for next Summer. There is very great interest all along the north shore from Beverly to Gloucester to know what the President's decision will be.

It has all been arranged that the President and his family will leave Boston on the 1 o'clock train Monday afternoon, but they will not be back in Washington till Wednesday or Thursday.

For the Woman Suffrage Convention.

Many boxes are already sold for the city convention of the Woman Suffrage Party to be held on Oct. 28. Mrs. Mackay, President of the Equal Franchise Society, was the purchaser of the first box. Other holders are Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. William M. Ivins, Robert Elder, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, Mrs. A. F. Townsend, Miss Lina Gano, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Amanda Lauterbach, Mrs. Barton Chapin, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. Philadephia, which is organizing a Woman's Suffrage Party, will send a delegation to observe New York methods.

David Belasco Buys Antiques.

Among the buyers at yesterday afternoon's sale in the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries of the Martin Dorman-Adams sale were David Belasco and David Warfield. Among Mr. Belasco's purchases were a beautiful Swan of carved crystal and wrought silver for $28, a curious Chinese piano for $10, a bronze Buddha enthroned for $28, and an antique Colonial mahogany and velour sofa for $50. A richly carved oak and leather settee was purchased by the Blooming Grove Hunt Club for $80. A beautiful Empire mirror was bought for $60 by Miss M. M. Brown; a fine antique Flemish oak cabinet was purchased by Mrs. J. N. Bolton for $82.50. For a Circassion walnut boudoir suite A. C. Carmichael gave $197.50; A. C. Hiscoe bought for $56 a quaint mahogany Chippendale screen table, and F. Kaldenberg, the collector, gave $20 for a tiny Chinese theatre.

Young Men's Shoes AT ALEXANDER'S

The models that set the styles are here—$5, $6 and $7 for the cleverest sort of black and tan footwear. Some very attractive new lasts this season.

ANDREW ALEXANDER
SIXTH AVE. AT 19TH ST., NEW YORK

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. & 35th St.

We will be closed Saturday, October 15th, owing to our removal to our New Store

Fifth Ave. & 35th St.

TIMES COMPETITION CLOSES NEXT MONDAY

But Jersey City Pupils Have Until Midnight to Send in Their Bergen Essays.

MANY ALREADY RECEIVED

Some, However, Are Without Teacher's Indorsement—Instructions as to the Length of the Compositions.

From one of the teachers in the public schools in Jersey City came yesterday the five best compositions offered by the pupils of her class for THE NEW YORK TIMES's Tiffany silver medals and certificates of merit in connection with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Bergen Village. She sent the envelope to the Bergen Competition Department of THE TIMES and each essay bore her indorsement. Comment was aroused by the neatness, legibility, and general appearance of the manuscripts.

Several essays have come from the pupils direct. One or two have not the indorsement of a school teacher indicating that the writer is a pupil of a Jersey City school. That is a prerequisite to consideration of an essay. The pupils, therefore, would aid THE TIMES in making its award if the essays were left for the teacher to forward to the "Bergen Competition Department, THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York City."

It must not be forgotten that the last hour for the receipt of the composition in THE TIMES office is next Monday night. To-day will probably bring a new assortment from the teachers, and Monday's mail is expected to be freighted with contributions. These may come in at the very last moment as mail posted in this city at 5 or 6 o'clock on Sunday evening will reach THE TIMES office before midnight.

One writer wants THE TIMES to say whether the competing essayists are expected to condense the whole story covered by Mr. Van Winkle's articles on the history of Bergen into 500 words and writes that that would be a "boiling down" task to which "few of the blue pencil artists in the newspaper editorial rooms are equal." There is a suspicion in the phrasing of the quoted remark that the writer is in a newspaper family; and the phrase itself gives signs of a facility in composition that might make a winner of the composition the writer seems to have in contemplation.

THE TIMES makes answer to this pupil that the essays need not—and most of them will not—be mere condensations of THE TIMES's historical articles; but that the essayists may choose an incident for the topics, or work out in the pupil's own way, the suggestions of the Van Winkle series.

The school children of the city are thoroughly aroused by the rivalry for the awards and parents and teachers are not less interested in the outcome than are the pupils themselves.

SCORE POLICEMAN'S METHOD

Justices Discharge Prisoner and Reprimand His Captor.

Pietro Delise, who runs a grocery store at 257 East Forty-eighth Street, was before the Justices in Special Sessions yesterday charged by Policeman Joseph Pessolano with selling liquor without a license. After a hearing the Justices discharged the prisoner and reprimanded the policeman for the way in which he obtained his evidence.

Delise said that on May 1 last Pessolano entered his store and ordered some wine. Delise answered that he had none. Pessolano said his uncle was very ill and must have the wine. Delise said that to accommodate him he would go to a saloon and get the wine. Delise did so and upon delivering the wine was arrested.

Register To-day.

Registration places for the November election will be open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote. If you enroll when you register, you can vote at your party's primaries next year.

The Diary of a Well-Dressed Man

"It's a sort of instinct for the best in me, that prompts me to look for the Sterling mark on silver and the 'E. & W.' mark on shirts. And the one best place to see 'E. & W.' shirts is at Wm. Vogel & Son—they have the full line."

"E. & W." shirts in every new pattern Earl & Wilson have produced—$1.50 to $5.00.

WM. VOGEL & SON
Two Broadway Stores { at 44th Street / at Houston Street

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO

1868 Established 43 Years 1910

6th Ave., 20th to 22d St.

Original

Oil Paintings for Sale

Under Price

To-Day Only

To Times Readers

(Adams Building—Third Floor.)

Paintings bought direct from artists whose future fame is now being made in Europe.

Title.	Artist.	Size of Canvas.	Reg. Price.	To-day only
Dutch Coast	*O. Witte*	*12x18 in.*	*$22.50*	*$15.00*
Venice	*Alberte*	*12x20 in.*	*$27.50*	*$17.50*
Upright Figures	*Kahlbeck*	*10x20 in.*	*$30.00*	*$20.00*
Italian Scenes	*Torette*	*14x22 in.*	*$30.00*	*$20.00*
Figures	*McCalvin*	*14x24 in.*	*$27.50*	*$18.50*
English landscapes	*R. Fenson*	*12x16 in.*	*$12.50*	*$7.50*

These are all framed in double sweep frames, gold burnished ornaments, and can be hung either with or without a protection box.

We give SURETY STAMPS and redeem them in merchandise.

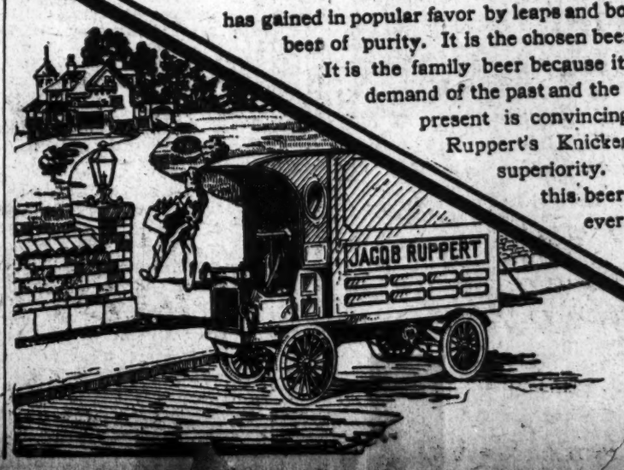
Purity and Perfection

are the watchwords at the Jacob Ruppert Brewery. The beer first of all is as pure as beer can be—more pure than the water you drink. Every possible source of contamination is excluded from the time the first particle of material is used. The beer bottles are thoroughly sterilized, each automatically put through many changes of hot boiling water for two hours. They are then automatically filled and automatically capped. Not a drop of beer is exposed to the outside air. These are a few reasons why

JACOB RUPPERT'S KNICKERBOCKER BEER

"The Beer That Satisfies"

has gained in popular favor by leaps and bounds and has become the standard beer of purity. It is the chosen beer of the good liver and connoisseur. It is the family beer because it is pure and healthful. The great demand of the past and the ceaselesaly growingdemand of the present is convincing proof that the success of Jacob Ruppert's Knickerbocker Beer is founded on its superiority. Auto delivery wagons distribute this beer to hundreds of dealers—dealers in every part of our great city. It is "The Beer That Satisfies."



BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY
90th to 93d St. & 3d Ave.

YANKS WHIP GIANTS ON HOME GROUNDS

Pitcher Wiltse Wild in Last Inning, Forcing in the Winning Run.

WARHOP STEADY ALL THE WAY

Manager McGraw's Men Show Bitter Fighting Spirit, Which Is Hissed by the Spectators.

Yankees	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2—5
Giants	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1—4

YANKEES.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Daniels, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Hemphill, rf	4	1	3	1	0	0
Chase, 1b	4	1	1	11	0	0
Knight, ss	3	1	1	0	2	1
Cree, cf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Gardner, 2b	3	1	0	4	2	1
Mitchell, c	3	0	1	1	1	1
Warhop, p	3	0	0	1	4	0
*Roach	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austin, 3b	4	1	1	4	3	0
Total	32	5	8	27	12	3

GIANTS.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Devore, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0
Doyle, 2b	4	1	1	2	2	0
Snodgrass, cf	2	0	1	3	0	1
Murray, lf	4	1	1	0	0	0
Merkle, 1b	4	1	0	14	0	0
Devlin, 3b	3	0	2	1	4	0
Fletcher, ss	4	0	0	2	6	0
Meyers, c	2	0	0	2	2	0
Wiltse, p	3	0	0	1	1	0
Total	30	4	6	†26	16	1

*Batted for Warhop in the ninth inning.
†Two out when winning run was scored.

Two-base hits—Doyle, Devlin. Home run—Devlin. Sacrifice hits—Meyers, Roach. Left on bases—Giants, 3; Yankees, 8. First base on errors—Giants, 1. Double plays—Meyers and Fletcher; Warhop, Gardner, and Chase. Struck out—By Warhop, 1; by Wiltse, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wiltse, 5; off Warhop, 1. Hit by pitchers—By Warhop, 2 (Devlin, Snodgrass;) by Wiltse, 1, (Mitchell.) Umpires Messrs. Evans and Klem. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

The second game in the post-season series between the Giants and the Yankees came to a sensational and sudden end with two batsmen out in the ninth inning on the Hilltop yesterday, when the Yankees after a tough, stubborn, up-hill fight came up from behind, tied the score and had the game presented to them in Santa Claus style by Pitcher George Wiltse. The score was 5 to 4.

A crowd that filled every seat in the stands, 15,000 in all, saw the game, and after watching the struggle quietly and peacefully for seven innings suddenly broke loose into a riot of enthusiasm which spurred the Yanks on to top speed and at the same time hurried the collapse of the fast-tiring Wiltse.

With the hassocks jammed with impatient Yanks and the score tied in the ninth inning Manager Hal Chase faced the rattled Giant southpaw. Chase just stood there and waited and dared Wiltse to shove the ball over the plate. Wiltse was wild and grew wilder. The pitcher, fussed up and excited under the stress of the impending climax, got peevish and kicked at Umpire Evans's judgment. Wiltse threw his glove on the lawn in anger. He was so excited that he lost all control of the sphere and Chase walked to first base, thereby forcing in the winning run.

Yankee Fans in High Glee.

It was then that the Yankee fans, wild with joy, jumped over seats and boxes and swarmed on to the diamond. In the flurry of the stormy finish, Chase did not forget his free excursion to first base. Before he reached there the crowd was on top of him, but he quietly touched the initial bag and completed his part of the play. Fred Merkle watched Chase and admired him. Merkle appreciates better than any ball player the importance of planting one's foot on the bag.

By virtue of the stout ash cudgel of Arthur Devlin, the Giant's third baseman, the team from the Polo Grounds had a tight clutch on the game for eight innings. Devlin clouted the ball with terrific impact, driving in three of the Giants four runs. One smash was a homer into the jungles in deep centre field, which drove in Merkle ahead of him. Again his two-bagger which bounded off the score board in left field drove in another run in the ninth. The fielding star of the afternoon was Fletcher in Bridwell's place at short. He was everywhere and at the right time.

Big Jim Vaughn took the kinks out of his strong left arm in the warm up and it was taken for granted that he would be Chase's choice of slabster against the enemy. But at the last minute little Jack Warhop was trotted out. Aside from the pounding that Devlin did, the Celtic-Indian pitched a good game. He got stronger all the time and in six of the nine innings didn't give the Giants a hit. His name isn't Warhop, you know, it's O'Flynn, and he kept pushing over wide benders from an underhand delivery that were not easily solved. Wiltse worked with smoothness for seven innings and then he went to pieces, the final blow-up coming in the ninth inning when he got as wild as a Fiji kinz. Bases on balls and hitting Mitchell in the leg with the ball proved to be the southpaw's undoing.

No Winter Wraps Needed.

A bright, warm day, as mild as midsummer, led the Hilltop management to prepare for record capacity. Ropes and benches were strung around the field, but they were not needed. The field was kept clear. The stands were jammed from one end to the other. Women came in clad in Persian lamb, Russian sable, and ermine, but they were fanning themselves with programmes and newspapers before the game was very old.

Besides the people within the fence, hundreds saw the game from the commanding outlook of Rubberneck Flats, every window being occupied and several afternoon parties crowding on to the roofs. The Giant rooters barked themselves hoarse when the Polo Grounds team came out in gray traveling uniforms. The Colonial cream suits of the Yankees, just back from the laundry, looked like new.

The struggle wasn't as intense as the first game at the Polo Grounds, and when the Giants took the lead in the first three innings, the crowd sat back as if resting after all the energy that was expended Thursday. Warhop settled after being hammered for five hits in the second and third innings. After that he gave them only a single hit. The Giants' three runs looked large enough to win. A base on balls, two outs, and Mitchell's single gave the Yanks one run in the fourth inning.

Two men were out in the eighth, when Hemphill started the jollification by beating out a bunt in neat fashion. Chase scored him with a single and went to second when Snodgrass fumbled the ball as it came to him. Knight singled to left, and as Chase was running into third Devlin got in his path and almost upset him. Umpire Evans saw the collision and motioned to Chase to go right on home with the run that tied the score. Chase would have scored easily anyway on the single, and Devlin brought forth hisses from the Yankee supporters for his mix-up with the Yankee leader.

Giants' Lead Short Lived.

The Giants fought hard in the first half of the ninth inning, and after Snodgrass got a life by being hit by a pitched ball Murray forced him at second base. Devlin's two-base drive scored him and put the Giants in the lead. Wiltse had not recovered from the jolting he got in the eighth inning and walked Gardner in the ninth. Mitchell was hit by a low stray pitch, the Giants protesting that Mitchell got in the way of it intentionally. Roach, pushed in to bat for Warhop, sacrificed, and Austin's single drove in Gardner, tieing the score again. Daniels forced Mitchell at the scoring dish, and Hemphill was patient and got a free trip, filling the bases. In vain Wiltse tried to make Chase strike at the ball, but Hal just posed there and watched the wide ones float by. His patience was rewarded, and Wiltse passed him, forcing in Austin with the hurrah tally and giving the Yanks the game on a gold-plated platter.

The third game will be played at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, starting at 2:45 o'clock. Mathewson may pitch against Vaughn.

STORY OF GIANTS' DEFEAT.

With Bases Filled in Ninth, Chase Gets a Pass, Forcing in Austin.

The Giants were not able to get on the paths in the opening inning. After Mitchell had dropped Devore's pop foul Josh hit another, which Chase captured, and both Doyle and Snodgrass were easy outs on long flies to Cree. In the Yankees' half Daniels drew a pass, and went around to third base when Hemphill lined to right field. Devore fumbled momentarily, and Hemphill tried for second base, but was out on Josh's throw to Doyle. Chase and Knight hit the ball hard, but their drives went straight to Doyle and Fletcher, respectively, and Daniels was left on third base.

In the second inning the Giants made their big splash. Murray hit past Knight, who made a great try for the grounder and partially stopped the ball with his bare hand. Merkle hit to Austin, and Jimmy threw to Gardner, forcing Murray at second base. Murray went into Gardner rather roughly, and broke up the chance for a double play, thereby arousing hisses from the spectators. Devlin hit to deep right centre field, just out of Cree's reach, and the ball rolled to the bulletin board at the extreme end of the grounds, allowing Devlin to make the circuit behind Merkle. Fletcher's hunt was an easy pop fly to Austin, and Meyers was retired at first base on his grounder to Gardner. The Yankees went out in order. Cree hit an easy roller to Merkle, Gardner was thrown out by Fletcher, and Mitchell's fly to right centre field was captured by Snodgrass after a short run.

Giants Caught Off Bases.

The Giants bunched three hits off Warhop in the third inning, but two men were caught off the bases and only one run resulted. After Wiltse had gone out on strikes, Devore hit sharply between Austin and Knight. He overran second base on his steal, and Gardner tagged him as he slid back. Doyle hit an ordinary single to left field, and stretched the hit into a double, finishing up with a pretty slide. He scored on Snodgrass's single past Knight. Warhop caught Snodgrass napping off first base a moment later. The Yankees threatened to score in this inning, but failed. After Doyle had thrown Warhop out and Austin had filed to Devore, Daniels singled to left field and Hemphill planted a Texas leaguer in the same section. Chase took a good swipe, but the best he could do was an easy grounder to Wiltse, who threw to Merkle and ended the inning.

Three pop flies were all the Giants showed in the fourth inning. Chase got under Murray's hoist, Austin stood still and waited for Merkle's easy one, and then ran to the stands and pulled in a high foul from Devlin's bat.

The Yankees broke into the run column in this chanter. Knight drew four balls without getting a strike, and ambled to first base. Cree sent another easy roller to Merkle and was out at first, Knight advancing a base. Jack moved up another peg while Fletcher was throwing Gardner out at first, and he scored the first Yankee run when Mitchell lined past second base. Warhop struck out.

Knight Drops Fletcher's Fly.

Knight chased into short left field in the fifth inning and dropped Fletcher's fly. The Giant infielder dusted for second base, and was safe there on Gardner's muff of Knight's good throw. Meyers bunted to Austin, and Gardner covered first base for the putout, Fletcher taking third base. He was left there, as Wiltse hit a pop fly to Chase and Devore went out on a high drive to Cree. In the Yankees' half Fletcher threw out both Austin and Daniels and Devlin took care of Hemphill's bunt in time to get his man at first.

Doyle began the sixth inning with a high fly to Daniels in left field, Snodgrass was hit, Murray's short pop foul was easy for Chase, and Merkle's long drive to left field was pulled in by Daniels after he ran back to the fence. The Yankees were just as easy. Larry Doyle tossed Chase out at first base; Knight beat out a pretty bunt, but died stealing on Cree's third strike.

A double play also ended the Giants' half of the seventh inning. Devlin was hit, and Fletcher's attempted bunt went straight into Warhop's hands. Meyers hit to Warhop, and was doubled with Devlin on Warhop's throw to Gardner and Earl's relay to Chase. In the Yankees' half Gardner was thrown out by Fletcher, Mitchell hit a long fly to Snodgrass, and Warhop hoisted to Devlin, who caught the ball without leaving his position.

Yankees Busy in Eighth Inning.

The eighth inning was quiet for the Giants, but it proved a big session for the Yankees. Wiltse grounded to Chase, Devore popped to Austin, and Doyle hit such and far away to Hemphill in right field. Then the Yankees tied the score after Austin had gone out on Fletcher's great stop and Daniels had filed to Snodgrass. Hemphill beat out a short hit along the third-base line and Chase singled to centre field. The ball bounded away from Snodgrass, and Hemphill scored from first base, Chase reaching second. Knight hit cleanly to left field, and Devlin interfered with Chase as the latter turned third base to score on the hit. Umpire Evans noted the interference and motioned Chase to walk in, which he did, tying the score. During the remainder of the game Devlin was repeatedly hissed for this play. Knight reached second base on the throw to catch Chase, but Devlin grabbed Cree's bounder and threw him out at first base.

Rooters for both sides had a big time in the ninth inning. In the Giants' half Snodgrass was hit, but was forced at second base when Murray hit to Austin. Murray reached second base while Warhop was throwing Merkle out at first base, and he finished the distance on Devlin's drive to the scoreboard in left field for two bases. Fletcher grounded to Knight and was out at first base. That one-run lead looked big for the Giants, but the Yankees uncorked a rally that turned the crowded stands into a bedlam. Gardner drew a pass and Mitchell was hit on the knee. The Giants registered a big kick, declaring that Mitchell had deliberately put his knee in front of the ball. Umpire Evans refused to allow the protest, and when Capt. Doyle continued to argue Manager McGraw left the Giants' bench and ordered Larry to play ball. Roach, batting for Warhop, sacrificed, Devlin to Merkle, advancing both runners, and Austin scored Gardner with a single to right field, tying the score. Daniels hit to Devlin and Mitchell was run down between third base and home, Wiltse making the putout. Austin reached third base and Daniels went to second while Mitchell was being run down. Hemphill, who had made three hits, was intentionally passed. With the bases full, Chase waited for four bad ones, and Austin was forced in with the winning run.

10,565 AT HILLTOP GAME.

Big Drop in Attendance at Second Contest of the Series.

The National commission's representatives announced last night that the number of paid admissions at yesterday's game between the Yankees and the Giants at American League Park was 10,565. The total receipts were $8,672.30, of which the players are to receive $4,083.15, each club owner $1,511.05, and the National commission $867.25. The paid attendance at the Polo Grounds on Thursday was 24,898.

CORNELL'S AERO MEN BUSY.

Framework for Machine on Hand—Money Needed for Motor.

The Aero Club of Cornell University is working industriously to maintain a standard in aeronautics equal to that of other colleges which are at present making rapid progress in this direction.

The aero students of Cornell are now constructing an aeroplane according to the plans submitted by the construction committee of last year. The lumber for the machine is on hand and has been cut into ribs for the framework. A motor will be purchased as soon as the club can accumulate the necessary funds.

The Harvard Aero Club has already constructed a plane which has done a 125-yard flight, and the University of Pennsylvania Club has a machine, although it has not been operated as yet very successfully.

Chicago Collegians Win Again.

TOKIO, Oct. 14.—The University of Chicago baseball team, which is making a tour of Japan, met a nine representing the University of Keio here to-day, and defeated it by a score of 2 to 1. The Chicagos made seven hits and two errors, while the Keios had six hits and four errors.

Benz Racers in Grand Prize.

The Benz team for the Grand Prize race will start for Savannah Tuesday. The outfit will consist of three racing and three practice cars. The ywill be shipped on the steamship St. Louis. The force of mechanics will sail on the same steamship. This will give the Benz drivers three full weeks of practice before the race.

TWO RECORDS BROKEN BY HARNESS HORSES

Native Belle and Earl, Jr., Create New Marks for Trotters and Pacers.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—Two world's records were broken and two others equaled at the meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breders' Association to-day. Native Belle set a new world's record for three-year-old trotting fillies by going a mile in 2:06¼. The new mark was made in a trial against the record of 2:07 made here in 1908 by Leading Lady.

Earl, Jr., smashed the world's record for the three fastest last quarters ever paced in a race in the 2:05 pace. He paced the last quarter of the first heat in 28¾, of the third in 29, and of the final heat in 29¼.

General H. equaled the record for the fastest third heat trotted in a race with 2:04¾ in the 2:07 trot. Spanish Queen equaled the world's record for the fastest fifth heat trotted in a race with 2:07¾.

Silent Brigade won the Lexington Stake for two-year-old trotters in straight heats and established a new record for the event. He went the mile in 2:10¾. This was 2½ seconds faster than the record for the race, made by Helen Hale in 1907. The summary:

2:09 Pace.—Three in five, purse, $1,000, (two heats Thursday.)

Independence Boy, ch. g., by Thistle, (Valentine)	1	1
Lady Isle, b. m., (Cox)	2	3
Grace G., b. m., (H. Gray)	3	2
Beauty Wilkes, b. m., (Gahagan)	4	5
Harry Mc., b. g., (Patterson)	5	4
Dark Night, blk. h., (Hall)	7	6
The Phillitine, b. h., (J. B. Jones)	6	7 dis

Time—2:04½; 2:05¾; 2:03¾.

2:07 Trot.—Three in five, purse, $1,000.

Spanish Queen, b. m., by Onward					
Silver, (R. Macey)	4	3	2	1	1
General H., b. h., by Combineer, (Haag)	3	1	1	2	2
Major Strong, b. g., by Strong Boy, (H. Snyder)	1	4	4	4	3
Wilkes Heart, b. g., (Snow)	2	2	3	3	3 ro

Time—2:07¼; 2:07¾; 2:07¾; 2:07¾; 2:07¾; 2:12¾.

The Lexington Stake, for 2-Year-Old Trotters.—Two in three, value, $2,000.

Silent Brigade, blk. c., by Silent Brook, (H. Williams)	1	1
Main Leaf, blk. c., (Van Evera)	2	2
Dromore, b. c., (R. Miller)	3	3
Peter Boy, br. c., (E. Willis)	4	4

Time—2:10¾; 2:10¾.

2:05 Pace.—Three in five, purse, $1,000.

Earl, Jr., gr. h., by The Earl, (Cox)	1	2	1	1
Evelyn W., b. m., by The Spy, (B. Shanks)	2	1	4	4
Major Brino, blk. g., (S. Hodson)	3	5	2	2
Baron Whips, ch. g., (Murphy)	5	3	3	3
Queen Pomona, b. m., (J. Wall)	6	6	5	5
Star Patchen, blk. h., (Snow)	4	4	6	dr

Time—2:04¾; 2:03¾; 2:03¾; 2:04¼.

STEWART WHIPS BURNS.

Big Fellows Furnish Exciting Bout at National Sporting Club.

Big Jim Stewart whipped big Jack Burns of California at the National Sporting Club last night, but he didn't get much credit for doing it.

Stewart and Burns are about the biggest men that have performed together in a local ring for some time. Burns has been painted by California for big game, but scarcely any of the "heavies" now doing business need have much fear of him in his present state. He has plenty of willingness, however, and is young enough to improve. He had the advantage of height and reach over Stewart, but the latter had the weight margin.

Stewart had enough opportunities to knock Burns out last night a dozen times, but he got in his own road so much and Burns was so game that he just wouldn't go out.

The crowd was with Burns and rooted hard for him because of the rough tactics used by Stewart. The latter in the clinches would bring his forearm across Burns's neck and then he used the heel of his glove to quite some extent. Those knowing something of Stewart's style, felt certain that Stewart had no vicious intention in doing these things, but his general motion being slow and Burns's way of coming in made the work look rough, and Stewart was hooted pretty much all through the contest.

There was little of classy fighting in the go, but there was enough damaging execution done to make it exciting.

Stewart had his best chance in the ninth round, when he floored Burns twice. The last time the Californian went down it looked as though he was done for, but the gong ending the round came just before the ten seconds necessary for an official knockout and Burns was saved from the ignomy of a "knockout." He came back in the tenth apparently much refreshed, and was able to last out the limit of the ten rounds.

PLAYER CORRIDEN EXPLAINS.

St. Louis Third Baseman Feared to Play Close While Lajoie Was at Bat.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Third Baseman John Corriden, whose playing in the recent Cleveland-St. Louis series is said to have assisted materially in fattening the batting average of Larry Lajoie, appeared at the office of President Ban Johnson of the American League to-day. After the visit Mr. Johnson stated that the player had explained the incident in a satisfactory manner. He added that Manager O'Connor of the St. Louis Club had telegraphed that he would come to Chicago at the earliest possible moment, probably to-morrow.

Corriden's statement to the League President is said to agree with the explanations already published, namely, that the third baseman had a wholesome respect for Lajoie's hitting powers and played too far back to properly handle Lajoie's bunts.

"I found that Corriden had a perfectly logical and, as I believe, an absolutely truthful explanation of the reason why Lajoie made so many hits," said President Johnson, following his interview with the St. Louis player.

"There has been some misrepresentation over the character of the hits. One that was represented as a bunt was a low rifle drive, which it would have been dangerous to field. Others were cleverly placed bunts that a veteran fielder would have difficulty in getting, and a player new in major league company might be excused for missing them.

"Any one familiar with Lajoie's skill as a batter can understand how it would be quite possible for him to make hits against a recruit when he can turn the trick against the most experienced veterans of the game time and again. I give Corriden a clean bill, and do not think that any suspicion of blame should attach to him. I am very glad to find the facts as they are."

Athletics Lose to All Stars Again.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The All Stars and Athletics gave a splendid exhibition of fast baseball to-day, the former winning by the score of 4 to 1. Walter Johnson was a puzzle to the champions, holding them to five scattered hits until the last inning, when he slackened his speed and two doubles resulted. Morgan also pitched well for five innings, but a double and three singles in the sixth inning caused Manager Mack to send Dygert in for the final two rounds and the midget finished up in brilliant style. A fast play by Livingstone on Harry Lord's short hit in front of the plate was the only fielding feature, while the batting of Baker—two singles and a double—placed him in the limelight.

Second Baseman Collins wrenched his knee in turning first base after he had singled in the fourth inning, and the spectatire became anxious as he limped off the field, but Capt. Davis reported him all right by the time game was over, and he will be back in the game to-morrow. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hartsel, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
E. Lord, cf.	4	0	1	1	1
Collins, 2b.	2	0	1	2	2
McInnes, 2b.	2	0	1	1	1
Baker, 3b.	4	1	3	2	0
Davis, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0
Murphy, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Barry, ss.	2	0	0	2	5
L'v'g't'n, c.	3	0	1	6	4
Morgan, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Dygert, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total	31	1	7	24	16

ALL STARS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Milan, lf.	4	1	2	4	0
H. Lord, 3b	4	0	0	0	3
Spe'ker, cf.	3	1	2	0	0
Eh'rd, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3
Cobb, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Stahl, 1b.	2	1	0	10	0
M'Bride, ss.	4	1	1	2	2
Street, c.	3	0	1	7	2
Johnson, p.	2	0	1	0	1
Total	29	4	8	27	11

Error—Morgan.

All Stars	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	.	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Cobb, Speaker, McInnes, Baker. Three-base hit—Milan. Hits—Off Morgan, 8 in six innings. Stolen bases—Cobb, 2. Double play—McBride and Stahl. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; All Stars, 4. Bases on balls—Off Morgan, 3; off Dygert, 1; off Johnson, 1. First base on error—All Stars. Hit by pitcher—Speaker. Struck out—By Morgan, 4; by Dygert, 2; by Johnson, 6. Wild pitch—Johnson. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Dineen.

YOUNG SCHAEFER A STAR.

Son of Famous Wizard Anxious to Become a Billiard Champion.

At present there is one of the most interesting spectacles being offered the billiard public that could be easily imagined, for Jake Schaefer, the fifteen-year-old son of the old-time wizard, is not only touring the West on a 6,000-mile jaunt which will carry him from the Coast to Mexico for the practice to be obtained, but is supporting his mother and sisters.

Reports from Butte, Mon., clear through in a circuit which has just numbered Spokane, Wash., as his place of play, say the boy is as gravely earnest and painstakingly studious as an old hand in the game. The tour will be completed in November, after which the boy will challenge the winner of the 18.2 balk line championship to be played between George F. Slosson and Willie Hoppe in New York on Nov. 2. Hoppe, who appreciates fully what the youngster is up against, has taken quite a liking to him, and hopes to be of great assistance to him in mastering the 18.2 balk line, the game which young Jake likes above all others.

TENNIS MEN'S RATING ON SEASON'S PLAY

Larned First on List, Followed by Bundy, McLoughlin, Wright, and Niles.

Lawn tennis performers of the tournament campaigning class reap more real reward from a high rating on the annual list than they do by winning a championship. The moment the season is at an end the interest is intense in its speculation as to the honor roll of the first ten. Those are the coveted positions, but to rank inside of the first fifteen or twenty names at the top, easily establishes a player as one of the foremost men in this country.

William Augustus Larned, the six-time winner of the National championship, again must top the list. But it is the places immediately following that count. Dr. Phillip B. Hawk superintended the ranking of the men on their merits last season, and the work of his committee proved satisfactory. The present committee includes Edwin F. Torrey of Clinton, N. Y., Miles S. Charlock of the Crescent Athletic Club, and Harry Torrence of the Englewood Field Club.

The thing that strikes forcibly the reviewer of the season's performances, is the pushing forward of the Californians on the one hand, and of the newer aspirants for championship honors on the other. Of the latter class, for instance, there is Dean Mathey of Princeton, Reuben A. Holden of Yale, E. H. Whitney of Harvard, who came so close to defeating Beals C. Wright in the all-comers at Newport; and that young and brilliant player of the South, Conrad B. Doyle.

Of course, as the No. 1 of the list, Larned stands supreme. While he may not possibly be the greatest player that the courts of this country have ever produced, yet there is no champion of other years who has sustained his laurels so ably nor one who has made his position so impregnable. Following Larned closely is Thomas C. Bundy, hailing from California.

Maurice E. McLoughlin, Beals C. Wright, and Melville H. Long are named for third place. Except for some brilliant playing in the West and on hard surfaced courts, Long must necessarily be eliminated, although it would appear that had he competed in the East this year his ranking might easily have been of the first five. Narrowing the selection to McLoughlin and Wright, there would seem adequate reasons, because of his more extended performance upon the courts of this country, of placing the young Californian third, with Beals Wright fourth. Wright's fourth place is considered a complimentary rating by some, for on the records Wright's greatest performance was abroad, where he reached the final of the all-England at Wimbledon, to be defeated by Anthony F. Wilding in five sets. Aside from that, Wright came down to the finals in the great Longwood tournament, and in the all-comers at Newport. At Longwood McLoughlin defeated him, and, while at Newport Wright turned the tables upon McLoughlin, it is the opinion of those who watched Wright closely that he was fortunate to go as far as he did at Newport.

For the fifth place Nathaniel W. Niles, Gustave F. Touchard, Frederick C. Colston, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, and Reuben A. Holden are named. There seems good reason for passing the Yale player from lengthy consideration. Good as is the Yale Captain, he failed to compete in a great number of tournaments, and this fact also lowers the comparative percentage of Touchard and Pell. The former suffered because of illness, and while he is generally considered one of the most brilliant of the younger group handling the racquet, still the fact that Niles defeated him, as a matter of record, would entitle Niles to the fifth place on the list, making that small but select group read Larned, Bundy, McLoughlin, Wright, and Niles.

Unquestionably, Touchard following Niles so closely as he does, if not superior to him in actual performance, is to be considered as sixth, with Colston, whose remarkable show of form this year in a number of tournaments displayed his versatility and ability, places him as No. 7, with Pell as No. 8. Carleton R. Gardner, another of the Californians, takes precedence over other likely men as No. 9, followed by Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia as No. 10. Johnson's work on the whole through the season was a disappointment.

Phillies to Play.

The Philadelphia Nationals will make their appearance in Meyerrose Park, Covert Avenue "L" station, Ridgewood, on Sunday, and line up against the Ridgewoods in the second game of a doubleheader. The Ridgewoods have struck their stride again and Lindeman, who is now in fine form, will be on the firing line against the Quakers, while Clougher will be seen behind the bat. The Philadelphians will have their regular team on hand. In the early tussle the Jamaicas and Hanovers, rival semi-professional teams, will come together.

Other Sports on Page 12.

ADVERTISEMENT.

of Cherbourg and Lucerne asking that a search be made for it.

Mrs. Turner last saw her gems upon her return from the opera house in Lucerne, about Sept. 15. She placed the necklace in her jewel case, and it was not until she opened the case on the steamship that she discovered it was [illegible]

Mrs. Turner, [illegible] om a Summer spent abroad, [illegible] Mrs. S. K. Mastenelli, an in[illegible] and the latter's daughter H[illegible] with her at the hotel in [illegible] Turner noted her diamon[illegible]her customs declaration, b[illegible]nspector came to examine [illegible] she told him it was gone[illegible]ator questioned the chie[illegible]land, and he [illegible] story To-d[illegible] lector Loeb[illegible] Turner di[illegible] her.

The n[illegible] been rob[illegible] large, and [illegible] was the vict[illegible] necklace was [illegible] leather jewel ca[illegible] $25,000 worth [illegible] cash, but no o[illegible] dollar of money[illegible] Only the magn[illegible] missing. The [illegible] American purc[illegible] entry.

From the [illegible] Mrs. Mastene[illegible] to the Waldo[illegible] wrote of her loss[illegible] is in the West on[illegible] is much distresse[illegible] unable to account [illegible] the hotel yesterda[illegible] in the day to visit [illegible] at Yale, but Mrs. [illegible] of the loss of the [illegible] said:

"The affair is a [illegible] there is absolutely [illegible] to base the loss of [illegible] lace. We know it [illegible] case in Lucerne, a[illegible] when the case was [illegible]t sea. I think it was on the nigh[illegible]. 15 we went to the opera in Lucerne. Upon our return to the hotel Mrs. Turner kept the nekclace with her that night. In the morning it was deposited in the jewel case in the presence of my daughter. It was Mrs Turner's habit to leave the case in the strong room at the hotel. It remained there during the week between

ADVERTISEMENT.

train from Buffalo and a milk train. A cross-over switch had been left open. T. E. Clarke, General Superintendent of the Lackawanna, who was on the scene a few minutes after the collision occurred, said the wreck was caused through the carelessness of a switchman.

The locomoti[illegible]on the milk train and the "[illegible] on the passenger train were [illegible]emolished.

A launc[illegible]even officers and, in addition [illegible]ar crew of sailors, a woman[illegible]e is unknown, set out from [illegible]hip Kansas, anchored in the Hud[illegible]ff 130th Street, this morning [illegible] As the launch neared [illegible]f 157th Street the [illegible]front of the [illegible]very anxious [illegible]he float [illegible]ff had [illegible]unch [illegible]street [illegible]of the [illegible]ery anxious [illegible]r the float [illegible]ing craft had screaming "Save [illegible]nurne, who was [illegible] quickly jumped [illegible]tle difficulty [illegible] put her up [illegible]rr[illegible] away in a [illegible]una[illegible] to learn [illegible]sas, [illegible] was [illegible]ad jump[illegible] into [illegible]h to help the [illegible]tream and [illegible]t [illegible] to the pol[illegible]ere injured to[illegible]en two trains on the [illegible] Railroad [illegible]ce from the station [illegible]ween a passenger [illegible] Buffalo [illegible] a milk train. A cross-over switch had been left open. T. E. Clarke, General Superintendent of the Lackawanna & Western Railroad, who was on the scene a few minutes after the collision occurred, said the wreck was caused through the carelessness of a switchman.

The locomotive on the milk train and the "passenger train were demolished.

A launch, with seven officers and, in addition, a car crew of sailors, a woman, [illegible] is unknown, set out from the ship Kansas, anchored in the Hudson off 130th Street, this morning. As the launch neared the float of 157th Street the [illegible] front of the [illegible] very anxious [illegible] the float [illegible] ff had [illegible] unch [illegible] street [illegible] of the [illegible] very anxious [illegible] or the float [illegible] ing craft had screaming "Save [illegible] nurne, who was [illegible] quickly jumped [illegible] tle difficulty [illegible] put her up [illegible] rr[illegible] away in a [illegible] una[illegible] to learn [illegible] sas, [illegible] was [illegible] ad jump[illegible] into [illegible] h to help the [illegible] tream and [illegible] t [illegible] to the pol[illegible] ere injured to[illegible] en two trains on the [illegible] Railroad [illegible] ce from the station [illegible] ween a passenger [illegible] Buffalo [illegible] a milk train. A cross-over switch had been left open. T. E. Clarke, General Superintendent of the Lackawanna & Western Railroad, who was on the scene a few minutes after the collision occurred, said the wreck was caused through the carelessness of a switchman.

Her crew was [illegible] in yawls by the steamer Matsell, bound for Cleveland.

The cause of the accident is not known. The loss will probably reach more than $75,000. Local officials of the New York Steamship Company as yet are without further information.

The New York was under the command of Capt. W. M. Humphrey, a sailor of long experience. She was a wooden ves-

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Downtown.....18 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....30 Broadway
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....150 Michigan Ave
LONDON.....67 Fleet St., E. C.
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To Foreign Addresses—Daily and Sunday, $1.95 per month. Daily, $1.35 per month.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1910.

THE EVOLUTION OF M. BRIAND.

The collapse of the railway strike in France and of the general strike which the extremists had planned is, of course, a great triumph for the head of the French Ministry. M. BRIAND has met an extraordinarily difficult and dangerous crisis with courage, coolness, clearness of vision, and the firmness of a man possessing the rare gift of sound leadership. He recognized that the action of the railway men and of the Socialist leaders was a direct challenge of all authority, that it was a defiance of the will of the people lawfully expressed and embodied in the representative Government of the republic, and he met it as such. He promptly summoned the strikers to the performance of their primary duty to the country, military service as reservists, and he made it known that on the issue thus raised the Government would stake everything. It was for the republic an issue of life and death. Stated and presented in the impressive fashion adopted, the issue was seen plainly by the French people and by the misguided men who had raised it, and they surrendered.

M. BRIAND deserves the utmost credit for the manly and wise manner in which he has done his hard duty, and all the more so from the fact that he has been in the past an advocate of Socialist principles and an associate of the leaders whom he was compelled to combat. It is a signal instance of the tremendously sobering and enlightening influence of direct and practical responsibility. The Socialist editor and the Premier of the republic saw the same facts in a very different light. The abstract ideas the one dwelt upon the other had to measure and judge by the actual consequences of their application, knowing that he would be accountable to the nation for the consequences, and that the beauty of his abstractions would not shield him. Of course this would not have had the effect it did had he not been a man of conscience and of strong character, but being such a man, he comes out of his trial immensely strengthened. It is to be remembered also that this result is not merely a consequence of the sense of responsibility in a strong man, it is also a vindication of the principle of representative government. The people felt that M. BRIAND was acting in their name, by their authority, and for the protection of their rights and interests. He was not the agent of a dynasty, defending privilege, but the agent of the people of France, practically selected by their votes, clothed with their mandate, and serving them. This is the fact that makes the victory of law and order significant and encouraging. The French people are not ready for a revolution that turns themselves out of power.

DEEDS AND WORDS.

United States Attorney WISE reports to Attorney General WICKERSHAM that there is almost no smuggling now. In September $373,000 was collected in customs from arriving passengers, and in the last two years up to this month the collections have each exceeded a million dollars, or double the collections before 1909. Yesterday also there was published a disclosure of what are described as sensational frauds upon the revenue. The accused will have their day in court, and the merits of their defense are not prejudged here. The present object is to call attention to the sustained activity of the Federal Government against wrongdoers, as is further evidenced by proceedings against the Sugar Trust at New Orleans, where there is suspicion of sampling frauds rivaling those here.

The curious thing is that President TAFT has never a word to say about it. He was engaged with Col. GOETHALS on Panama affairs, and was too busy to call attention to his services as the steward of the public welfare. Apparently the execution of the laws is all in the day's work with him, and the devising of new laws and adaptations of the old moralities is left to those who have more leisure than himself. Mr. ROOSEVELT, however, has much to say on these topics. His ostensible theme was something else, but there can be no mistaking the application of his words, which were, "Every time we permit by our supineness corruption to exist we dim the hope of the world." And Mr. ROOSEVELT has a right to say so. His successor has done many things which he failed to do.

CERTAINLY, MR. RUSSELL.

Mr. WILLIAM HEPBURN RUSSELL is frank and logical. He is the fit representative of the kind of professional [illegible]—the few that there are—who regard it a graveyard of reputations.

will support Mr. ROOSEVELT in this campaign. It is true that he has a somewhat agile mind in politics, having swung nimbly from Seth Low Republicanism to McClellan Democracy, and then to affiliation with another wing of the local Democracy, but the movement, if rather rapid, has been consistent, and its present stage, which brings him to ROOSEVELT and the new Nationalism, is a fitting outcome, while it lasts.

In his letter announcing his latest advance, he makes some pertinent statements. He speaks of "the policies for which THEODORE ROOSEVELT stands"; he declares that these Mr. ROOSEVELT "advocated and enforced in the Saratoga Convention." He goes on to declare, further, that "these policies are in their main lines those for which Mr. BRYAN stood when he was repudiated, betrayed, and defeated by the men who now claim to constitute the leadership of the Democratic Party in the State of New York." The letter is cheerfully given out at Republican headquarters, without a word of objection, exception, or qualification. It is, of course, a plain, and doubtless a sincere, appeal to the Bryanites in the State to support the Republican State ticket, not because it is Republican, but because it represents Rooseveltism, and Rooseveltism is, in the expert judgment of Mr. RUSSELL, substantially the same thing as Bryanism.

We have doubts as to the political expediency of this action on the part of the Republican State Committee. It is candid and courageous; in the historic phrase of the commander at Balaklava, "It is magnificent, but it is not war." Granted that it will attract to the support of Mr. ROOSEVELT a certain number of voters who ordinarily vote the Democratic ticket, it must, on the other hand, repel a far greater number of Republicans who fear and detest Bryanism, and fear and detest it all the more when "advocated and enforced" by Mr. ROOSEVELT. But that is solely a matter for the committee. The exploitation of the letter is good for the public because it throws light on the chief issue of the State election, ROOSEVELT and Rooseveltism at the actual level of their development.

THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE.

Mayor GAYNOR may rest assured that the whole body of decent citizenship in New York will give him full support in the policy he announced in his letter to Police Commissioner BAKER when he said: "You know how great my wish has been, and is, that the police proceed in a regular, persistent, and strict course to minimize vice in this city."

If the Police Department shall cause the closing of gambling houses, dives, and haunts of iniquity that are well known to be carrying on their nefarious business in flagrant violation of law, vice will be diminished, the police will have done the good work, and the town will be the better for it. This is work expected of the police, work that ought to be performed. Now that the Mayor has plainly indicated his desire to the Police Commissioner, that officer will have no excuse for failure in his duty.

The question will arise, we imagine, whether Police Commissioner BAKER is the man successfully and in good faith to execute the order of the Mayor, for the expression of the Mayor's wish is equivalent to an order. Indictments have been found growing out of disclosures concerning unlawful resorts that were permitted to exist by Commissioner BAKER, whose business it was to know about these places and to close them. The conditions were indescribably bad, they were literally indescribable. That, in itself, raised the question of the fitness for the performance of his duty of a Police Commissioner who tolerated such conditions. The question of Mr. BAKER's worthiness, as well as of his fitness, will pretty certainly arise.

With the personal aspects of the differences between the Mayor and the late Acting Mayor the public is not so much concerned as it is with the "minimizing of vice," to use the Mayor's phrase. We think the Mayor must see that, in the matter of the list of places of which complaints have been made, the Police Commissioner has abused his confidence. Mr. MITCHEL plainly says that there were two lists, one of places as to which complaints were investigated, and one of places as to which he ordered the Police Commissioner to investigate the complaints. If the Police Commissioner sent notices to places complained of but not investigated by him, Mr. MITCHEL declares that he acted in violation of orders. Yet the Commissioner seems to have sent this list of uninvestigated complaints to the Mayor, and it appears from the Mayor's letter that he has been "notifying the owners of such places since Sept. 16 that gambling and other illegal doings are carried on there." Unless Police Commissioner BAKER is able to explain this very peculiar matter it will be assumed by everybody that he acted on these unverified complaints and sent the list to the Mayor with the motive and intent of creating a difference between the Mayor and Mr. MITCHEL. That phase of the matter calls for rigid investigation.

Many persons doubt whether a Police Commissioner, even with the best intentions in the world, can by his own unaided efforts either cause the closing up of vicious resorts that are a public scandal, or put a stop to the collection of tribute from such resorts by the members of his force. It has often been said that the office of Police Commissioner is a graveyard of reputations. But a Police Commissioner who has the Mayor behind him, who can make his Inspectors and Captains understand that the Mayor is behind him, is armed with sufficient powers to "minimize vice." Commissioner BAKER now has the Mayor's direct instructions to that effect. He cannot fail of obedience without demonstrating his own unfitness and unworthiness for the office he holds.

WOMAN'S "PAINFUL TRANSITION STAGE."

THE TIMES has printed two letters from women, one emphasizing the fact that what their grandmothers did—to maintain in the home all the varied textile industries, weaving, spinning, dyeing, garment-making, patching and quilting coverlets, and the making of mattresses; the dairying; the picking and preserving of fruits and the preparation and storing of provisions; the complicated work of the household, and the education of the children—these things, and more, an age of specialized industry and public education has taken from their granddaughters. As a result we have the wife who "talks over all her husband's business with him—and worries over it." She cannot ease his burdens. If she is unbalanced she joins the "shrieking sisterhood," and "even the sane are ill at ease." This correspondent sighs for the old time, but she offers no solution of the problem.

Our second correspondent admits that womankind has "reached a difficult and painful transition stage." Women to-day struggle to be educated. They enter the trades and professions, the arts and the crafts. But, married, they find that further pursuit of the occupations for which their brains and hands were specially trained is held to be undignified. They find the "profession of matrimony" unspecialized, chaotic, and mentally inadequate because of the conditions described above. The life often makes of them parasites and even grafters. The woman of the future, this correspondent says, will still rear families—"but, in doing this, she will regard her own mental development, even her own importance as an economic unit, as part and parcel of the heritage she hands down to her child."

How will she manage this? What is the programme that should be outlined in consonance with this principle, supposing it is a good one? Neither of our correspondents has ventured into the field of details and specifications.

OBNOXIOUS FESTIVAL-MAKING.

In late years the growing eagerness of the American people for festivals, which has not been accompanied by an increase of skill in the making of festivals, has led to a very general observance in many States of All Hallowe'en, Oct. 31, as a time for public merriment. Within the memory of men who still call themselves young the old observance in these parts of New Year's Day as a time for social calls, almost inseparable from conviviality, has become obsolete, while New Year's Eve, which used to be devoted to prayer, with the harmless relaxation thereafter of hearing the chimes at midnight, has become the occasion of fairly riotous merrymaking, with thousands of generally peaceable citizens abroad and making a noise and a huge consumption of champagne. The night of Election Day, too, is marked by the same disorderly and joyless effort to be multitudinously happy. Hallowe'en has lately taken its place among these comparatively new festivals.

The old English custom of celebrating this harvest festival has long been preserved, mildly, in many American neighborhoods, and the traditions of the night, associated with mystical folklore, have been known to everybody from childhood. But the new Hallowe'en of American cities is quite unhallowed, and has no close connection with traditions. Such disorderly conduct has prevailed in some places that timely efforts are making this year to secure closer police surveillance of the crowds in the streets. The whole subject of festival-making in the United States deserves the study of psychologists.

There is a new-born yearning for festivals, while the ability to observe them with genuine gayety, as they are observed by the Latin nations, with symbolic beauty and freshness of spirit, seems utterly lacking. Hideous noise, interference with the comfort of one's neighbors, and the consumption of alcoholic liquor, seem to be the chief aims of the supposititious merrymakers. The desire for festivals must be due to the growth of the festival spirit. But the manifestation of that spirit puzzles the observer who has been taught to regard his compatriots as a law-abiding, intelligent people gifted with an inherent sense of humor.

A CRITIC OF NEW YORK.

A student of humanity, whose abiding place is Denver, Col., has been studying life in New York and taking notes. He finds that our development has been largely assisted by modern transportation facilities. This seems indisputable. "Without rapid transit," he declares, "it would be a sleepy town of ancient customs and opinions." True, as far as it goes. Without rapid transit New York would, in fact, be twenty or thirty more or less sleepy towns, with customs and opinions pertaining to the era when there was no rapid transit. Our stern judge from the West might have said also that without more and more "rapid transit" very soon, New York's natural growth will be retarded. But he is not thinking of our future. The immensity of our present overwhelms him.

His chief complaint seems to be that man of comparative might are lost in New York. Jurists, financiers, journalists from smaller towns come here and are heard of no more. To be sure, he admits, their pecuniary compensation is increased. But they sacrifice fame for money; they never see their names in print. This seems only a somewhat distorted way of saying that individual distinction is harder to get in a community of 4,750,000 persons than in a small city. "A short time ago," says our critic, "a New York man died and bequeathed $50,000,000 to charity. Nobody knew his name when it was published." The incident has escaped our memory, but how thoroughly the statement refutes the worst charge brought against New Yorkers by their detracters, namely, that they care only for money, that they worship it, that the possessors of millions are the objects of all their curiosity and reverence! We take this statement as a compliment.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Psychology on the Ball Field.

In Thursday's contest between the "teams" of the National and American Leagues there was strikingly illustrated the phenomenon, familiar enough to the votaries of baseball, but not yet studied as much as it deserves to be by the psychologists, of two groups of men struggling against each other for a considerable period with apparently equal efficiency, and then suddenly revealing that the equality was by no means as close as it had seemed to be.

In this case the revelation came in the eighth inning, whereas long experience has caused it to be expected sooner than that, in what a not wholly empty superstition has learned to call "the fatal seventh." Far from all, and probably not a majority, of ball games are won by one side or the other in that inning, but victory has been practically decided in the seventh inning often enough to give, with a little help from the general tendency toward viewing the number 7 as possessing a special and mysterious potency, the impression that one or the other nine then usually wearies, loses something of its skill with a part of its courage—"blows up."

So far as scoring goes, the American players had the better of the first part of the game. As the result showed, however, they were using more nearly all of their strength than were their opponents, and the latter, when the first signs of exhaustion were shown on the other side, were able to bring into action reserved powers that gave them the day. The pressure they had maintained, though successfully resisted so long, told at last. The experts say that baseball players develop a peculiar faculty for recognizing the arrival of this psychological moment, and that after it one side can do nothing, the other anything. The winners-to-be find a gay confidence replacing a stern and rather angry determination, while those who are to lose struggle along hopelessly to their inevitable defeat.

Of course, the tide of baseball as of other battles is sometimes turned after what seemed to be the decisive instant, but this does not often occur, and when it does the exception is probably more apparent than real. In all this suggestion plays its large part, and ball players are a particularly suggestible lot, because of the narrowness of their specialization and the vivacity of their emotions.

Impatience Based on Ignorance.

It is easy enough, as several commentators here and elsewhere are showing, to say funny things about the repeated postponements of Mr. WELLMAN's departure in his big dirigible, but these humorists exhibit even more of misinformation and of misunderstanding than of unkindness. If they would only give a little consideration to the facts in the case they might see that the delays they deride have been neither unnecessary nor unwise.

The builders of the Wellman airship have frankly stated that their chief hope in reaching the other side of the Atlantic lies in the utilization of winds more or less favorable, and have as frankly confessed that with the propelling power at their command they do not expect to contend successfully with an unfavorable wind strong enough to be called a storm. That being the case, it is something more than their right to wait for weather conditions that make success at least possible. To start without them would be nothing less than madness.

Their critics apparently want them to start, anyhow, and if it happens to be a calm day at Atlantic City, or one with westerly breezes, the impatient ones say snippy things about the balloon's remaining in its hangar. They forget, or never knew, that Mr. WELLMAN has to take into account all the meteorological reports he can get, and must consider not only the weather of the moment, but the probabilities for a week or ten days to come over the whole vast stretch of what sailors call the Northern Ocean. He is not afraid of storms of the right kind, if once he can get out into them and over the water, but he is very properly alarmed by the dangers incidental to beginning his voyage in a gale, and he wants such approximation to certainty as he can attain that when he gets to going he is in the right instead of a wrong sector of the cyclonic spiral.

His volunteer advisers seem to think that the result of his enterprise is a mere matter of luck. So it would be if he knew no more meteorology than they do, but, as it happens, he is well informed on that subject, and he has the commendable courage to wait for the winds he wants—for the winds he must have if he is to start with even a chance of making his chosen destination. It might be magnificent for him to adopt a bolder course, but it would be the very height of folly; it would probably make a lot of immediate news, but the news would be of a sort which Mr. WELLMAN has no ambition to provide.

Escaped the Scaffold at Least.

MANUEL, late of Portugal, but now of a British official's cottage in Gibraltar, says that he had to fly from Lisbon because he was abandoned by all his Ministers. The Ministers have a different explanation—they say that they were willing and eager to die for their King, but he ran away, and after that of course fighting would have been useless as well as unsafe.

These two theories are obviously incompatible; one or the other is incorrect. There remains the possibility that the two abandonments were synchronous, with the incidental probability that neither the King nor his Ministers had a strong inclination, if any at all, for displays of heroism. They had the better part of valor, and as a result, though the King has no [illegible] the slightest chance of ever getting one again, and his Ministers are without jobs and are little more likely than he to recover their lost places and salaries, they are all alive.

And that's something; it is even everything, from many points of view, and if it be considerably less than everything from others, there is no law compelling anybody to make his observations from those particular points. The European woods have a rather large population of Kings in exile, and they, with the assorted Pretenders, make quite a merry company, almost as amusing to its own members, perhaps, as it is to other people. Most of them are what common folk call "well fixed," and that makes trouble easier to bear, especially when the trouble takes the shape of a fine large grievance to supply an endless topic of conversation.

MANUEL, with his head still firmly on his shoulders, can count himself lucky. Once revolutions were not as ladylike as they are now.

SUFFRAGISTS CONTENT.

They Have No Part in the Feminine Unrest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "Mary Code" in THE TIMES of to-day is delightful reading. She portrays with luminous pencil the busy, important, responsible life led by the middle class woman of 100 years ago, showing her to have been not only wife, mother, and housekeeper, but also manufacturer, physician, and social settlement worker; the efficient centre of many forms of industry now lost forever from the home, because better carried on elsewhere. The companion picture of her descendant of to-day, dissatisfied and ill at ease, is also true; largely idle and totally irresponsible, how can she expect to be otherwise?

Granting the disease, what shall be the cure? Your correspondent advises the turning back of the clock; to put woman back to the old task of evolving, singlehanded, from the raw material, the supply for human needs; and this, in order that that woman may again have the happiness of social service! How impossible; and, if not, how absurd. The call for social service is louder to-day than ever before in the history of the human race, and is ringing in the ears of every discontented woman, if she will but hear it; and, if she obey the call, she will not know even the name of discontent, for her face will shine like a lamp.

We who are working for woman suffrage can forgive "Mary Code" for calling us "the shrieking sisterhood," because we are so happy and content in our form of social service. From our offices, high up in the Metropolitan Tower, we look down over a world of women insufficiently occupied in the home, yet not daring to look beyond it, and therefore dissatisfied; for these we would win the ballot, that it might mean a distinct call to broader interests. And upon another world of noble women already serving humanity under difficult conditions; for these, too, we would win the vote, so that their philanthropic activities may be less often thwarted, and swifter progress made. There are no dull faces in our ranks, and really we do not shriek; will not "Mary Code" come and help us?

MARTHA WENTWORTH SUFFREN,
Secretary Woman's Suffrage Party.
New York, Oct. 13, 1910.

Christian Science and Prayer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The public owes a large debt to THE TIMES for its able and incisive exposures of the scandalous pretexts and assumptions of Christian Scientists. But it has never made a more truthful point than this statement in yesterday's issue:

The supposition or assumption that the Eddyites or other "mental healers" illustrate the miraculous power of appeals to the Deity is one wholly incorrect.

None of the various groups we know about makes any use of prayer, and certainly the Christian Scientists never do.

To show that this is exactly correct, and that, while Christian Scientists talk so much about prayer, they deny it in toto, one needs but go to their Bible. "Christian Science and Health," where, on Page 308, Mrs. Eddy says: "God is Love. Can we ask Him to be more? God is Intelligence. Can we inform the Infinite Mind? Do we hope to change perfection? Shall we plead for more at the open fount, which always pours forth more than we receive?"

In the great Church of which the writer is a member Mrs. Eddy and her absurd and harmful cult are left to that entire obscurity which is the deadliest atmosphere for the extinction of all false systems. LUTHERAN.

New York, Oct. 14, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has always kept a level head in dealing with that metaphysical jumble miscalled Christian Science—Christian because there is no Christianity in it, science from the utter absence of anything like digested and formulated knowledge—a veritable lucus a non lucendo.

And now, when a great brand of the Christian Church confounds the method of healing practiced by the deluded followers of Mrs. Eddy with that suggested by St. James, it is THE TIMES which points out to the learned prelates the wide gulf which separates the two methods. In the St. James treatment, besides the prayer which carried with it a powerful suggestive agency independent of any direct divine influence, there was the remedial agency of anointing with oil. The Bible, while it encourages prayer, does not discourage means.

New York, Oct. 14, 1910. M.

The Orders in Portugal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not able to relate the history of the two most prominent orders in Portugal, the Jesuits and the Sisters of Charity, but I do know that these are composed of men and women who have given up their lives to the service of God and humanity in general, and that they have been of inestimable value to civilization in the past, and will probably continue their good work in the countries where they are not driven out by the Government, in order that the latter may seize their churches and buildings, as is the case in Portugal.

They have many colleges in our own Republic, where young men and women receive a most excellent education at very low rates of tuition, made possible only by the extremely low salaries, if I may call them such, paid to these self-sacrificing men and women.

TRUE AMERICAN.

New York, Oct. 12, 1910.

The Truth About Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Interest in the tariff question has forced some Western worshippers of Theodore Roosevelt to conclude that his recent utterances and actions, East and West, convict him of insincerity. For this let us be thankful.

For the past seven years this country has been distracted, politically and industrially, because so many of its citizens have accepted Roosevelt's defamation of his enemies and his own claim to peculiar honesty. It is to be devoutly hoped that these blind followers of his are ready to examine the record calmly and dispassionately.

When the truth regarding Theodore Roosevelt is realized the country will again be in its ordinary sane condition of mind for the consideration of questions demanding its attention.

A REPUBLICAN WHO WILL VOTE FOR DIX.

New York, Oct. 13, 1910.

The Public Kindergarten.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is the public school kindergarten merely a place for lazy mothers to send their children, or is it in itself of value to the children in any way at all to attend such kindergarten?

And what is your opinion of those who preach the "lazy mother" theory?

Brooklyn, Oct. 13, 1910. M. HILLAC.

Why?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES this morning, in a very brief editorial article, says: "Somebody ought to vote for Dickinson." Why? J. R. S.

New York, Oct. 13, 1910.

DOESN'T WANT SCHOOLS CUT.

Education Association Protests Against Municipal Research Curtailments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While in entire sympathy with the efforts of the Bureau of Municipal Research to promote the careful expenditure of the city's money, the Public Education Association desires to register its energetic protest against any curtailment of the school work pending the installation of such improvements in accounting methods, purchase of supplies, and collation of statistics, as investigation may prove to be advisable. To make the school child pay in reduced opportunities, because the administration of moneys has not been as economical as improved methods can make it, is, in our opinion, a thoroughly false economy, and one tending not at all to promote the real "efficiency" of the schools.

The association desires to go on record as deeply regretting that the Bureau of Municipal Research should constantly find it necessary in the prosecution of its legitimate work to attack the pedagogical experts entrusted with the management of the schools. We cannot, for one moment, admit the competence of the Bureau's agents in this department of criticism, and we believe these attacks productive of nothing but injury to the legitimate efforts to promote efficient expenditure.

MIRIAM SUTRO PRICE,
Chairman Executive Committee.
New York, Oct. 14, 1910.

Eleventh Avenue Tracks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Executive Committee of the Eleventh Avenue Track Removal Association desires to call your attention to the danger to the city's interests involved in Commissioner of Parks C. B. Stover's plan for Riverside Drive extension of waterfront, so well presented in Sunday's TIMES, and also to Dock Commissioner Calvin Tomkins's plan for having the city provide the New York Central with terminals for freight.

Taken together these two plans would, if carried out, give the New York Central exactly what it offered to provide at its own expense, $60,000,000, and what it has sought vainly since the days of the old West Street grab in 1903, a plan which our association fought before the Rapid Transit Board in 1907 and defeated in the Legislatures of 1907 and 1908, and which even Mayor McClellan vetoed in 1909.

Mayor Gaynor mistakenly believes that Commissioner Tomkins's plan will remove the Eleventh Avenue tracks and last June bade us wait for his report. That Park Commissioner Stover has been misled into advocating a second part of the Central scheme to obtain a monopoly long sought of our west side waterfront is a blow to our Mayor's reputation as the people's and city's defender against corporation dominance.

We sincerely hope that the Mayor will not wreck his administration by advocating the plans proposed by his own appointees, so detrimental to the interests of our city and so grievous in the burden its execution would load upon our taxpayers.

H. G. SCHNEIDER,
Secretary Eleventh Avenue Track Removal Association.
New York, Oct. 14, 1910.

Physical Culture in the Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the editorial section of THE TIMES of Wednesday, Oct. 12, the article, "Education Spread Too Thin," questions the advisability of the city's expenditure for special instruction in physical culture in schools, and states that "play for children, who have anything like half a chance to indulge in it, gives a large and usually an adequate amount of physical training of a sort incomparably better than the best to be obtained in school gymnasiums."

Do New York school children have half a chance to play in the streets? There are 200 street accidents per month in New York. In July, 1909, the arrests of juvenile delinquents were 795, and of these 415 boys were arrested for throwing a ball. Will physical development result from play under these conditions? It is true a knowledge of mathematics can be secured in the schools only, but a boy must have brain power to attack mathematics, and this brain power can be obtained through sound physical development only.

AN ADELPHI COLLEGE STUDENT.

New York, Oct. 14, 1910.

The Home of Governors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is thought here that Glens Falls is to be Gubernatorially what Ohio is Presidentially. Gov. Hughes was born here, but left when a boy. Governor-to-be Dix was also born here, commenced business here, and still resides near by. Both men are much esteemed in this beautiful and prosperous little city, which is likely to be honored as providing two consecutively elected Governors of the Empire State.

TOURIST.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1910.

THE LEGAL POINT.

'Taint no special secret, stranger, how I
come to own ther claim
That you saw aways back yonder tagged
an' labeled with my name;
Thar was just a proposition, when I come
hyar, to be solved.
But ther doggoned thing that bothered
was ther legal p'int involved.

It was somewheres in ther eighties when I
stole a neighbor's beast
And that able Sheriff's posse lost me back
thar in ther East,
An' ther claim warn't what you see it—
but 'twas rich, then, just ther same,
While ther warnin' that you noticed bore
another fellow's name.

That thar was ther legal question; here
was veins of yaller gold,
But a half-breed miner owned it, or, at
least, so I was told,
An' as lawyers in this section was still
luxuries unknown,
It was up to me to argue an' to win ther
case alone.

An' I did it peaceful, stranger. Thar
warn't any fuss or noise;
I dropped inter camp down yender an'
swapped nose paint with ther boys;
Then I p'inted out ther danger to ther
workin' man that lies
In one man monopolizin' all ther natural
supplies.

An' I told 'em we was equals—not a one
on us in camp
Wasn't branded with ther trademark of
ther Sheriff-hunted scamp—
An' I lowed ther half-breed miner, who
had staked ther lucky find,
Was a danger an' a menace to ther peace
of all our kind.

An' I used ther language, stranger, you
are hearin' East to-day,
'Bout ther "Wealthy Malefactors" who
are in ther people's way,
An' I ended my oration with a most convincin' clause
Which was strengthened by ther nose
paint that I paid for in ther pause.

That thar legal p'int was settled; then an'
thar ther boys agreed
They could furnish Judge and jury, precedent an' code an' creed;
So we ketched our man an' tried him, an'
of course ther jury found
He was just a bit too wealthy to live
safe with us around.

When we read ther verdict to him no one
doubted that he saw
What a truly great invention is this thing
we call ther law;
An' that's how ther gold was divvied—an'
—waal, now it's in my name—
But—warn't I ther only lawyer that was
fightin' fer ther claim?

LURANA W. SHELDON.

HIGHER RATES TO AID RAILROADS' CREDIT

The Foreign Investor Would Be Reassured if Advances Were Allowed, Says President Brown.

TELLS OF N. Y. C. DIVIDENDS

Its Stockholders, He Says, Would Realize More by Investing in First-Class Farm Mortgages.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—President W. C. Brown of the New York Central Railroad, in continuing his testimony to-day at the rate hearing, declared that the proposed advances were absolutely necessary for the railroads to sustain their credit, especially abroad. It would, he said, convince the foreign investor that there was a tribunal in the United States which would permit a fair increase in rates.

In cross-examination he said the New York Central had never been able to approach the Pennsylvania Railroad in applying a dollar of surplus to improvements for every dollar of dividends paid.

"We have not," he said, "been able even to do as well as the Baltimore & Ohio by putting as much as 50 cents of surplus into improvements for each dollar in dividends.

"During twenty-one years the New York Central has paid an average of 4.76 per cent. in dividends to its stockholders, an average less than they could have realized if they had invested their money in first-class farm mortgages. During that time they have taken out of earnings and applied to improvements 1.27 per cent., or just about 25 cents for each dollar of dividends."

Commissioner Lane asked how it happened that in such rich territory the New York Central paid such small dividends.

"Because," Mr. Brown replied, "it has not been possible to earn any more."

"Are there any heavy drains on the New York Central that account for it?" asked Mr. Lane.

"No, Sir," replied Mr. Brown, "the bond debt of the road is $254,914,845, and every dollar except $48,000,000 was obtained on the basis of 3½ per cent. at par. I do not know of any railroad in the country that has a better record than that."

In response to inquiries by Examiner Lyon, Mr. Brown declared:

"I do not think that the increases in rates asked for are all that we should have, but they will enable us, if granted, to obtain money abroad. The sentimental effect of the allowance of the proposed rates would be worth as much as the practical advance in sustaining our credit. It will convince the foreign investor that there is a tribunal in the United States that will permit a fair increase in rates. The fact is, there is much doubt about that in Europe now. Such action by the commission would do much to protect and support the credit of American railways.

"My belief is that such rates should be allowed as would enable the average of American railways, well and properly directed, to make a prosperous showing. This would not insure prosperity to every railroad, but it would be just."

On cross-examination by Attorney James, for the shippers, President Brown said:

"The New York Central stock, every dollar of it, has been paid for at $100 a share, except such as was paid for at the rate of $125 to $158 a share, and the New York Central cannot be reproduced to-day for 200 per cent. of its total stock and bonds. I say that under oath."

Louis D. Brandeis, of counsel for the shippers, in cross-examining President Brown, elicited the information that J. Pierpont Morgan was a member of the executive board of the New York Central and that the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. was among the financial advisers of the railroad. It also was developed that certain securities of the New York Central had been marketed through J. P. Morgan & Co. Such securities as thus had been sold, President Brown said, were not included in the bonded debt of the company.

"Did Mr. Morgan approve of the increase of the New York Central dividend from 3 to 6 per cent. in 1910?" inquired Mr. Brandeis.

"I cannot answer, because I do not know," responded the witness.

"Did not you and your directors make this increase in dividend with a full knowledge that the employees were about to make a demand for an increase in wages?"

"The demand for increased wages was pending at the time, I believe," replied President Brown.

"Is it not a fact," persisted Mr. Brandeis, "that you disabled yourself to the extent of $1,786,000 a year from meeting the increased liabilities for wages?"

"In doing that," replied President Brown, "we increased the dividend less than the men who held the securities of the New York Central Railroad could have got on first-class mortgages."

"Do you not conceive," suggested Mr. Brandeis, "that it was the directors' duty if a surplus was necessary for the maintenance of the credit of the road, to withhold the granting of the dividend at a time when you knew that a demand for an increase in wages was to be made, which necessarily would impair a portion of your net revenue?"

"No, Sir," emphatically returned President Brown.

Later Mr. Brandeis indicated his purpose was to show that if the New York Central and other railroads in the Eastern territory were managed with the highest degree of industrial efficiency, it would be easily possible for them to make dividends for their stockholders and the desired improvements in service and equipment without resorting to an increase of rates. He said that he would put men on the stand who would explain how this could be done.

"When you find such men," interjected President Brown, "kindly send me a list of the first five or ten of them. I say this in all seriousness. They are just the sort of people I am looking for, and I want them in New York and on the New York Central Railroad as soon as I may get them."

The hearing will be continued to-morrow, with J. C. Stewart of the Erie Railroad as the final witness for the railroads.

DEFENDS THE IMMIGRANT.

Congestion Commission Told by C. L. Sulzberger That He Is Assimilative.

The Sub-Committee on Immigration of the Commission on Congestion of Population held a hearing yesterday at which several notable persons appeared.

Prof. Henry R. Seager, of Columbia University, spoke in favor of more stringent immigration laws. He declared that 80 per cent. of the immigrants settle in the North Atlantic and North Central states and that in this city there are 1,830,000 foreign born persons and 2,000,000 whose parents were foreign born. He declared that this tendency of the immigrants is one of the greatest causes of congestion of population

Cyrus L. Sulzberger, representing the United Hebrew Charities, eloquently defended the immigrant. He said:

"We often hear it asserted that the foreigner is not assimilative. I regard that person as assimilative, who, although illiterate himself, affords his children an opportunity to acquire an education. The census shows that of natives of native parents, 5.71 per cent. are illiterate, while of natives of foreign parents, 1.6 per cent. are illiterate. These percentages hold good in both the North and South Atlantic states.

"As to immigrants settling along the seaboard, the states of Colorado, Minnesota, Nevada, North and South Dakota and some others all have a larger percentage of foreign born persons in their populations than has this state."

Lajos Steiner, formerly employed by the Department of Agriculture to induce immigrants to go West, explained the system and spoke in favor of its being adopted again by the government.

HAMMERSTEIN READY TO BUILD IN LONDON

Begins Work on Opera House on Monday, and Will Make First Production on Nov. 1.

ALLIED WITH PARIS OPERA

Arrangements Made for Exchange of Artists—Orville Harrold, American, to be His First Tenor.

Oscar Hammerstein, having reutrned to New York the Thursday night on the Lusitania, spent most of his day yesterday at the Manhattan where he announced that work will begin on his new London Opera House on Monday.

"London doesn't believe in it yet," he said, "but it will when it sees men beginning to work on Monday. I have given out contracts to the Waring White Construction Company and they have agreed to have the entire structure under roof by May 1. The building will be completed before Oct. 15.

"On or about Nov. 1 I shall make my first production at the new London Opera House. I have made arrangements with Mr. Messager, the Director of the Paris Opera, whereby there will be an exchange of artists between that institution and mine. It has also been arranged so that most of the works in the French repertoire can be given by anybody in England. When the managers there found that I was coming they tried to secure a monopoly of some of the works, but that will not be possible.

"Orville Harrold, the American tenor, will make his appearance at the Paris Opera next June, and he will then occupy the position of first tenor at the London Opera House. As I have announced before, I shall organize an opera company to tour America, and many of the singers who are to appear in London will be members of this organization.

"The London Opera House is in Kingsway, between Portugal and Batavia Streets, covering 26,000 square feet of ground."

It will be good news to New Yorkers to learn that the impresario has returned in his famous silk hat, which he did not wear during the Summer, and that, seemingly as a result, his good health has returned.

"I am feeling a thousand times better," he said, "now that I have something to do. My enforced idleness in the Summer nearly killed me."

Mr. Hammerstein took his accustomed place in the first entrance on the stage at the Manhattan Opera House last night and there received many of his friends. The audience was one of the largest and most brilliant which has attended that theatre this season.

It was announced last night at the Manhattan that a special performance of "Hans" will be given on Monday evening for people from the east side, when seats in the upper galleries will be sold at prices ranging from 10 to 50 cents.

NEW PLAY FOR THE COMEDY.

Butler Davenport's "Keeping Up Appearances" to Replace "The Family."

Butler Davenport's new comedy, "Keeping Up Appearances," will come to the Comedy Theatre next Wednesday evening, Oct. 19, replacing "The Family," which is to go to Boston Monday for an indefinite engagement. This will be the first of Mr. Davenport's plays to be produced in New York, although he is well known in literary and dramatic circles. Last year he began to build a theatre of his own on West Sixty-third Street, near The New Theatre, but the plans fell through.

The cast of "Keeping Up Appearances" will include Amelia Gardner, Pamela Gaythorne, Gertrude Dallas, Zelda Sears, Mabel Moore, J. Harry Benrimo, and A. Hylton Allen.

NEW THEATRE COMPANY TOUR

To Present "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "The Thunderbolt" in Canada.

Before the regular répertoire season of The New Theatre begins, on Nov. 7, the company will make a two weeks' tour of Canada, playing one week each in Montreal and Toronto. Eight performances will be given in each city, and two plays will be presented, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," which is to be the opening attraction at The New Theatre, and Arthur Wing Pinero's "The Thunderbolt," which is to be the second metropolitan offering.

The company will leave New York on a special train Saturday afternoon next week and will open in Montreal on Oct. 24. Director Winthrop Ames will be in charge of the tour, and various heads of the departments will accompany him. "The Blue Bird" will remain at The New Theatre until the company returns.

HIPPODROME HAS ROMANCE.

Mlle. Rasch, Premier Danseuse, Married August Schneider in August.

The first romance of the new season at the Hippodrome became known yesterday when Mlle. Albertina Rasch, the premier danseuse, acknowledged that she had been married since August to August Schneider of the Hotel Astor. The ceremony took place at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Cecilia on 106th Street.

This is Mme. Schneider's second season as premier at the Hippodrome. She appeared first as the leader in the "Ballet of Jewels" last year, and her contract was renewed before she started for a trip to Europe last June. She returned late in July to begin rehearsals for "The Ballet of Niagara."

Mr. Schneider has been at the Hotel Astor for several years, and recently became an assistant to Mr. Mueschenheim, the manager. Mr. Schneider said yesterday that he objected to his wife appearing on the stage, and for that reason they had decided to keep the marriage a secret until the expiration of her contract at the playhouse. The secret was discovered by one of her associates, who found her wedding ring in the dressing room.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Gertrude Quinlan will close her season in "Miss Patsy" at the end of her Philadelphia engagement to begin preparations for a new comedy, at present called "Finnicky Flora," which Henry W. Savage will produce. The play is by a new author.

The company that is to present Eugene Walter's new play, "Boots and Saddles," will leave for Albany to-day, for its first performance at Harmanus Bleeker Hall in that city next Monday night. Charlotte Walker will appear in the stellar role, and others in the cast are Milton Sills, Homer Miles, Marshall Farnum, Macy Harlan, Austin Webb, Walter Olsen, Ruth Allen, and Kate McLarin.

George Marion joined Christie MacDonald yesterday as producing director of her forthcoming production of the musical play called in the original "Die Sprudelfee." Rehearsals will begin next week. The English book is by Harry B. Smith, and the music by Robert B. Smith.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will begin their joint starring tour in Shakespearean repertoire at New Haven on Nov. 8. They will then go to Boston to remain until about Christmas time, when they will come to New York for a limited engagement at the Lyric Theatre.

Annual Irish Ball on Oct. 29.

Irish organizations are now making active preparations for the annual Irish Ball, which takes place on Saturday evening, Oct. 29, at Grand Central Palace. This is the principal social event each year in New York's Irish circles, and this year the Ancient Order of Hibernians and United Irish League are co-operating with the Irish county organizations to make the affair a big success. John E. Redmond, M. P., the Irish leader, and Mrs. Redmond will be guests of honor.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Clarence A. Mackay has engaged the ballroom at the Plaza for tableaux, which are to be given in December. The arrangements for the tableaux are not complete. Definite announcement as to the character and plan will be made next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are entertaining Alfred Horstmann, Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington, at their country house at Staatsburg, N. Y.

Mrs. Margaret Emerson McKim has arrived in this country from her tour of Japan. She sailed from San Francisco last August. She expects to be in town soon.

John Jay Chapman gave a small dinner last night at Delmonico's. Covers were laid for twelve guests.

Lord and Lady Cherry of Dublin, who have been visiting Niagara Falls, are in town for a short visit. They are staying at the Hotel Gotham.

Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen came down from Newport to bid good-bye to James J. Van Alen and Miss May Van Alen, who sail for Europe to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud L. Foster will give to-day at their Lenox estate their fourth annual hunt breakfast for the farmers of the Berkshire hunting country. The Horse Show of the Berkshire Hunt takes place later in the day under the management of Newbold Morris, Joseph Burden, Chester Griswold, and Mr. Foster.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowry Gillett (Miss Enid Locke) are in town with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Locke, 14 West Sixty-ninth Street, with whom they will spend the Winter.

Mrs. Charles G. Ayres, her daughter, Miss Emily Dearborn Ayres, and H. Fairfax Ayres, have returned from Glen Cove and have taken an apartment at 125 West Fifty-eighth Street for the season.

Miss Agnes Page-Brown, a daughter of Mrs. Page-Brown and a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, is to be one of the débutantes of the coming season.

Mr. and Mrs. Hart Hillman (Miss Juliet Lea) are being congratulated upon the birth of a son at Cape May, N. J.

William S. Sloan, who is to marry Miss Janet de Kay on Nov. 2, will sail almost immediately with his bride for Paris. He has leased an apartment on the west side of the Seine and will take up his studies at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, as he has decided to be an architect.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Goodsell (Miss Katharine S. Jackson) may be congratulated on the birth of a son. They are now living at Hartford, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Watts (Miss Bessie Jackson) have taken an apartment at 122 East Thirty-fourth Street for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin and Miss Dorothy Schieffelin will return on Monday and open their town house at 22 West Fifty-second Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones and George Jones have returned from Camp Chiquiva, Squam Lake, N. H., and are at 222 Madison Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman have been at Hot Springs, Va., for the last ten days, and will return soon to town.

Mrs. Joseph S. Auerbach is giving a dance at Sherry's on Dec. 2 for her débutante daughter, Miss Helen Auerbach.

BRIDAL PARTY ENTERTAINED.

Miss Young's Attendants Guests of Mrs. White at Executive Mansion.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The bridal party of Miss Cornelia A. Young and F. Bailey Vanderhoef were entertained today. Mrs. Horace White entertained Miss Young and her attendants at the executive mansion, the table decorations being pale pink roses, and individual favors corsage bouquets of lilies of the valley. Miss Mary Tucker gave a tea which was presided over by Mrs. Davis Putnam of New York.

This evening Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Young gave a dinner for thirty-six at the Ten Eyck, their guests including Mr. and Mrs. Harman B. Vanderhoef, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dix, Mrs. George Barnes, Mrs. Secor of Toledo, Mrs. Pyle, Mrs. Edwin Young and Miss May Young of Kingston, Scott Pyle, Walter Ogden of New York, Morgan Cowperthwaite, Maurice Heckscher and Oscar L. Hasck.

MISS JANE MORGAN ENGAGED.

Philadelphia Girl, Who Is a Master Mariner, to Wed Hon. Cecil Fisher.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Randal Morgan of this city to-day confirmed the report from London of the engagement of his daughter, Jane Morgan, and the Hon. Cecil Fisher, son of Lord Fisher of the British Navy. The wedding will take place in Philadelphia in December.

Miss Morgan is an enthusiastic yachtswoman, and is one of five women in the world who hold licenses as master mariners. Her papers give her the right to navigate vessels in all the waters of the world.

MISS HELEN SMYTH TO WED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney L. Smyth Engaged to A. Rutherford.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Lanier Smyth of 105 East Thirty-ninth Street are announcing the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Dunnell Smyth, to Alexander Hammond Rutherford, the only son of the late Mrs. George Crocker of this city by her first husband, the late Alexander Hitchcock Rutherford of California.

Miss Smyth's mother before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth L. Dunnell, a daughter of John W. Dunnell of Providence, and Miss Marian Lyman Smyth is her sister.

Mr. Rutherford is a Yale graduate, class of '99, and is a broker in Wall Street. He is a member of the Metropolitan, New York Yacht, and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs. Mrs. J. Langdon Erving (Miss Alice Rutherford) and Mrs. Philip Kearny (Miss Emma Rutherford) are his sisters.

No date has been set for the wedding.

SULLIVAN—FITCH.

The engagement is announced of Miss Gertrude Sullivan, daughter of Mrs. Hains Woodruff Sullivan of 1234 Pacific street, Brooklyn, to Littleton H. Fitch, son of Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch of 759 West End avenue and Tarrytown, N. Y. Mr. Fitch's father, who died several years ago, was at one time Controller of the City of New York.

KNAPP—RILEY.

Dr. and Mrs. John Beach Knapp of 35 West Seventy-fifth street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Isabelle Knapp, to Lewis Adams Riley 2d, of Warwick, N. Y. No date has been set for the wedding.

BAUMGARTEN—REINHARDT.

The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Clara Baumgarten, a daughter of William Baumgarten of 328 Fifth avenue, to Paul Reinhardt of Chicago. Miss Baumgarten gave a bridge party yesterday at her home 324 West Eighty-eighth street, and then formally announced her engagement.

Relative of Jefferson Davis to Wed.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 14.—It was announced here to-day that Miss Lucy Hayes, granddaughter of Jefferson Davis, is to wed George Bawser Young, son of the late Harvey Young, the famous painter of Western landscape. No date for the wedding has been set. Miss Hayes's mother, Mrs. Margaret Howell Jefferson David Hayes, was the daughter of Jefferson Davis.

Miss De Koven to Wed H. K. Hudson.

Mrs. Reginald De Koven announced at Hot Springs, Va., yesterday, the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ethel Le Roy De Koven, to H. Kierstede Hudson. Mr. Hudson is a son of Charles I. Hudson of Charles I. Hudson & Co., brokers, of New York.

Register To-day.

Registration places for the November election will be open to-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. If you do not register you cannot vote. If you enroll when you register, you can vote at your party's primaries next year.

HORROR UPON HORROR IN "THE PENALTY."

Good Social Melodrama for Two Acts and Then Rank Sensationalism.

EXCELLENT CAST ENGAGED

Special Matinee at Galety Serves to Illustrate Entente Cordiale Existing Between Managers.

THE PENALTY, a play in four acts, by Henry Colwell; Galety Theatre.

Dr. Ballard	Charles M. Riegel
Samuel Smythe	Scott Cooper
Mrs. Smythe	Miss Dorothy Rossmore
Charles Rutherford	John Flood
Mrs. Rutherford	Miss Hilda Spong
James Carpenter	Cuyler Hastings
Jack Rutherford	Harry Mestayer
Mr. Allen	Charles Mason
Mrs. Reginald Dexter	Miss Kate Lester
Gladys Dexter	Miss Edna Baker
Harry Dexter	Charles Laite
Servant	Bert Fields

Upon horror's head horrors accumulate in Henry Colwell's play, "The Penalty," acted yesterday afternoon, and which, from being an interesting and promising social melodrama for its first two acts eventuated into such flamboyant hysterical theatricalism that it sent its audience into the street rejoicing at an escape into the good, crisp Autumn air and late afternoon sunshine. For once the Galety Theatre certainly belied its name.

This is said to be Mr. Colwell's first play, and in justice to him it must be said that the work contains vastly more merit than is ordinarily shown by the novice. There are some excellent situations, a series of rather well-drawn if more or less conventional characters, and at least one love scene—that in the second act—which has freshness and prettiness to commend it. And even the drab color of the story, dealing with a mother's immorality and the penalty it exacts, (for certainly Mr. Colwell would not seriously claim that his play is in any real sense an exposition of the general divorce evil,) would not be too forbidding were the ultimate developments less obviously artificial and arranged and less tinctured with bloogey sensationalism.

It is in the third act—probably regarded by the producers as the play's great claim on general popularity—that it founders, so to speak, on the rocks of a Pelion of woe piled on an Ossa of sensationalism. Here Mrs. Charles Rutherford, in the presence of her divorced husband, confronted by her son and spurned by the man whose mistress she has been, turns on the latter, and, after emptying the contents of several cartridges into his body, falls upon him, pounding him violently with her fists and calling upon him to speak the truth. From all that has been seen and heard, that is presumably exactly what he has done—hence these bullets.

The subsequent proceedings—involving the arrival of a careless surgeon who leaves his medicine case about where the mother may get hold of it and utilize the contents of a poison phial to the best advantage—are somewhat tedious and long-drawn-out, but as the verisimilitude of the earlier acts has long departed, it really does not matter much.

According to information and belief, yesterday's matinée of this play was intended to take the wind out of the sails of another dramatic craft of similar design sailing for this port and due to arrive on Monday evening. Which is another delicate evidence of the gentle feeling in of brotherly love which apparently exists in managerial circles; also, it may be feared, of happiness (?) deferred.

The play, on the whole, was admirably acted, Miss Hilda Spong playing, as almost always in her quieter serious scenes, with a lyric intonation which produces a sense of artificiality, but rising to the hysterical climaxes with fine power and an impressive show of nervous force. A remarkably fine performance of the son served to introduce Harry Mestayer to Boadway, where he should be welcome, and there was a most engaging frankness and freshness to the girl as played by Miss Edna Baker. As the social grande dame, the type of rôle usually very badly played, Miss Kate Lester was radiantly good to look at and played with charm, dignity, and naturalness, while Mr. Riegel, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Flood, Mr. Hastings, and Miss Rossmore filled the other rôles admirably.

ACTRESS GETS COURT ORDER.

Carlotta Nillson Suing to Determine Her Rights to "Man on the Box."

Carlotta Nillson, the actress, obtained a final order from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday directing Edgar Selwyn to appear for examination before trial of a suit brought by the actress to determine her property rights to the play, "The Man on the Box." Miss Nillson is suing Walter N. Lawrence, S. H. Weindhandler, Selwyn & Co. and John Cort, alleging that they produced the play without consulting her or accounting to her for any part of the receipts, to which she says she is entitled as owner of one-half interest.

The Supreme Court ordered that Edgar Selwyn appear for examination, and he and the other defendants appealed. To-day's decision affirms the order of the other court, with modifications.

Selwyn & Co. say that they know nothing of any rights Miss Nillson may possess in the play, which, they say, they bought from Weindhandler for $5,000. Weindhandler says he acted as trustee for Walter N. Lawrence and accounted to him for the proceeds, and Lawrence declares that he has fully accounted to Miss Nillson for any financial claim she had and that she had no rights to the piece.

MRS. LOOMIS'S GIFTS MANY.

Brother, Missing Since 1867, Willed $25,000—42 Other Personal Bequests.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The will of Mrs. Mary Hunt Loomis, widow of Col. John Mason Loomis, filed for probate to-day, shows that in addition to the $1,250,000 left for Loomis Institute of Windsor, Conn., thirty-five relatives and friends, eight old servants, and several charitable institutions received bequests amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

The will specifies that $25,000 shall be kept in trust until July 1, 1925, for Charles R. Hunt, a brother of Mrs. Loomis. He has been missing since 1867, and it is not known whether he is alive or dead. If Mr. Hunt is not found by 1925, the $25,000 left for him will go to St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago for the building of an addition to be known as the Mary Hunt Loomis Memorial.

Grace Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Loomis was a member for many years, and St. Luke's Hospital each receive $25,000 outright and may each receive $25,000 more after other bequests have been paid.

The Children's Memorial Hospital and the Home for Destitute Children, both in Chicago, receive $10,000 each.

Among the individual beneficiaries who receive from $100 to $15,000 each are May Stevens, New York, $3,000; Theodore Stevens, New York, $3,000; Harriet Lynde, Grand Rapids Mich., $6,000; John Lynde Grand Rapids, Mich., $6,000; Mrs. Catherine Bissell, Lakeville, Conn., $6,000; Rebecca C. Hunt Lakeville, Conn., $3,000; Burdette Dodge Akron, Ohio, $4,000; Grace, Ira, and Burdette Dodge, children of Burdette Dodge, $500 each; Frank Lynde, Byron, Mich., $3,000; Walter Sanford, Sherbourne, N. Y., $3000; the Rev. W. O. Waters rector of Grace Church, and his wife, $5,000 each; three servants, $3,00 each; one other servant, $5,000, two $2000 each, and another $100; Margaret Quinlan of Limerick, Ireland, who was a nurse for Mrs. Loomis's deceased daughter, $2,000. In addition to the cash bequests many of Mrs. Loomis's friends receive jewelry, paintings, and other articles of considerable value.

The will was dated Oct. 2, 1908. John McLaren and Lucius Bentley are named as executors and trustees.

DUC DE MONTPENSIER LEAVES

Off for Cochin-China to Hunt Game and Survey Railroad Route.

Duc de Montpensier left town yesterday for San Francisco on his way to Cochin-China, to hunt big game in the Hinterland, and incidentally, at his own expense, to survey the route of the projected railroad connecting Saigon with the hitherto untapped markets of the Southern provinces of China.

Three specially-built automobiles are awaiting his arrival at Saigon, the Duc's idea being that wherever a motor can make its way, a railroad can follow. During a previous sojourn in Cochin he accomplished much work of this kind. He takes with him his cinematograph and operator to take motion pictures in the jungle.

The Duc, who is a brother of the Duc d'Orleans, pretender to the throne of France, has been in this city for the last four months. He paid a visit while here to Mexico. He has made his headquarters at the Knickerbocker, and has seen all sides of New York life. One night, while walking through the white-light district, a man was shot dead at his feet.

There were several friends to see him off at the Grand Central Station, among them being Baron Louis de Lagrange, F. Gray, nephew of the Governor-General of Canada, F. Cunliffe-Owen of this city, and the Spanish Consul-General.

MISS TERRY TO WED DIPLOMAT

Rear Admiral Terry's Daughter Engaged to Lieut. Camperio of Italy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The engagement of Miss Eleanor Terry, only daughter of Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, U. S. N., to Lieut. Filippo Camperio, naval attaché of the Italian Embassy, was announced to-day by the parents of the bride-to-be.

The culmination of this international romance, which began last season, will be the smartest wedding of the Autumn, the ceremony to take place the last week in November and be followed by the departure of the diplomat and bride for Italy. The bridegroom-elect, who has only returned from a three-months' absence in Europe, has been relieved from duty here and will after his honeymoon be assigned to a new post and in the course of ordinary events have his permanent residence in Milan. Lieut. Camperio, who has been attached to the Washington Embassy staff for the last two years, is young and possessed of ample private means as well as an enviable record in his profession.

Miss Terry, who is tall, slender and a brunette, is one of the beauties of Washington's smartest set, wherein she has enjoyed a belleship since her début when her father was commandant at the Washington Navy Yard. She is also a talented musician, with a beautiful soprano voice, and an accomplished linguist.

The announcement of Miss Terry's engagement to the Italian diplomat so soon after the marriage of Miss Anna Ewing Cockrell to the Minister from Greece, M. Coromilas, is of particular interest, these young women being intimate friends and ruling spirits in the small circle which centres about Mrs Nicholas Longworth.

GIVES HIS BACHELOR DINNER.

S. Stevens Sands, Who Is to Wed Miss Sheldon, Entertains.

S. Stevens Sands, whose marriage to Miss Gertrude Sheldon will take place on next Tuesday, gave a bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's to fourteen of his men friends. The dinner was given in the Winter Trellis, and was enlivened by darky minstrels, who sang, danced ragtime, and played poular airs on the banjo.

The decorations were plain. A floral basket stood in the centre of the table. Upon Mr. Sands's right sat Ogden Livingston Mills, who will officiate as his best man at the wedding. Owing to the fact that his bride will have no attendantns he has dispensed with ushers.

During the day Mr. Sands and Miss Sheldon paid a call at the License Bureau at the City Hall and took out a marriage license. Miss Sheldon gave her age as 22 and Mr. Sands gave his as 26. He gave his occupation as an agriculturist and his place of residence as Lebanon Springs, N. Y.

The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Sheldon, 24 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Mr. Sands is the eldest son of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., by her first husband, Samuel Stevens Sands. He is a member of the Union and Knickerbocker Clubs. Miss Sheldon's father was Treasurer of the National Republican Committee in the last Presidential election. Her grandfather was the late George I. Seney, who founded the Seney Hospital in Brooklyn.

The guests of the prospective bridegroom at his dinner last night were Joseph Harriman, Perry Osborne, W. Scott Cameron, R. H. Williams, Jr., Selmour Johnson, Winthrop Aldrich, James Barney, Harrison Tweed, Frances Appleton, Jr., William F. Hitt, Oliver Perin, and Mr. Cruger.

To-day's Weddings.

There will be a number of weddings today both in and out of town. In town there will be the wedding of Miss Claire Bouche, daughter of Mrs. Henry L. Bouche, to Augustus Sherrill Whiton. It will take place at noon in the Dutch Reformed Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, and the relatives and a few intimate friends only have been invited.

A number of New Yorkers will take the special train which leaves the Pennsylvania station at 11 o'clock to-day to attend the wedding at Hempstead of Miss Annah Dillon Ripley to Count Pierre de Viel Castel.

In Albany will be held the wedding of Miss Cornelia A. Young of that city and F. Bailey Vanderhoef of this city, which will also be attended by a number from here.

Cardinal Logue Sails To-day.

Cardinal Logue will sail for Ireland at 2 o'clock this afternoon on the White Star liner Cedric. There will be a gathering of clergy and laity at the pier to see him off. Cardinal Vannutelli will sail for Europe next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock on the Kronprinsessin Cecelie, from Hoboken. There will be a similar gathering of Catholics to bid him adieu.

Touring In Automobiles

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dix Arrive at the Ten Eyck in Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Automobile arrivals at the Ten Eyck to-day were: John A. Dix and Mrs. Dix, Thomson, N. Y., (Lozier;) Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, C. W. Waite, New York, (Fiat.)

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 14.—Automobile arrivals at the Elton to-day were Mr. and Mrs. A. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. W. Perry, Miss E. Bulckeye, Milton, Mass., (Lozier;) Mr. and Mrs. A. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Perkins, Torrington, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Tuthill, Flatbush, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. F. Loeb, Miss Loeb, Mrs. E. Jackson, New York, (Buick;) Mr. and Mrs. John O'Brien, New York, (Stevens-Duryea;) Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Mandell, Miss Cole, Boston, (Packard;) Dr. and Mrs. R. Denormandie, Boston, (Columbia;) Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Lawton, B. Carlton, Rome, N. Y., (Packard;) F. D. Coomins, Boston; Dr. T. O. Gable, Mexico; Mrs. C. G. Francis, Boston; Mrs. H. L. Randall, Miss Randall, New Preston, (Hayes.)

Boats to be Equipped with Wireless.

The United Wireless Telegraph System is about to be installed on all of these boats: The Havana Coal Company's Berwindvale and Berwindmoore; Sudden & Christensen's Norwood and Cephalis; the Pacific Navigation Company's Yale and Harvard; J. Homer Fritch's Carlos; Marquette & Bessemer Company Car Ferries No. 1 and No. 2; the American Hawaiian Steamship Company's Honolulan, and the Union Oil Company's Whittier, Roma and Thomas.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH TO FIX NAME TO-DAY

House of Delegates Postpones Consideration of Proposed Change of Title

'CATHOLIC CHURCH' FAVORED

Others Would Retain "Protestant" in Name and Caution Against Conflict with Roman Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The question of the changing of the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church to "The Holy Catholic Church," "The Catholic Church of America," or "The Episcopal Church," will come up for its final solution at the session of the Protestant Episcopal House of Deputies to-morrow afternoon. This matter was about the only thing of importance done at the session of the House of Deputies this afternoon.

The Rev. J. Lewis Parks, rector of Calvary Church, New York, proposed an amendment to restore the word "Protestant," which it has been suggested be cut out. The Rev. William D. Buckner of Pine Bluff, Ark., was dissatisfied with the proposed name, saying that he was both Protestant and Catholic, protestant against any error of man and catholic for every truth of God.

Roland S. Morris of Philadelphia warned the Church against any further conflict with the Roman Church. The Rev. Asa B. Warner of Brooklyn read a selection from a book by Cardinal Gibbons to show that the Cardinal argued that the Protestant Churches are trying to usurp the word "Catholic." The Rev. F. A. De Rossett of Springfield, Ill., spoke against the word "Protestant," and said that it stood only for destruction and impertinence.

On the subject of a ritual for healing of the sick by prayer, the Rev. L. A. Waterman of Hanover, N. H., asked the House of Delegates to vote against his measure, saying that it would be brought up for consideration at the next convention in New York in 1913. The matter of omitting from the Prayer Book the references to "Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics," was reported out from the committee, who asked that it be held over until the next convention for passage.

The House of Deputies passed a resolution offered by Francis Lynde Stetson of New York, asking the State Department at Washington to assist the Church in retaining possession of St. John's Church, in Florence, Italy, which is now in danger of being sold by the Italian Government for taxes.

The Rev. John E. Sulger of Terre Haute, Ind., said in his address that "the dominion of the Anglo-Saxon race in America is fast disappearing, so that the Church must form measures for the conversion of these Slavs, Orientals, and Latin people. In fifty or 100 years the whole complexion of America will be changed."

Bishop W. A. Querry of South Carolina spoke before the House of Bishops this afternoon on the negro question. He stated that the North had formed a wrong impression of the facts in saying that the Southern people do not believe in negro education. He would have all the negroes educated along industrial and Christian lines, but he looks with alarm on the educational uplift of the black race without any moral or religious training.

When the speaker advocated the parochial school system for the South in which the negroes might be educated he did not receive the ordinary hand clapping that usually goes with every Bishop's speech.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Passengers on the Seven Steamships Sailing To-day.

Seven liners sail to-day for Europe, carrying Americans who are going to spend the Winter in warm climes. Some of the passengers are:

CARMANIA, (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Appleton, Miss Dorothy Beekman, Dr. E. J. Doering, Col. Sidney M. Hedges, Miss Alice Lakin, G. E. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Ross, John Waite, Capt. and Mrs. John D. Nichols, the Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Morgan, Mrs. Alexander Jackson, and Miss Myra Humphries.

ST. PAUL, (Southampton)—P. S. Allison, Thomas Elliot, Mrs. J. H. Holden, Miss Natalie Pearson, Mrs. Alice West, W. H. Hanvey, M. Rickard, Mrs. W. H. Talbot, and Joseph R. Wilson.

CEDRIC, (Liverpool)—W. B. Duncan, J. H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Algernon A. Elworthy, Mrs. B. Gray Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Teagle, Mrs. E. J. Titus, Mrs. H. E. Stoner, the Rev. Prebendary Storrs, Mrs. Morton Otis, and Miss Dorothy Patterson.

MINNETONKA, (London)—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cluett, Mrs. Robert Beveridge, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Howard, Mrs. Louise Laughlin, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Potter, W. H. H. Wilson, Mrs Morton Selton, Mrs. J. T. Gibson, and Mrs. Digby Cropper.

KROONLAND, (Antwerp)—A. B. Holmes, Mme. C. L. Pinto, Theodore Stanton, Ernst Sands, Mrs. William Mallon, Miss Helen W. Williams, and Miss C. L. Thiele.

CLEVELAND, (Hamburg)—Mr. and Mrs. William L. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Beatty, Miss Irene F. Boone, Mrs. J. H. Denison, E. M. Field, Dr. E. L. Eggleston, Charles B. Carling, Col. and Mrs. R. Prevost, R. H. Stimpson, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Randolph, and Miss Ada Walker.

COLUMBIA, (Glasgow)—Miss G. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Dodge, Thomas Pate, S. H. Longley, J. H. Kerr, Mrs. Walter Hamilton, David Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. William Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Byron, David Anderson, and the Rev. P. M. Donahue.

LECTURES IN THE SCHOOLS.

Dr. Leipziger Reports That Much Good Has Been Done by Them.

The report of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Lectures delivered under the auspices of the Board of Education in 1909-10, says that last season 708 lecturers spoke on 1,654 different topics in 166 lecture centres, the total attendance being 959,982.

Lectures were delivered not only in English, but in the Italian, Yiddish, and German languages, having for their purpose the preparation of immigrants for citizenship. Lectures were also given on "First Aid to the Injured" and on "The Prevention of Tuberculosis." The subjects of the lectures covered a wide field and embraced almost every branch of science, literature, sociology, and art.

The report directs attention to the great good effected by the lectures, the desire for knowledge which is awakened, and Dr. Leipziger looks forward to the time when every school shall have become a neighborhood centre, in which the social, intellectual, moral, and political life of the residents of such neighborhood shall be developed.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB TO STAY.

Members Vote to Enlarge Their Present Building Instead.

The Union League Club has adopted unanimously the report of the committee against the proposed plan to move from its present location, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. Instead, certain changes in the clubhouse as it stands, involving a remodeling of the upper floors to make room for twenty-two new bedrooms, were recommended in the report.

With the additional revenues from the enlarged capacity it is thought that the club can accumulate a sufficient building fund by the expiration of their present lease in 1922. The profit which the club might realize by selling the unexpired term of a lease on so exceptional a site was the chief argument in favor of an immediate removal.

The opposition was partly due to sentiment and partly to an inability to find a suitable location within the present means

MOURIN FOX DEAD, SINGER.

Many Opera Artists at Baritone Gilbert's Funeral—Mme. Farnia Sings.

The American funeral of Charles Gilbert was held yesterday at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third Street, where many prominent New Yorkers and practically all the opera singers in town gathered to honor the memory of the dead baritone. A wreath from Marcella Sembrich, herself out of the city, and another from the Metropolitan Opera Company reposed on the coffin.

In the church were Clarence Mackay, representing the oBard of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House; Mr. Gatti-Casazza, the Director of the Metropolitan; Oscar Hammerstein, Arthur Aammerstein, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Schirmer, Mlle. Marianna Flahaut, Georges Chadal and Mme. Chadal; Mme. Gerville-Reache, Dr. Rambaud, Richard Copley, Dr. and Mrs. Sarlabous, William Guard, J. Frank Aldrich, Otto Weil, F. C. Coppicus, Edward Sedie, Lionel Mapleson, and many others.

Mme. Rita Fornia was the only one of the opera singers to sing in the service. She was heard in the Bach-Gaunod "Ave Maria." Nahan Franko and his orchestra played Handel's "Largo" and the Meditation from "Thais." The mass was said by Father Theaophile Wucher.

Herbert Witherspoon was to have sung in the service, but he was prevented by a cold. However, he came to the church. ne, who was the only relative present.

Gustav Gilibert, brother of the dead baritone, who was the only relative present, will take thebody back to France to-day on the Gascoigne.

RENE LA MONTAGNE DEAD.

Polo Player, Prominent in Many Clubs, a Victim of Typhoid Fever.

Rene La Montagne, well known socially and in sport, died at his home at Far Rockaway, L. I., at 6 o'clock last night of typhoid fever after an illness of six weeks. He was Treasurer and a Director of the firm of E. La Montagne's Sons, commission merchants, with offices at 45 Beaver Street. He was 54 years old.

Mr. La Montagne was one of the founders of the Rockaway Hunt Club of Cedarhurst, L. I., and of the Raquet and Tennis Club. For years he was Chairman of the House Committee of the former club and a leading figure in its social life. He was a member of the New York Yacht, Meadow Brook, Turf and Field, and Union Clubs. He attracted attention as an athlete in 1877 when he ran 101 yards in ten seconds on the track of the Staten Island Athletic Club. For years he was Captain of the Rockaway Hunt Club polo team. He was one of the leading spirits of the turf during the existence of the old Cedarhurst track.

Mr. La Montagne is survived by a wife, who was Laura L. Morgan of New York; four sons, Montaigu, Rene, Jr., Morgan E., and William, and three brothers, Ernest, Edward, and Maurice.

J. H. Hockman Killed by Electricity?

DEFIANCE, Ohio, Oct. 14.—John H. Hockman, 54, ex-Probate Judge and Democratic candidate for Common Pleas Judge in the Third Sub-Division of the Third Judicial District, died suddenly at his home in this city Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The cause of his death is not certain, but there is reason to believe he was killed by electricity while turning on a light in his bathroom just as he was preparing to shave. As he was in vigorous health, heart trouble is not given credence, and slight burns on his fingers and the fact that a neighbor on the same line was severely shocked the same evening make the death by electricity theory extremely probable.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK C. SARGENT, one of the best known trial lawyers in Central New York, died in Syracuse yesterday afternoon following an operation for appendicitis, at the age of 42.

MEYLERT M. ARMSTRONG died at Johnsonburg, Pa., Thursday, from apoplexy. He was born in Philadelphia in 1831, and started in business at Third and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, under the name of the Armstrong Paper and Bag Company. Later he engaged in the manufacture or paper at Lock Haven and Johnsonburg, Pa., and when the New York & Pennsylvania Company was organized he was chosen its Vice President, which position he held at the time of his death. He was also President of the Johnsonburg National Bank and the Armstrong Real Estate Improvement Company. Mr. Armstrong's residence had been at Orange, N. J., for several years. He was a member of the Union League Club of New York. He leaves a widow and six children

YALE TO CLASH WITH WEST POINT CADETS

Elis Will Have Large Crowd of Rooters, and a Hard Game Is Anticipated.

The Yale football squad of forty men, with a dozen coaches and a large following of undergraduates, arrived in this city last night and will leave this morning for West Point, where the Blue eleven will get its first real test of the season against the Army. The Yale team is not as far along in development as in former years, partly because of the new rules and also because of the absence of the numerous graduate coaches who usually flock to Yale Field before this stage of the season. While the Army is also back of its usual development and has played but one game, the team showed much promise and its admirers look for an excellent showing to-day against the Blue.

The capacity of the parade ground at West Point will be taxed, for Yale will send a big following to the game. Many will make the trip on the Hudson River Day Line steamer Hendrick Hudson, which will be run as a football special. The steamer will leave Desbrosses Street at 10:20 A. M., West Forty-second Street at 10:40 A. M. and West 129th Street at 11 A. M., and will arrive at West Point at 1:30 P. M., in time for the inspection of the corps. The return trip will be made immediately after the game.

The Williams football team also arrived in town last night and will meet the New York University eleven this afternoon at Ohio Field. N. Y. U. has shown much improvement this week, but will have a hard eleven to battle with in the team from Williamstown. Pennsylvania will play Brown at Providence, which is an innovation in Penn's schedule, and Princeton's antagonists will be Lafayette. The Carlisle Indians will play at Syracuse.

To-day's Football Games.

Yale vs. Army at West Point.
Harvard vs. Amherst at Cambridge.
Princeton vs. Lafayette at Princeton.
Pennsylvania vs. Brown at Providence.
N. Y. U. vs. Williams at New York.
Dartmouth vs. Vermont at Hanover.
Syracuse vs. Carlisle at Syracuse.
Navy vs. W. & J. at Annapolis.
Cornell vs. St. Bonaventure at Ithaca.
Tufts vs. Maine at Orono.
Swarthmore vs. Rutgers at New Brunswick.
Chicago vs. Illinois at Champaign.

HARVARD AND AMHERST.

Crimson Does Not Expect Hard Game —Yale-Harvard Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 14.—The Harvard football drill to-day in preparation for the Amherst game to-morrow was long and brisk, but without scrimmaging. The 'Varsity and the substitutes lined up against each other and had practice in forming interference in breaking through to block kicks in line plays, covering punts and other details. The 'Varsity then ran through a signal drill. The day's work on the whole was performed with a dash betokening good condition for to-morrow. The game with Amherst is not expected to be desperate by any means, at least not judging from Amherst's record. However, Amherst has not been scored on.

Harvard will start the game with the following line-up: Left end, Lewis; left tackle, McKay; left guard, Minot; centre, Perkins; right guard, Fisher; right tackle, Withington; right end, L. Smith; quarterback, Potter; left half, T. Frothingham; right half, Grausteis; full back, Corbett. These are all first string men except Potter and Grausteln.

Corbett usually plays half back, but tomorrow will be No. 3 in the tandem. The periods will be twelve minutes long, a lengthening of the playing time, and the officials will be Mr. Langford, Trinity; Umpire, Mr. Burke, Worcester Tech.; Field Judge, Mr. Bankart, Dartmouth; Linesman, Mr. Hapgood, Brown.

Graduate Treasurer Garcelon to-day gave out a statement relative to the distribution of tickets for the Harvard-Yale game.

"A rather radical change has been made by the committee on the regulation of athletics in the allotment of seats," the statement says.

Here are some of the changes made: Borrowed applications are excluded. Holders of the Harvard A. A. tickets receive no preference over other undergraduates. A distinction is made between undergraduates of the college and undergraduates in the professional schools. In cases where applications are made for two seat only all classes will receive good seats.

The most radical change is made in cases where there are applications for two seats. It is still provided that the applicant is to certify that he is to keep one of the seats personally. In Group 11, or the two-seat class, seniors and juniors, or other undergraduates who have been in attendance at college for two years or more, come first. Next came college graduates and university officers. Following these come freshmen and sophomores or men who have attended college for less than two academic years.

Anent the last provision it is explained in the statement that while freshmen and sophomores may protest they have the consolation of knowing that they will be in that category not more than two years, while they will be graduates a long time.

Continuing the statement says: "All requests for special privileges, other than the few determined upon by the Athletic Committee, and all requests by persons who are not entitled under the above classification, to tickets, will be referred to an adjustment committee.

Big Crowd for West Point Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 14.—A long signal drill put the finishing touches to the West Point team to-day, and Trainer Temple reports all the men in good shape physically. The lay-off for the last few days has taken the soreness out of Hicks's injured leg, and he will be at his old place at left end. Wood has been suffering with an injured eye received in last Saturday's game, but his eye does not trouble him now. Hyatt got back into the game this week, and he is playing in fine form and will go into the Yale game at his old place at quarter back with MacDonald as understudy. Hyatt is a heady player and MacDonald is fast and punts well, although Dean will do the punting to-morrow.

The preparations to handle the crowd expected to-morrow are exceptionally good, there being four entrances, one directly under each stand. The automobiles will be parked back of the west stand, on the cinder path. There is a very strong feeling of confidence in the cadets' chances among the army adherents that have daily been following the team's work, and a number of bets have been recorded at even that the cadets will trim the New Haven boys. The army line-up will be: Hicks, left end; Littlejohn, left tackle; Wier, left guard; Arnold, centre; Walmsley, right guard; Devore, right tackle; Wood, right end; Hyatt, quarter back; Dean, left half back; Brown, right half back; Surles, full back. The officials: Referee, Joseph Pendleton of Bowdoin; umpire, Dr. Carl Williams, Pennsylvania; field judge, Dave Fultz, Brown; linesman, F. R. Gillender, Pennsylvania.

New Men in Navy Line-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 14.—A number of new men will be seen in the Naval Academy line-up to-morrow, when the midshipmen meet their first strong oponents of this season in the Washington and Jefferson eleven. Dalton, whose work was not satisfactory last Saturday, will not start the game, and his linebreaking and kicking will be decidedly missed. The punting will fall upon Clay or McReavy, and neither can average within fifteen yards of the husky Dalton. Clay and Cary will start at the halves and Austin at full back. This forms a very fast back field, but not nearly so capable in hitting the line as other combinations which might be chosen. Dalton and others, however, are likely to get in the game before it has progressed very far. There will be three fourth-class men in the line-up as announced to-night by Head Coach Berlen. They are McReavy, quarter back; Davis, right tackle, and Gilchrist, right end. The guards will be Myer and Wright. Players of the same name, though not related, played the same positions on the Naval Academy team for the three seasons prior to the last.

Changes in Princeton Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 14.—Princeton plays against Lafayette College at Easton, Penn., to-morrow afternoon, with four changes in the line, McLean at right guard in place of McCormick, 'Varsity punter; MacGregor at right tackle in place of Elsworth, Dunlap at right end in place of several who have played at that position, and Sam White at left end in place of Bredemus, 'Varsity forward passer. McCormick's absence will throw the punting on Ballou, quarterback. Pendleton, left half back, will hurl the ball on forward passes. This afternoon's line-up looked strong, but there was fumbling and crossing of signals. The line-up:

Bluethenthal, centre; McLean, right guard; Wilson, left guard; MacGregor, right tackle; Bissell, left tackle; Dunlap, right end; White, left end; Ballou, quarter back; Sparks, right half; Pendleton, left half; Hart, full back.

N. Y. U. Plays Williams To-day.

There was only light football practice at Ohio Field yesterday afternoon, the New York University collegians saving their energy for the game with Williams College to-day. Coach Olcott now feels that he has as strong a team as ever represented the college, and he let the men take no chances of injury yesterday. The practice session was chiefly given up to the handling of the forward pass, which has been used with such good results by New York University. Wheeler, Crawford, Booth, Miller, Coleman, and Zimerle are the wing men, and they received most of Olcott's attention. The work of the first two was exceptionally good, but Booth's showing was creditable also. To-day's game will start at 3 o'clock.

Whitney's Borrow in Front Again.

NEWMARKET, England, Oct. 14.—The Middle Park Plate of 1,000 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 30 sovereigns, each, for two-year-olds, distance the Brethy Stakes course of six furlongs, was run here to-day and won by H. P. Whitney's Borrow. Seaforth and Pietri ran a dead heat for the place. There were five starters.

St. Bonaventure Out to Beat Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The Cornell coaches will find out to-morrow what this week's hard scrimmaging has brought them when the team lines up against St. Bonaventure. From reports received here to-day, the visiting team has taken on a number of men for the special purpose of defeating Cornell, and their manager has written that they have a fast team. This does not alarm the Cornell coaches, however, who believe that the 'Varsity is now back in form. The Cornell line-up will be made up of regulars, except that Pitcher may not play right end. He was in the line-up to-night, but is lame and sore, and the coaches will probably try to get along with Blackwell, a new man. Zeller will get his first chance at 'Varsity tackle. He is considered a good man. The Cornell line-up will be: Eyrich and Blackwell, ends; Mank and Zeller, tackles; Champaign and Hale, guards; Seagrave, centre; Robb, left half back; Bates, right half back; Simson, full back.

IRISH-AMERICANS LEAD IN A. A. U. MEET

New York Athletes Score 51 Points in Junior Championship in the South.

National Junior Championships, A. A. U.

Club.	Points.
Irish-American Athletic, New York	51
Chicago Athletic Association	17
Illinois Athletic, Chicago	16
Knights of St. Anthony, Brooklyn	9
Young Men's Gymnastic, New Orleans	6
B. F. Sherman, (unattached,) Boston	6
New York Athletic	5
Birmingham Athletic	5
P. J. Clifford, (Independent,) Philadelphia	5
St. Gregory Athletic, Philadelphia	5
Irish-American Athletic, Chicago	5
Missouri Athletic, St. Louis, Mo.	4
Tulane University, New Orleans	4
Brookline Gymnasium, Brookline, Mass.	3
F. J. Francke, (unattached,) St. Louis, Mo.	3
George Washington University	3
Ushers Athletic, New Orleans	1
Baltimore Cross Country	1
Total	152

Seventeen events, and no third place scored in 220-yard hurdles.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—With a total of fifty-one, or more than one-third of the aggregate, points scored in the junior National championships of the Amateur Athletic Union here to-day, the Irish-American Athletic Club of New York easily carried away the premier team honors. Representatives of the Chicago A. A. and Illinois A. C. finished second and third, with 17 and 16, respectively.

The New York A. C. tallied all it could with the single entry of Eddie Fitzgerald in the five-mile run, which he won.

It is anticipated that the games will be an uplift to sport south of the Mason and Dixon line, and that such is needed is testified to by a glance over the standing of all comers, which shows that members of clubs allied hereabout scored exactly eleven points.

Two junior records were broken, these being in the javelin and hop, step and jump events, contests which were added to the list for the first time last year at Seattle, where the class was mediocre. A Brooklyn, N. Y., boy, Frank Finnegan, Knights of St. Anthony, won the "hop step" with 44 feet ½ inch, beating the former best mark by more than 3 feet, after tallying a third in the broad jump.

B. Brodd, a Finn, belonging to the Irish Club in New York, kept up his winning career with the javelin, sending the spear the creditable distance of 148 feet 5½ inches, and displacing the figures established by B. Gish last year, viz., 144 feet.

Summed up, New Yorkers won eleven firsts of the seventeen events decided, and altogether continued to earn the respect which Southerners and Westerners entertain for their competitive ability.

One of the surprises of the meet was the defeat of the much-touted Oscar Hedlund of Brookline, Mass., who was supposed to be a probable winner in the mile race. Jack Monument of the Irish Athletic Club, however, took him into camp in convincing fashion, and promises to be a factor in the race to-morrow at a similar distance.

The best performance of the day was Julian Elliott's in the shot put, as he got the 16-pound ball out the highly creditable distance of 44 feet 3⅝ inches, and clearly demonstrated himself the greatest in the world for his size.

Frank Riley of the Irish Amateur Athletic Club, New York, after showing in third place in the half mile, finished in a like position in the mile to Monument and Hedlund, but was disqualified by Referee Sullivan for cutting inside the pole at the last turn. Jim Archer, Captain of the Winged Fist club, placed as many points to his team's credit as possible by finishing second in the "hundred" and first in the "two twenty." W. J. Hayes of Philadelphia had a comparatively easy time in the "quarter," beating his field in 0:54. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Final.—Won by F. V. Belliot, Irish-American A. C., Chicago; J. J. Archer, Irish-American A. C., New York, second; Robert Eller, Irish-American A. C., New York, third. Time—0:10 2-5. Record, 0:10, by C. L. Parsons, 1906, and R. L. Young, 1906.

880-Yard Run.—Won by R. J. Egan, Irish-American A. C., New York; M. J. McLaughlin, Knights of St. Anthony, Brooklyn, second; F. N. Riley, Irish-American A. C., New York, third. Time—2:06 2-5. Record, 1:56 2-5, by F. C. Sheehan, 1907.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by F. J. Clifford, unattached, Philadelphia, 21 feet 8¼ inches; J. C. Menefee, Tulane University, New Orleans, second, 20 feet 10 inches; F. W. Finnegan, Knights of St. Anthony, Brooklyn, third, 20 feet ½ inch. Record, 22 feet 8 inches, by I. F. Weber, 1906.

16-Pound Hammer Throw.—Won by John Hooker, Chicago A. A., 143 feet 4 inches; B. F. Sherman, (unattached,) Boston, second, 134 feet 8¼ inches; A. Commagere, Y. M. G. C., New Orleans, third, 121 feet 2½ inches. Record, 161 feet 8 inches, by S. P. Gillis, 1906.

One-Mile Run.—Won by J. W. Monument, Irish-American A. C., New York; O. F. Hedlund, Brookline, Mass., second; E. L. Chase, Tulane University, third. F. N. Riley, Irish-American A. C., New York, finished third, but was disqualified for running inside at turn. Time—4:38 2-5. Record, 4:24 3-5, by J. Ballard, 1909.

440-Yard Run.—Won by W. J. Hayes, St. Gregory A. C., Philadelphia; Henry Schaft, Irish-American A. C., New York, second; H. W. Alice, Illinois A. C., Chicago, third. Time—0:54.

Pole Vault.—Won by E. H. Schroth, Y. M. G. C., New Orleans, with 11 feet 5½ inches; G. Schobinger, Chicago A. C., second, 11 feet 2 inches; J. A. Sterrett, George Washington University, third, 11 feet. Record, 12 feet, by E. T. Cooke, Jr., 1907.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by Robert Eller, Irish-American A. C., New York; C. W. Burgess, Illinois A. A., second. Two starters. Time—0:26 2-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by E. E. Stevens, Irish-American A. C., New York, 5 feet 9 inches; F. V. Degenhardt, Chicago A. A., 5 feet 8 inches, second; Sid B. Jones, Birmingham A. C., 5 feet 7 inches, third; Record, 5 feet 11 inches, by E. Erickson, 1909.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by J. J. Archer, Irish-American A. C., New York; F. H. Blair, Chicago A. A., second; R. Taylor, Illinois A. A., third. Time—0:23 2-5. Record, 0:22 1-5, by W. J. Keating, 1907.

16-Pound Shot Put.—Won by J. J. Elliott, Irish-American A. C., New York, 44 feet 3⅝ inches; John Hooker, Chicago A. A., 39 feet 6¼ inches, second; H. W. Fitzpatrick, Ushers A. A., New Orleans, 31 feet 11½ inches, third. Record, 47 feet 6 inches, by R. Lawrence, 1909.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by J. R. Case, Illinois A. C., Chicago; C. W. Burgess, Illinois A. C., Chicago, second; H. J. Klerner, Missouri A. C., St. Louis, third. Time—0:17. Record, 0:15 3-5, by W. Donald, 1909.

Five-Mile Run.—Won by E. Fitzgerald, New York A. C.; J. G. Bis, Missouri A. C., second; H. C. Elphinstone, Baltimore, C. C., third. Time—28:49 1-5. Record, 26:23 2-5, by M. Driscoll, 1908.

Running Hop, Step and Jump.—Won by F. W. Finnegan, Knights of St. Anthony, Brooklyn, 44 feet ¼ inch; P. A. Franck, (unattached,) St. Louis, 42 feet ½ inch, second; T. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York, 41 feet 10 inches, third. Record, 46 feet 11¾ inches, by J. Nicholson, 1909.

Discus Throw.—Won by Jim Duncan, Mohawk A. C., New York, 114 feet 1 inch; Gilbert Ritchie, Birmingham A. C., 110 feet 8½ inches, second; T. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York, 107 feet 9¾ inches, third. Record, 122.09 feet, by B. Bantz, 1909.

Throwing Javelin.—Won by B. Brodd, Irish-American A. C., New York, 148 feet 5½ inches; C. Jordan, Illinois A. C., Chicago, 122 feet, second; T. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York, 117 feet 7 inches, third. Record, 144 feet, by B. Gish, 1909.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by T. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York, 29 feet ¼ inch; B. F. Sherman, (unattached,) Boston, 22 feet 10 inches, second; W. L. Goodman, Birmingham A. C., 21 feet 1¼ inches, third. Record, 37 feet ¾ inch, by P. McDonald, 1907.

PROBABLE POINT WINNERS.

Athletics Picked to Carry Off Honors in Second Day's Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—Speculation as to the outcome of the senior events tomorrow engaged the attention of the "railbirds" and other enthusiasts at the conclusion of the junior series. Team interest runs high and while each section, San Francisco, Chicago, and New York, has its adherents, the last named in numerical and competitive strength has the strongest aggregation.

With the combination representing the New York A. C. and Irish-American A. C. each looks at first glance to have an equal chance to corral the team honors. Those in the know, however, lean toward the Mercury Foot, with its extremely well-balanced team, lacking, apparently, only sprinters to keep it from scoring in every event.

That tower of strength, Ralph Rose, Olympia Club, San Francisco, probably the greatest all-around weight thrower in the world, is conceded to have a "cinch" on the individual honors, as the swath which he will cut in the shot, discus, "56," javelin, and hammer warrants the belief that he will tally in each, with a possible total of more than 15 points.

A comparison of the selections of half a dozen of the closest observers reveals that the consensus would give the ultimate team standing New York A. C., first; Irish-American A. C., second; Olympic Club, third; Chicago A. C., fourth, and Michigan University, fifth.

Weeding out the possible respective point winners in each event these same experts centred on the following to be "in the money" in their specialties:

110 Yards.—Craig, Michigan; Cloughen, Irish-American A. C., New York; Martin, Seattle.
220 Yards.—Craig, Cloughen, Martin.
440 Yards.—Edwards, New York A. C.; Rosenberger, Irish-American A. A.; Robbins, Irish-American A. C.
880 Yards.—Gissing, New York A. C.; Sheppard, Irish-American A. C.; Beck, Philadelphia.
One Mile.—Poull, New York A. C.; Kiviat, Irish-American A. C.; Monument, Irish-American A. C.
Five Mile.—Bonhag, Irish-American A. C.; Dellars, New York A. C.; Fitzgerald, New York A. C.
120-Yard Hurdle.—Hartrauft, New York A. C.; Cheek, Olympic Club; J. J. Eller, Irish-American A. C.
220-Yard Hurdle.—Hartrauft, J. J. Eller, R. Eller, Irish-American A. C.
Running Broad Jump.—Irons, Chicago A. A.; Adams, New York A. C.; Ahearn, Irish-American A. C.
Running High Jump.—Porter, Chicago A. A.; Thomassen, New York A. C.; Grumpelt, New York A. C.
Hop, Step and Jump.—Ahearn, Irons, Adams.
Pole Vault.—Scott, Olympic Club; Babcock, New York A. C.; Dukes, New York A. C.
Hammer.—Walsh, New York A. C.; Rose, Olympic Club; Hooker, Chicago A. A.
Shot.—Rose, McDonald, Irish-American A. C.; Horner, Michigan University.
Throwing "56."—Walsh, McDonald, Rose.
Javelin.—Rose, Brodd, Irish-American A. C.; Adams.
Discus.—Sheridan, Irish-American A. C.; Giffen, Chicago A. A.; Edgren, New York A. C.

OLDFIELD'S TRACK RECORD.

Drives Mile on Readville Course In 0:50—Knox Car's Hour Race.

READVILLE, Mass., Oct. 14.—Despite his recent disqualification by the American Automobile Association because of his proposed race with Jack Johnson, the pugilist, Barney Oldfield raced against time to-day at a regularly sanctioned meet at the Readville track, breaking the track record for one mile. Driving his Benz "Blitzen" machine, Oldfield covered the mile circuit in 50 seconds flat. The former record was 54 seconds, made by Ralph De Palma in a Fiat, June 17, 1908. Oldfield's time is not official, and will not be accepted by the association, but it was taken by four stop watches, two of which caught it under 50 seconds.

Oldfield's Knox stock car, which was driven by Ben Kirscher, won the feature event of the day, a one-hour race, traveling 52¾ miles. Edward Beverley, in a Simplex, was second only three-quarters of a mile behind, and A. W. Rogers was third in another Simplex, a mile behind his mate.

But two other events were run off, both five-mile events, the programme being shortened by darkness. Nelson Slater, a Worcester amateur, in a Lancia car, won a match with a Firestone-Columbus, driven by John Schuyler, covering the five miles in 5:40 4-5.

"Speedy" White, at the wheel of a Cameron machine, defeated George Donohue, in a Moon, in 5 minutes 39 seconds.

Barney Oldfield to-night gave out the following statement: "To win my first battle with the American Automobile Association in the home of its President and with him on the track is one of the greatest victories of my life. I came to Boston determined to fill my end of the contract. This I did, despite the official pronouncement that I had been outlawed from participating at any sanctioned meet. I have only begun the fight."

CAMNITZ LOSES $1,200 BONUS

President Dreyfuss of Pittsburg Club Charges Pitcher with Drinking.

Pitcher Howard Camnitz of the Pittsburg Club has got himself into disfavor with the officials of the former world's champions and, incidentally, will lose a bonus of $1,200 which was promised him, provided he abstained from drinking intoxicants during the season of 1910.

"The Pittsburg Club," President Dreyfuss says, "entered into a contract with Camnitz in good faith, and every official sincerely hoped that the young man would earn the bonus, believing that proper living on his part would make him one of the best pitchers of the league.

"Camnitz violated the rules of the club in 1908 and 1909 and again in 1910, and for that reason we hesitated about accepting his promises to refrain from drinking this year, and therefore held out the generous financial inducement, believing this plan might help him to correct his habits.

Manager Clarke signed Camnitz last Spring, and at the time promised the player that both parties to the agreement would get strict justice from him. "If you drink, don't expect to collect a cent," the manager told the pitcher.

"Camnitz understood my position clearly, and if innocent he had no reason to run away from me," Manager Clarke says. "Notwithstanding all the evidence in our possession, Camnitz had every reason to believe that if he had waited in Pittsburg and had asked for a hearing I would have listened to his defense and would have gladly investigated his statements."

Columbia's Fall Soccer Dates.

The Fall schedule for the Columbia soccer team was announced yesterday afternoon. There will be nine games played, only two of these, however, to be held at South Field.

An interesting feature of the schedule this year is the booking of a game with Princeton on Dec. 10. This is the first time that Columbia has played the New Jersey team, and on the outcome of this clash will be decided the question of whether the Orange and Black eleven will be permitted to enter the Intercollegiate Soccer Association. The Morningsiders are last year's champions, and if the Princeton combination shew up well against them they will doubtless be admitted. The schedule:

Oct. 15, Boys' Club, at South Field; 22, Staten Island, at Staten Island; 29, Newburg F. C., at Newburg; Nov. 5, Springfield Training School, at Springfield; 12, Staten Island, at Staten Island; 19, Crescent A. C., at Manhattan Field; 24, Staten Island, at South Field; Dec. 3, Princeton, at South Field; 10, Princeton, at Princeton.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S GOLF REACHES FINAL

Miss Dorothy Campbell and Mrs. Harris Remain for the Championship.

FLOSSMOOR, Ill., Oct. 14.—Miss Dorothy Campbell, lately of North Berwick, Scotland, will meet Mrs. G. M. Martin of Tavistock, England, in the finals for the woman's National golf championship at the Homewood Country Club to-morrow. In the semi-finals to-day Miss Campbell, whose home is in Hamilton, Ontario, defeated her clubmate, Miss Florence Harvey, 4 up and 3 to play. Mrs. Martin defeated Miss Lillian Hyde of New York, 3 up and 2 to play. Miss Campbell is the holders of the American, Scotch, and Canadian titles. The cards:

Miss Campbell—									
Out	4	7	4	5	5	3	7	3—	
In	6	5	5	5	3	4			
Miss Harvey—									
Out	4	6	5	6	6	7	5	6	3—48
In	5	6	6	6	4	5			
Mrs. Martin—									
Out	5	6	4	6	5	6	5	6	4—47
In	4	5	5	6	4	5	5		
Miss Hdye—									
Out	4	7	5	5	7	9	3	5	4—49
In	4	5	6	7	4	5	6		

Interest was the greater in the Campbell and Harvey match. The first hole was halved in par 4. Miss Harvey took the second, 6—7, Miss Campbell going into a bunker on her third. The champion squared the score at the third hole, laying a stymie and taking the hole, 4—3. The fourth went to Miss Harvey when Miss Campbell lost her ball. The next three were Miss Campbell's, but going to the eighth she dubbed her second drive into a ditch, and sliced her fourth short, giving Miss Harvey the hole, 7—8. The ninth hole was halved in 3.

Miss Harvey squared the match at the tenth hole, where Miss Campbell drove into the trees and dubbed her second shot, but was on the green in three strokes. She putted miserably, and the hole went to her opponent, 5—6. The champion took the eleventh, but missed a put for the twelfth, which was halved in 5. The next three holes and the match went to Miss Campbell, Miss Harvey twice driving out of bounds and getting in a bunker once.

Miss Hyde was rather wild, probably owing to a lack of tournament experience, while Mrs. Martin played a steady, consistent game.

FOR THE GOLF PLAYER.

Interest in the Fall competitive season at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club soon will be centred in the club championship. The conditions call for the sixteen players who have made the lowest sixteen gross scores in the year's monthly club handicap to be drawn to play off at match play, scratch, as follows: First round, 18 holes, to be played before Oct. 17; second round, 18 holes, before Oct. 24; semi-finals, 36 holes, before Oct. 31; finals, 36 holes, before Nov. 7. The winner of the club championship will receive a gold medal and a prize will be awarded the runner-up. Next Saturday the eighth monthly club handicap will take place. This will be the last opportunity to qualify for the club championship and for the Dyker Meadow Cup. On Oct. 15 a bogey handicap will occupy the attention of the club members.

In accordance with the constitution of the United States Golf Association, the new Nominating Committee, elected at the annual meeting last January, must submit the 1911 ticket to the Executive Committee by Nov. 1 so that notification may be sent to all clubs not later than Nov. 15. The ticket or tickets must be sent to the Executive Committee not later than Dec. 10, as it will be necessary to notify clubs by Dec. 15. Up to date there has never been any opposition ticket, but it is now possible for any five active club members to oppose the regular nomination with one of their own choosing. Thus far nothing definite is known as to the Nominating Committee's progress, but there is a rumor that a Western man will be offered the Presidency, W. A. Alexander of Chicago is at present the First Vice President. The next annual meeting will be held in Chicago in January. Since the Nominating Committee was named John E. Borne of Garden City, the Chairman, has died, and under the constitution the vacancy made by the death of this member may be filled by the remaining associates on the committee. Herbert Jaques, President of the United States Golf Association, has written to the nominators reminding them of this duty.

Norris Golf Victor at Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 14.—James A. Norris of the Nassau Country Club won the eighteen-hole handicap golf tournament, with which the annual Fall Hot Springs competition closed this afternoon. His net score was 72; gross, 84. W. B. Averell, Garden City, in the play-off this morning of low scores in the qualification round of Tuesday, won with 77, defeating W. P. Martin, Chicago Country Club, and J. S. Clark, Philadelphia Country Club.

Commerce Shooters Win.

Marksmen of the High School of Commerce and Curtis High School met in a dual competition yesterday on the range of the Curtis School, Staten Island, in a sub-target contest, in which the visitors were victorious by a score of 258 to 250. The victory of Commerce was due largely to the work of Shapiro, who was the only contestant on either team to turn in a perfect score, tallying 35 points. Smith, Wantry, and Acoster were the highest scorers for Curtis, netting 33 tallies each. The results follow:

High School of Commerce—Shapiro, 35; Moses, 33; Epstein, 33; Vogel, 32; Johnson, 32; Sewer, 31; Macsond, 31; Well, 31; Total, 258.
Curtis High School—Wantry, 33; Acoster, 33; Smith, 33; Norris, 32; Curren, 32; Wightman, 30; De Kone, 28. Total, 250.

Tame Bout at Lehigh A. C.

Ted Nelson of Australia and Fighting Kennedy of the Bronx fought a slow ten-round draw last night at the Lehigh A. C. Neither man appeared able to secure any advantage through the ten rounds, and although a poor exhibition, the general opinion at the final bell was a draw.

1,000 Schoolboys in Games.

The final meet of th Public Schools Athletic League for the prizes offered by The New York World will be held to-day at Crotona Park, opposite Prospect Avenue, the Bronx. Almost a thousand entries have been received from the boys of the five boroughs of New York City, and in order to complete the programme the first event will start promptly at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

Other Sports on Page 9.

For World's Championship Baseball Games At Philadelphia

Oct. 17 and 18 take the
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
IT LANDS YOU WITHIN 4 BLOCKS OF THE GROUNDS.

Trains leaving W. 23d St. 10:50, 11:50 A. M., Liberty St. 11 A. M., 12 noon will stop at Huntingdon Street, nearest station to the grounds, (4 blocks.) Diner on noon train. Leave Huntingdon St. 5:08 P. M. Arrive New York 7:00 P. M. Diner attached.

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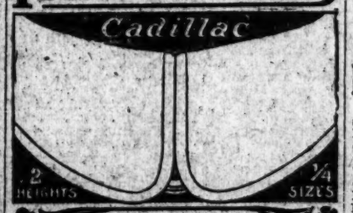

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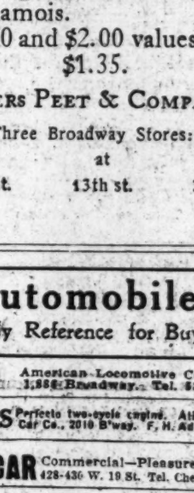

When we say "tweeds" we mean it.

Some of our Scotch tweeds were not only made in Scotland, but actually in Tweeddale on the banks of the River Tweed.

Of course we also have lots of Scotchy effects in fabrics woven here.

Fall suits $18 to $48.

Other Scotch contributions are knitted waistcoats and golf stockings—the real things.

A Quality and Quantity sale. Imported walking gloves—tan and gray Russian leather, and chamois.

$1.50 and $2.00 values, $1.35.

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Three Broadway Stores:
at Warren st. at 13th st. at 34th st.

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Ready Reference for Buyers

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ATLAS Perfecto two-cycle engine. Atlas Motor Car Co., 2010 B'way. F. H. Adams, Mgr.
AUTOCAR Commercial—Pleasure, 428-436 W. 19 St. Tel. Chelsea 6060.
BENZ Auto Import Co. of America, 244-6-8 West 54th St., N. Y.
BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th Sts. 'Phone 4040 Col.
BRUSH Cars, 1,875 Broadway, 'Phone 5369—Columbus.
Carhartt Cars HOTEL PLAZA, 59th St. & 5th Ave.
CORBIN 1,933 Broadway, (43d St.) 'Phone 5903 Columbus.
CADILLAC Cars, Parts, Repairs, Garage, Columbus Circle. Tel. 6210 Col.
FIAT "THE MASTER CAR." Fiat Automobile Co., 1,730 Broadway. 'Phone 6445 Col.
HUDSON Cars. The A. Elliott Ranney Co., 1938 B'way, Phone 3293 Col.
ISOTTA J. M. QUINBY & CO., Newark, N. J.
KNOX Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4336 Col.
LOZIER 56th STREET AND BROADWAY. Telephone 6835 Columbus.
NATIONAL POERTNER MOTOR CAR CO., 1,953 B'way, cor. 64th St. 'Phone 8166-7 Col.
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We are closing out all our Used Cars at prices that will surely move them.
Several Town Cars, also Touring Cars, and one 1910 BABY TONNEAU DEMONSTRATOR.
All like new and fully guaranteed.
Call and look them over—the reduced prices will prove interesting. Ready for immediate delivery.
RAINIER MOTOR CO.,
Broadway and 64th St.

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Limousine and Landaulet Auto Bodies. We are now showing our Latest Creations in Enclosed Auto Bodies. Now is the time to order, as we are prepared to paint and upholster these Elegant Bodies to suit the Individual Taste. Samples of our work can be seen at our Warerooms, 249, 251, 253 W. 57th St., at B'way. Factory, Park Ave. and 128th St. Established 1867.
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4-50—Thomas, Touring, fully equipped and newly painted; fine condition.....$700.00
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Per Agate Line:
One Insertion.....25c.
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USED CARS FOR SALE.

Account family separation will sacrifice late model Mitchell runabout, equipped with top, windshield, rumble seat, high tension magneto, lamps, horn, tools, &c.; two extra shoes and tubes; many extras; $450. Mrs. Stimson, 23 Radde St., one block 59th St. Bridge, Long Island City.

CADILLAC "30;" we have on hand at reasonable figures 1909-1910 model touring cars and demi-tonneaus; these cars have been entirely overhauled by us, and should command attention from prospective buyers who desire dependable machines indorsed by us. Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., Columbus Circle.

Bargain!—Seven-passenger 1909 Limousine car; cost, $6,800; used only 982 miles; will do sixty; with a heavy body; everything about the car absolutely perfect and luxurious, car de luxe. Dr. Wilson, 57 East 108th St.

PIERCE-ARROW 6-60 TOURING.
This car as good as new, having been thoroughly overhauled preparatory for use this Winter South; change of plans necessitates immediate disposal; bargain; quick buyer. Abroad, B 32 Times.

ALL MAKES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
20th Century Automobile Co.,
244 W. 49th St.,

AFTER LUNA PARK FOR OLD FIRM'S DEBTS

State Asks a Receiver for an Amusement Concern Which Is not Insolvent.

THOMPSON & DUNDY TANGLE

Banking Department Wants the New Company to Pay Up What the Latter Owed in a Lump.

Owing to what was described by the attorney for the defendant company as an absurd mistake, Deputy Attorney General Tanner appeared before Supreme Court Justice Maddox yesterday, in Brooklyn, and alleging that the Luna Park Company was insolvent, asked that a receiver be appointed for it, and that the usual injunction tying up the assets of the defendant until the receiver could get to work be issued. Entirely contradictory statements were made by Deputy Attorney General F. C. Tanner and T. E. Hedgskin, representing the defendant. Justice Maddox asked for additional affidavits and reserved decision.

Mr. Tanner, in asking for the appointment of a receiver, alleged that the defendant company owed $96,000 to the Lafayette Trust Company of Brooklyn, now in the hands of the State Banking Department, $3,000 to the Borough Bank of Brooklyn, also in the same condition, $53,000 to the Otto Huber estate, $112,000 in salaries, $14,650 for rent, $9,000 to the Mechanics' Bank and $3,000 to the National City Bank. The Luna Park Company, he went on, was capitalized for $2,000,000, and had issued up to date $450,000 in bonds. It had failed to pay the coupons on the bonds in the middle of 1909, and in January and July of this year. All efforts on the part of the State Banking Department to get first-hand information from the company as to just what its books said about assets had met with a flat refusal, and the Corporation Directory, which contains this information relative to most companies of standing, also reported that all information had been refused.

To the best of his knowledge, the Deputy Attorney General went on, if a fire should sweep away the Luna Park buildings, there would be next to nothing that the State Banking Department could lay hold of to cover the $99,500 owed to the two defunct banks now in its hands. Hence, he wanted a receiver appointed, so that all creditors could share alike, to the end that the two banks should get at least a fair share, if not all, of what was owing to them.

The attorneys for the defendant company, said the Deputy Attorney General, had promised the Banking Department last Spring that on July 6, 1910, it would pay $20,000 of the $96,000 owed to the Lafayette Trust Company, $20,000 on Aug. 10 and $6,000 on Sept. 19, but that it had made a number of excuses and had really paid only $11,000 in all this year.

Mr. Hodgskin, declaring to the court that an absurd mistake had been made, thus explained the situation: In 1900 and 1901 Thompson & Dundy put in some small entertainment features at Coney Island. In 1902 Thompson & Dundy opened the now famous Luna Park. Thompson & Dundy owed $1,000,000 when they opened Luna Park, two of the creditors being the Lafayette Trust Company and the Borough Bank. They gave notes agreeing to pay yearly installments until their indebtedness was canceled. In 1908, continued Mr. Hodgskin, the Luna Park Company was incorporated, taking over Luna Park. It was capitalized at $2,000,000, the old firm of Thompson & Dundy owning about 48 per cent. of the stock.

The attorney went on to say that the Luna Park Company did not assume the debts of Thompson & Dundy, and was in no way responsible for them. As for the Luna Park Company itself, he declared, it owes now only about $27,000, which it can pay at any moment. It did not owe $112,000 in salaries, he said, nor $14,500 for rent, $53,000 to the Otto Huber estate, nor $96,000 to the Lafayette Trust Company, nor $3,500 to the Borough Bank. Nor had it failed to pay all its coupons up to date.

Thompson & Dundy, he explained, did owe the Lafayette Trust Company and the Borough Bank. The firm had paid the installments they had agreed to pay year by year, but when the banks went into the hands of the Banking Department some representative of the State Examiner demanded that the whole indebtedness be paid at once. That had not been done, nor had it been agreed to cancel the debts in that way. But it was both absurd and unfair, Mr. Hodgskin said, to ask that the Luna Park Company, which is beyond question solvent, should be thrown into the hands of a receiver because of Thompson & Dundy's debts.

Mr. Tanner simply holds that the Luna Park Company took over the obligations, as well as the property and other rights, of Thompson & Dundy. Mr. Hodgskin presented twenty-five or thirty affidavits denying practically all the allegations against the Luna Park Company.

The Corporation Directory does show that the Luna Park Company refused all information about itself. Information for this directory was unattainable also regarding Thompson & Dundy. Elmer Dundy of the old firm of Thompson & Dundy is dead. Frederick W. Thompson is President of the Luna Park Company, and J. A. Kilborn is its Secretary and Treasurer. In the last two or three years Mr. Thompson, in addition to his Coney Island interests, has gone heavily into the theatrical business. At his office, 214 West Forty-second street, yesterday it was stated that he was out of town. No information about the Luna Park case could be furnished by his Secretary.

Luna Park is perhaps the greatest Summer amusement place of its kind in the country. Last season it suffered somewhat early in the season, as did all the other Coney Island attractions, on account of the long continued rains and cold weather, but after the warm season began it did its usual heavy business.

B. & O. REPORT OUT.

Freight and Passenger Traffic Show Increases as Well as Net Income.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—The eighty-fourth annual report of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad details the operations of the system, except the Staten Island Railroad Company, the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, and the Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal Railroad Company, and covers 4,484.39 miles of road.

The report shows that the gross earnings from rail operations were $88,901,262, an increase of $12,488,396, or 16.84 per cent.

The earnings from freight traffic increased $11,068,000, or 18.94 per cent. The freight carried increased 11,587,594 tons and the total ton mileage increased 1,976,302,662, or 19.76 per cent. The average freight earnings per ton per mile were .577 cents, compared with .581 cents the previous year.

The earnings from passenger traffic were $14,485,585, an increase over the preceding year of $934,346. The average earnings per passenger per mile were 1.897 cents, as against 1.88 cents in 1900.

Operating expenses for the year were $61,333,800, an increase of $10,169,819, or 19.86 per cent. The maintenance expenditures, road and equipment, show an increase of $6,590,118. Transportation expenses increased $3,392,022.

The percentage of expenses to earnings increased from 66.90 of last year to 68.99. The net corporate income was $16,247,587, an increase over the previous year of $2,611,581.

Erie Bond Issue.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—The Erie Railroad Company has been authorized by the Public Service Commission to issue $1,000,000 in bonds under its first consolidated mortgage deed, dated Dec. 19, 1895. It is provided that the bonds shall not be pledged as collateral security for notes or other obligations; that the bonds shall not be sold at less than 85, and that the proceeds shall be used toward the cost of betterments and additions.

Church Services To-morrow.

Baptist.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 309-312 WEST 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Simplest Statement of the Christian Religion"; 8 P. M., "God's Three Requirements of Every Man."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d and Amsterdam. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. 11, "Christian Conversation." 8, "How to Break Bad Habits." A homelike church. Everybody welcome.

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West Thirty-third St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor, preaches morning, 10:45, "Paul the Christian"; Evening, 7:45, "Faith and Repentance." Singing by men. All Welcome. Gospel Street meeting, Cor. 33d St. and 8th Av., at 7:15.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 8 West Forty-sixth Street. THE REV. CHARLES F. AKED, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 11 and 8 o'clock. Morning—"The Fashion of Eternity." Evening—"Thomas A. Edison on 'Immortality'—an Examination of His Denial of a Future Life." BIBLE CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN AT 9:30 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St. Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, 11 A. M.—"Holding Fast the Form of Sound Words." 8 P. M.—"The Great Famine Now in the World; Not a Famine of Bread, Nor a Thirst of Water, but of Hearing the Words of the Lord. Who Is Responsible for This Famine?"

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "What Is the Use of Prayer?" 8, "In the Midst of Changing Beliefs and Crumbling Creeds, What Shall We Do?" All invited.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST STREET. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 11 A. A.—"The Unread Vision." 8 P. M.—"Why Christianity Seems Decadent to Its Contemporaries."

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 126th St. REV. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. Morning Service, 11 A. M. Evening, 8 P. M. Morning: "The Faith of the New Theology." Evening: "The Modern Man—His Experience." Second in the series on the Religion of a Modern Man.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St., Convent Av. Rev. Rufus P. Johnston preaches, 8 P. M. "Has God Revealed Himself?"

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 & 8. Wed., 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL, Broadway, 86th St., Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian.)

FIRST CHURCH, 142 West 81st Street. WILLIAM H. FISHER, Minister. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Jewish.

THE FREE SYNAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL. Sunday morning, October 16th, at 11, DR. WISE WILL PREACH. "Do Men Need Religion?" All Are Welcome.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West at 65th St., The Rev. Charles J. Smith, Pastor.—Sunday School at 9:30 A. M., Choir Service at 11 o'clock. Vespers at 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (St. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor. Services 11 and 8. Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

EVANG. LUTH. CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St.—W. M. Horn, Pastor. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

BEDFORD ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Robert H. Kelley, Pastor. Services, 10:45 and 7:45.

GRACE CHURCH, 104th, west of Columbus. Christian F. Reisner, 11—"Rich in Pleasure." 8—"Flower Lessons." Dahlia presented every one.

MADISON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, Corner 60th St. Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Anniversary Sermon of the American Seamen's Friend Society by Dr. MacMullen. 8 P. M.—Preaching by the Pastor.

7th Av. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. John Wesley Hill, D. D. 11—"A Man with His Eyes Open." 8—"Religious, Social, and Political Progress."

SAINT ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76th St., West of Columbus Avenue. GEORGE CLARKE PECK, Minister. 11 A. M.—"THE CALL OF THE HIGHEST." 8 P. M.—"COMPARISONS."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th Street. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching services at 11 and 8.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway.—J. Lewis Hartsock, 11 A. M., "A New Vision." 8 P. M., "Am I Myself Real?"

New Church.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, Thirty-fifth St., between Park and Lexington Avs.—Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, pastor. Service 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor. Subject: "THE NEEDS OF OTHERS SENDING US TO GOD." CHAPEL OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE, 428 West 43d St. Service 8 P. M., with special music. Preaching by Rev. J. Paul Dresser on "The Constant Change in a Human Life."

New Thought.

ADVANCED NEW THOUGHT. Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, Duryea Hall, 200 West 72d, Dr. McIvor-Tyndall of London, England, and Mrs. Adele Marie Rique, founder of University of Soul Education. Public invited.

ADVANCED THOUGHT SERVICES.—Sundays, 3:15 P. M., Mr. Frederic Keeler, Berkeley Hall, 21 West 44th St. Subject, "The Modern Mystic."

NEW THOUGHT—AFTERNOON AT 3.—Berkeley Theatre, West 44th St., near 5th Av., MRS. MARY E. CHAPIN. Subject: "Accumulating Success."

NEW THOUGHT MEETINGS, Plaza Studios, 5 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Tuesday at noon, and Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. HENRY VAN DYKE will preach at 11. Norman M. Thomas at 4. Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Midweek Service, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Rev. G. H. SMYTH, JR., Assistant. Dr. MERLE-SMITH preaches 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Evening Subject—"The Most Baffling and Puzzling Character in History." Christian Endeavor meeting Sunday morning, 9:45. Sunday School, 3 P. M. Devotional meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M. All welcome.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Ave. and 55th Street. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, D. D., Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, will preach in the morning. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the afternoon, and address by Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Moderator of the Presbytery. Wednesday Evening Lecture at 8:15.

Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister. Special services to-morrow in the United Charities Building, 109 East 22d Street, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., celebrating the 11th anniversary of this pastorate. At morning service Dr. Buchanan will preach a sermon especially adapted to the occasion, his subject being "Precious Memories and Ardent Hopes."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. F. ELWOOD ERICKSON, Assistant. Last Day of the 125th Anniversary. Dr. Pleasant Hunter preaches 11 A. M., and Dr. William H. Roberts, 8 P. M.

LABOR TEMPLE, 14th St. and 2d Av. 8:00 P. M., Prof. Thos. C. Hall, "The Religious Elements in Socialism"; chorus of 75 voices, direction Alfred Hallam. 8:00 P. M., Organ Recital; George Scott Hunter, 8:45 P. M., Dramatic Recital, "Black Rock," Charrille Runals.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d Street. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor. Public worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. FRANK L. JANEWAY will preach at both services.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. Rev. C. E. Farnhurst, D. D., Pastor. Rev. C. R. Montgomery, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. The pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and Mr. Montgomery at 8 P. M.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St., Amsterdam Av.—Preaching by Pastor, Dr. ANSON P. ATTERBURY, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the REV. ABBOT E. KITTREDGE, D. D.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF MISS FLORENCE Nightingale will be the subject of a lecture by the Rev. James A. Reed, D. D., in the Charles Street United Presbyterian Church, 41 Charles St., on Friday evening, Oct. 21, at 8:15.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. A service of public worship is held in the Chapel of the Seminary, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., on Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Preacher for Oct. 16, the Rev. Prof. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 10th St. (one block west from Broadway.)—GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor. Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, On 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner Amsterdam Av. and 105th St. Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Keigwin will preach at both services.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St. Rev. S. DE LANCY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayers and Sermon, 11 A. M. Choral Evening Song, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' (ANTHON MEMORIAL) CHURCH, St. Nicholas Av., 114th St.—Rev. G. STARKWEATHER PRATT, Rector; services 8, 11, and 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, FOURTH AV., 21ST ST. —Celebration, 8, 11. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11, the Very Rev. Dean Robbins. Organ Recital, 7:45. Evensong, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector, 11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon. 8 P. M.—Gounod's "The Redemption." The Rector will preach at both services.

CHURCH of the TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. Communion, 7, 8, 9 o'clock. Calkins Mass in G and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:30; CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer. Preacher, the Rector. 11 A. M. Evensong. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton. 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45, 27e Rue Est.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10h. ½ et 5h., Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, B'WAY AND 10TH ST. Services 8, 11, 4, 8. The Rector will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. W. B. Eddy at 4.

INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 4 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square, Edward Judson, Pastor.—11, "Spiritual Watchcare." Mr. Simmons, 8, "The Misunderstood Christ."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Sydney N. Ussher.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, West 141st St. and Convent Av., Rev. GEORGE ASHTON OLDHAM, Rector.—Services: 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, WEST 84TH ST., Near Central Park.—Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector. Services, 8, 11 A. M.; 8 P. M.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Man Who Cannot 'Look Up.'" Evening—"The Only Tabernacle."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAMES McLEOD, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Musical Service, 4:30 P. M.: Barnby's "Rebekah." Hans Kronold, 'cellist.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, 57th Street and Madison Avenue. Dr. CARTER, the Pastor, preaches 11 A. M.—"Launch Out Into the Deep." 8 P. M.—People's Popular Service. Second in Fifteen-Minute Sermon Series.

SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Av. and 38th St., Rev. THOMAS REED BRIDGES, D. D., Minister, 11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M. at 221 East 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 253 West 72d St.—Sunday, 3:15, "Karma." B. E. Gattell; Tues. Evening, "Pleasure and Pain," Miss E. F. Cornell.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,) 4th Av., 20th St.—Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER, Pastor, will preach on "WHAT IS RELIGIOUS LIBERTY?" Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Unitarian,) Park Av. and 34th St. Ministers: {Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, Lit. D. {Rev. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES. Morning Service—At 11 A. M. Mr. Holmes will preach; subject, "Latter Day Saints, or the Aggressive Character of the Good Life." Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. All cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at 11. "THE PHILOSOPHY OF EVOLUTION." Rev. Maria St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th Street. The Pastor, FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "IS A MAN A MERE MEAT MECHANISM?" A review of Thomas A. Edison's philosophy. Sunday School and Bible Class at 10 A. M. Kindergarten at 11 A. M. Excellent Music.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th Street. The Pastor, FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "IS A MAN A MERE MEAT MECHANISM?" A review of Thomas A. Edison's philosophy. Sunday School and Bible Class at 10 A. M. Kindergarten at 11 A. M. Excellent Music.

Other Services.

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GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av.—Sunday, Oct. 16, 10:30 A. M., Rev. A. B. Simpson; 8 P. M., Rev. J. B. Butler of Mexico City.

HENRY FRANK, Berkeley Theatre, 19 West 44th St.—11 A. M., "Triumph of Rationalism and Menace of Catholicism."

OLD HOME WEEK, CHURCH OF SAVIOUR, Lexington Av. and 111th St.—11 o'clock, old people's hour; 8 o'clock, tribute to John S. Huyler; Wednesday, 8 P. M., reunion Baptists, Methodists, and others. J. Sumner Stone, pastor.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET Y. M. C. A., 23d St., near 7th Av. Sunday, 4 P. M., address, "The Fight for Character," by State Secretary FRANK W. PEARSALL. Contralto Soloist—Miss Marguerite Dunlap of Brooklyn.

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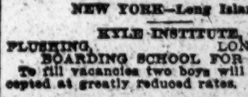

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TRADING NEAR MILLION MARK

Heavy Profit-Taking Sales Absorbed—Two Houses in Trouble, Presumably Over Cotton—Banks Lose Cash.

Advances fully as sharp as those scored on Thursday were again made by a number of the leading shares in yesterday's market, but the rise was hardly as general in its scope although the trading itself was in much larger volume, running, as a matter of fact, close on to the full million-share mark. Speculative initiative was plainly present, but hand in hand with the buying of this character there went on substantial purchases of securities for more enduring reasons, and as a result the profit-taking movements, which made their appearance from time to time during the session, failed to have other effect than that of imparting the irregularity mentioned to the advance. There was no more news of direct bearing upon the market than on Thursday, but the change for the better in sentiment, brought about very largely by the excellent crop return of the first of the week and reinforced later by growing confidence in the political situation and in a favorable issue in the rate controversy was the sufficient explanation of the market's course. Late in the day, after the close of business on the Exchange, announcement was made of the embarrassment of two well-known houses of the financial district. One of the concerns had long been a member of the local Cotton Exchange, and its troubles are due doubtless to the entirely abnormal cotton market of the recent past. The second house was concerned more largely with Stock Exchange business, but it is quite possible that its embarrassment, too, is not unconnected with the cotton situation.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week are particularly interesting by reason of the fact that they show a very much smaller volume of shipments to the interior than the receipts from inland points. While the balance was favorable in this respect it was offset by the losses of the local institutions to the Sub-Treasury on routine transactions, and the net result of the known movements is a loss in cash estimated anywhere from $4,000,000 to slightly more than $5,000,000. To-day's statement, therefore, will as usual turn upon the loan account, although it is quite likely that the higher interest rates of the week have caused heavy withdrawals of funds from the banks for direct placement in the market, a move which would naturally reduce deposits, and, therefore, reserve requirements. It appears that the plan to organize a company for the purpose of guaranteeing cotton bills is meeting with some opposition in Southern cotton circles, against all expectations, but there is still hope that this settlement of the bill of lading controversy will find wide enough acceptance to justify its adoption by those most directly concerned.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Butte Electric and Power Co. for dividend on preferred.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. for dividend.
Columbus Railway for dividend on preferred.
Credit Clearing House for dividend on common and preferred.
East St. Louis & Suburban Railway for dividend on preferred.
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston for dividend.
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. for dividend on preferred.
Grand Rapids Railway for dividend on preferred.
Intercontinental Rubber Co. for dividend on common.
Massachusetts Gas Co. for dividend on common.
Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Co. for dividend.
Michigan State Telephone Co. for dividend on preferred.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad for dividend on common and preferred.
Pittsburg Coal Co. for dividend on preferred.
Rio de Janeiro Tramway for dividend.
Utica, Shenango & Susquehanna Railroad for dividend.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Alliance Realty Co.
American Agricultural Chemical Co. on preferred.
American Seeding Machine Co. on preferred.
American Shipbuilding Co. on preferred.
American Smelting and Refining Co. on common.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
American Typefounders on common and preferred.
American Woolen Co. on preferred.
American Wringer Co. on common and preferred.
American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.
Associated Gas and Electric Co. on preferred.
Associated Merchants on first and second preferred.
Baldwin Co. on common and preferred.
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.
Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania.
Binghamton Light, Heat, and Power Co. on common and preferred.
Boston Suburban Electric Co. on preferred.
Brooklyn City Railroad.
Central Coal and Coke Co. on common and preferred.
Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Light and Traction Co. on common and preferred.
Cincinnati Tobacco Warehouse Co.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Co.
Detroit Edison Co.
Eagle White Lead Co.
Electric Bond and Share Co. on common.
Fort Hill Chemical Co.
Fort Smith Light and Traction Co. on preferred.
General Electric Co.
H. B. Claflin Co. on common.
Hillcrest Collieries on preferred.
Illinois Brick Co.
International Buttonhole Sewing Machine Co.
International Harvester Co. on preferred.
International Paper Co. on preferred.
Kansas City Southern Railway on preferred.
Manchester (N. H.) Light and Traction Co.
Massachusetts Lighting Co.
Mexican Light and Power Co.
Mexican Telegraph Co.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway on common and preferred.
National Biscuit Co. on common.
National Fireproofing Co. on preferred.
New York Central Railroad.
New York Produce Exchange Bank.
Niagara Falls Power Co.
Northern States Power Co. on preferred.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. on common and preferred.
Ohio Fuel Supply Co.
Otis Elevator Co. on common and preferred.
Oklahoma Gas and Electric Co.
Ottumwa Railway and Light Co. on preferred.
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Pay-As-You-Enter Car Co. on preferred.
Pennsylvania Light Co. on preferred.
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Procter & Gamble Co. on preferred.
Quaker Oats Co. on common.
Reece Buttonhole Machine Co.
Reece Folding Machine Co.
Rhode Island and Perkins Horseshoe Co. on preferred.
San Diego Gas and Electric Co. on preferred.
Sayre Electric Co. on preferred.
Southern New England Telephone Co.
Standard Motor Construction Co.
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railway on preferred.
Tonopah-Belmont Development Co.
Trethewey Silver Cobalt Mine.
Union Bag and Paper Co. on preferred.
United Cigar Stores Co.
United Fruit Co.
United Gas Improvement Co.
United Merchants Realty and Improvement Co.
United States Industrial Alcohol Co.
United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Co. on common and preferred.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. on preferred.
Walpole Rubber Co.
Warren Railroad.
West Penn Traction Co. on preferred.
Western Union Telegraph Co.
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COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 14.—Following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	9¼	10¼	Jackpot	10	11
Elkton	73	75	McKinney	51½	53
El Paso	82¾	83¾	Old Gold	2	3
Findley	7	10	Portland	105	120
Gold Dollar	15	18	Vindicator	81	83
Isabella	13½	15½	Work	3½	4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales Oct. 14, 1910. 988,607
From Jan. 1, 1910. 134,966,016
Corresponding period last year. 107,858,664

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
34½	35½	900	Allis-Chalmers pf	34½	35	34½	35	...
69½	69¾	84,200	Amalgamated Copper	68¾	69¾	68¼	69¼	+ ¾
46¾	47	857	Am. Agricul. Chem	47¾	47¾	47	47	− ¾
38¾	39¾	2,100	Am. Beet Sugar	39	39¾	38¾	38¾	− ¾
...	...	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94	94	94	94	− ¾
9	9¼	2,350	Am. Can	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
70½	71	500	Am. Can pf	71	71	70¾	70¾	− ¾
53¾	54½	8,550	Am. Car & Foundry	52½	54¼	52	53¾	+1¼
67	67¼	980	Am. Cotton Oil	67¼	67¼	67	67	...
23	23½	600	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	22¾	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
19	19½	100	Am. Ice Securities	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
34	35	350	Am. Linseed pf	34	34¾	34	34¾	+ ⅜
39½	39¾	1,300	Am. Locomotive	39¾	40	39½	39⅞	+ ⅜
104	104½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	103	103	103	103	−2
4¾	5	300	Am. Malt	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
33½	34¼	200	Am. Malt pf	32⅝	33½	32⅝	33½	+1⅝
73⅞	74	10,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	73¾	74½	73¾	73⅞	+1
103	104	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	104	104	104	104	+1
87½	88	100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅝
117¾	118	1,000	Am. Sugar Refining	118	118¾	118	118	+ ⅝
115	116	400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	115¾	115⅞	+ ⅛
84	87	200	Am. Tel. & Cable	86	87	86	87	+1
138½	138⅝	2,600	Am. Tel. & Tel	139¼	139¾	138¼	138¾	−1
31¼	31⅝	500	Am. Woolen	31	31⅝	31	31½	+ ¼
94½	96	100	Am. Woolen pf	96	96	96	96	+ ⅝
41½	41¾	2,900	Anaconda Cop. Min	41¼	42¾	41¼	41½	+ ⅜
104½	104½	15,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	104¼	104½	103⅝	104½	+1
100¾	101½	310	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100¾	101	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
117	118	2,100	Atlantic Coast Line	118½	118¾	117¾	118¾	+ ¾
107⅝	108	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	109	109¾	108½	108⅝	...
85	90¾	150	Baltimore & Ohio pf	90¼	90¼	90½	90½	+ ½
2⅛	2⅜	100	Batopilas Mining	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
...	...	7	Bank of Commerce	202	202	202	202	...
29½	29¾	4,800	Bethlehem Steel	29	29¾	29	29¾	+ ⅜
59½	59⅝	500	Bethlehem Steel pf	59⅝	59⅝	59¼	59⅜	+ ⅛
77¾	78	8,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	77½	78	77⅝	77⅞	+ ⅛
138	139	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	+1⅝
11⅝	12¼	200	Brunswick Terminal	12	12	12	12	...
195	195¾	2,740	Canadian Pacific	195	195	194¾	195	...
36¾	36⅞	4,820	Central Leather Co	36¾	37	36¼	36½	...
280	285	100	Central R. R. of N. J	282	282	282	282	−8
83	83	15,050	Chesapeake & Ohio	82⅝	83¼	82⅜	82⅞	+ ⅜
35	40	100	Chicago & Alton	36	36	36	36	+1
24¾	24¾	1,220	Chicago Gt. Western	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅜
49½	49¾	1,800	Chi. Gt. Western pf	48¾	49¼	48¾	49	+ ⅜
125¼	125⅞	10,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	125¼	126⅛	124¾	125¾	+ ⅝
149	150¾	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	150¼	150¾	150	150½	+1¼
149¾	150½	2,400	Chi. & Northwestern	149	150¾	149	150	+1
2¾	3	100	Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. sta	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
75	77	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	76	76	76	76	+ ½
35¾	35¾	1,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅝
59¾	60	800	Colorado & Southern	59½	59¾	59¼	59¾	...
5	6	100	Col. & Hock. C. & I	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
...	...	500	Comstock Tunnel	*21	21	21	21	...
135¼	136¼	10,300	Consolidated Gas	135¾	136¾	135½	136¼	+ ½
17¼	17½	2,400	Corn Products Ref	17¼	17⅝	17	17¼	...
78¾	79½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	79	79	79	79	...
61	64	105	Crex Carpet	64	64	62	62	...
168¼	170¾	700	Delaware & Hudson	170	170½	168½	169	+1
33⅝	34	2,500	Denver & Rio Grande	33¾	34¼	33½	33⅝	+ ⅜
77	77¼	1,225	Den. & Rio Grande pf	76¾	78½	76¾	78½	+1⅝
31½	32	300	Distillers' Securities	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
30¾	30⅞	23,200	Erie	29⅝	31	29⅝	30⅞	+1⅛
51¼	51⅝	7,800	Erie 1st pf	50¾	51⅝	50⅝	51½	+2⅛
40	40¼	3,800	Erie 2d pf	38⅝	40¼	38⅝	40¼	+1⅝
101	104	100	General Chemical pf	102	102	102	102	−1
154	154½	1,300	General Electric	153⅜	155¼	153⅜	154	+ ¼
7⅞	7¾	5,800	Goldfield Consol	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
131¾	131¾	5,250	Great Northern pf	130¼	131½	130¼	131¼	+1¼
58½	59	5,600	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	58½	59	58¾	59	+1
84	86	200	Homestake Mining	85	85	85	85	−1
135	135¾	100	Illinois Central	135	135¼	135	135¼	+ ½
21¼	21¾	9,900	Interborough-Met.	21	21¾	21	21¾	+ ⅝
57½	57¾	9,700	Interborough-Met. pf	57¼	58	57¼	57¼	−5
110	110¾	7,925	Int. Harvester	106	110¾	106	110¾	+ ⅝
123	124	200	Int. Harvester pf	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	+ ¼
18	18½	2,450	Int. Paper	12¾	13¾	12¾	13½	+1½
54	54½	1,040	Int. Paper pf	53½	54½	53¾	54½	+1⅞
44	44½	800	Int. Steam Pump	43¾	44½	43¾	44	...
84½	85¼	110	Int. Steam Pump pf	83½	85¼	83½	85¼	− ¼
18½	19	700	Iowa Central	19¼	19¼	18¾	18⅞	− ⅛
35¾	36	1,100	Iowa Central pf	36	36½	36	36¼	+ ⅜
75	78½	900	Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	77½	80	77½	77½	+2½
33¾	34	2,125	Kansas City South	33¼	34	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
66¾	67	100	Kan. City South. pf	67	67	67	67	...
102½	102¾	1,110	Laclede Gas	102½	102¾	102	102¾	− ⅛
67½	68½	1,800	Long Island	68	68½	68	68¼	+ ¼
147	147½	2,700	Louisville & Nash	147¾	148½	147	147	−1½
93¾	94¼	200	Mackay Cos	97	97	97	97	...
143¾	144	1,000	Manhattan Elevated	144¼	144¼	143¾	143¾	− ⅜
17⅝	18	300	Mercantile Marine pf	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
30	33	1,150	Minn. & St. Louis	29¼	31¼	29	31½	+2¼
50	60	365	Minn. & St. Louis pf	50	52¾	50	52½	+2¾
132¼	133	1,050	M., St. P. & S. S. M	132	133	132	132¾	− ¼
30¾	30⅝	6,800	Mo., Kansas & Texas	35¾	36⅝	35¾	36⅜	+1⅛
65½	68	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	+1⅝
58	58¼	3,900	Missouri Pacific	59	59	58	58¼	+ ⅛
137	140	150	Nash., Chat. & St. L	138	138	138	138	+ ⅛
112	113	700	Nat. Biscuit Co	112¾	113¼	112¾	113½	+ ⅛
17	17¾	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
60¼	60¾	2,950	Nat. Lead Co	60¼	60¾	60	60¾	+ ⅛
103¾	105	190	Nat. Lead Co. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
33	33¼	1,620	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	32½	33¼	32½	33¼	+ ⅜
21¼	21¾	4,350	Nevada Con. Copper	21¼	21¾	21	21¾	+ ⅛
78¾	79½	100	N. York Air Brake	79	79	79	79	− ½
116¾	116¾	13,775	N. Y. Central	115¼	116¼	115¼	116¾	+1⅛
154	155	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	154½	154¾	154¾	154¾	+ ⅝
148¼	149½	100	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub. certs. 2d paid	148	148	148	148	...
42¼	42⅜	300	N. Y. Ont. & West	42¾	42¾	42¼	42½	− ⅜
99½	99⅞	1,300	Norfolk & Western	99	99⅞	99	99¾	+ ⅜
68½	68¾	400	North American	68	68¾	68	68¾	+ ⅛
119½	120	11,825	Northern Pacific	120	120¼	119½	120	+ ½
2⅜	3	150	Ontario Mining	...	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
105	108	810	Pacific Coast	106	107	105	107	+7
32¼	32½	600	Pacific Mail	32¾	32¾	31⅞	31⅞	− ⅜
41¾	42¼	400	Pacific Tel. & Tel	42	42½	42	42½	− ⅛
131¾	131⅞	20,920	Pennsylvania R. R	131	131½	130⅝	131½	+ ⅜
...	109½	500	People's Gas, Chi	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ⅜
20½	22	100	Peoria & Eastern	20	20	20	20	...
20¾	20⅞	1,700	Pittsburg Coal	20	20½	20	20½	+ ⅜
69¾	70¾	400	Pitts. Coal pf. ex div	70	70¾	70	70½	+2
36½	36¾	900	Pressed Steel Car	35¾	36½	35⅝	36½	+ ½
96	96¾	280	Pressed Steel Car pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	...
37½	38	2,400	R'way Steel Spring	36	36¾	36	37½	+2½
95	99	100	R'way Steel Sp. pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+3½
150¾	150⅞	183,800	Reading	150¼	151½	149¾	150⅝	+1
97	99¼	400	Reading 2d pf	99	99¾	99	99	...
34½	34⅝	5,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	33½	34⅝	33¾	34½	+ ⅜
96½	97	700	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	93½	96½	93½	96¾	+ ⅜
32½	33	12,575	Rock Island Co	33	33	32¾	32¾	...
65	65¼	1,300	Rock Island Co. pf	65¼	65¾	65¼	65¼	...
43¼	43⅜	1,400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	41¾	43¾	41¾	43¾	+ ⅞
30¾	31	1,800	St. Louis Southwest	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	+1⅜
...	69	200	St. L. Southwest'n pf	68½	69	68½	69	+ ⅞
169¾	170	300	Sears-Roebuck	168¾	170	168¾	170	+2
55½	56	1,000	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	54½	55¾	54½	55⅝	+1⅝
118¾	118¾	20,200	Southern Pacific	118	119	117⅝	118⅝	+1½
27⅜	27½	13,600	Southern R'way ext	26	27⅜	26	27⅜	+1½
60¾	60¾	5,100	Southern R'way pf. ext	58¼	61	58¾	60¾	+3½
37	37¼	8,000	Tennessee Copper	37	37¼	36½	37¼	+ ¼
137	137½	100	Texas Co	137½	137¾	137¼	137¾	+1
28¾	30	1,700	Texas & Pacific	29	29¾	29	29¾	+ ⅛
10¾	11	400	Third Avenue	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
8¼	8¾	500	Tol. R'way & Light	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
28	28¾	1,250	Tol., St. L. & West	28	28¾	27¾	28⅜	+ ⅛
84	84½	200	Union Bag & Paper	84	84½	84	84½	+ ⅛
172¾	172¾	115,450	Union Pacific	171¾	173⅜	171	172⅝	+1½
...	...	700	Union Pacific pf	92	93	92	93	...
30½	32	200	United Rys. Inv	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	− ⅝
16	17	1,515	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	16½	17	16½	17	+1
56	59	163	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	+1¾
71	72	100	U. S. Realty & Imp	70	70	70	70	...
37¾	38	1,100	U. S. Rubber	38	38¼	37¾	38	...
110¼	111¼	600	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	111	111	109⅝	110⅝	+ ⅛
74	75	600	U. S. Rub. 2d pf	74	75	74	75	+2½
75¾	75¾	261,150	U. S. Steel	73¾	75¼	73¼	75¼	+2½
119¾	120	2,400	U. S. Steel pf	119¾	120¾	119¾	119¾	+ ⅝
50¾	51	14,500	Utah Copper	50¾	50⅞	50	50⅞	+ ⅝
61¾	62	4,010	Va.-Caro. Chemical	62	62	61¾	61¾	...
123½	124¼	10	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	...
18¼	18½	1,600	Wabash	18	18½	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
38¾	38¾	2,800	Wabash pf	39	39¼	38¾	38⅝	+ ⅛
165	168	100	Wells Fargo Express	165¼	165¼	165¼	165¼	+ ¼
46¼	46¾	2,300	Western Maryland	49	49¾	49	49	+ ¼
71½	72¼	1,500	Western Md. pf	70¾	71⅞	70¾	71½	+1½
72	74¼	2,300	Western Union Tel	74⅜	74⅜	72⅜	74	− ½
72	72⅝	8,300	Westinghouse E. & M	72¾	73	71⅞	72	− ½
120	124¼	400	Westinghouse 1st pf	124½	124½	124	124	− ½
3¾	6	700	Wheel. & Lake Erie	5¼	5¾	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
12½	13	400	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	11¼	13	11¼	13	+1½
7	7¼	800	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	6½	7¼	6½	7¾	+ ⅝
58	60	1,225	Wisconsin Central	59	60	58½	60	...

*Cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, reg., 1930	100¾	101¼	D., L. & W.	315	375
2s, c., 1930	100¾	101¼	D., M. & Ft. Dodge	5	15
3s, r., 1918	101½	102¾	Det. & M.	80	85
3s, c., 1918	101¾	102¾	D. & M. pf.	95	100
4s, r., 1925	114¾	115¼	Det. U. R.	55	67
4s, c., 1925	115	115¾	D., S. S. & A.	12¾	14½
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100¾	101¼	D., S. S. & A. pf.	26	26¼
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100¾	..	Dul.-Sup. T.	80	81½
Adams Exp.	250	..	Dul.-Sup. T. pf.	..	70
Allis-Chalm.	10	10¾	Du P. de N. Pow. pf., ex div.	..	83
Am. Ag. C. pf.	100	..	Erv. & T. H.	60	62
Am. B. S. & Fdy. pf.	82½	85	Erv. & T. H. pf.	70	85
A. B. S. & Fdy. pf.	124	127	F. M. & P. M.	18	20
A. C. & F. pf.	115	116¼	F. M. & S. pf.	55	59
Am. Coal	45	150	Fed. Sugar	30	40
Am. Exp.	225	270	Fed. Sugar pf.	90	..
Am. L. Co.	11¼	13	Gen. C. Co.	60	66
Am. Snuff.	240	260	Grandby Con.	23	25
Am. Sn. pf.	100	101¼	Hav. E. R.	94	95
Am. St. F.	44¾	45¾	Hav. E. R. pf.	95	95¾
A. Tob. pf.	94	94½	Hock. Val.	130	140
Ann Arbor.	25	35	Ill. C. I.	97	..
Ann A. pf.	65	70	Inger.-Rand.	93	..
Asso. Oil.	51	..	Inger.-Rand. pf.	100	..
B., R. & P.	103	105	Int. & Chi.	163¼	..
B., R. & P. pf.	126	140	K. & D. M.	5	8
B. & S. pf.	..	19	K. & D. M. pf.	35	45
Buf'k Co.	80	80¾	Kn. I., Chi. pf.	65	75
Canada So.	68	70	Lacl. Gas	80	102
Cent. L. pf.	105	105½	L. E. & W.	17	20
C. & S. A.	..	..	L. E. & W. pf.	41	49
Tel.	117	118	Lake Shore	325	..
C. & A. pf.	..	85½	Mackay Cos.	..	..
C., B. & Q.	200	..	Mackay Cos. pf.	73¼	77½
C., I. & L. pf.	80	80	Manh. Con.	130	135
C. & N. W.	208	208	Marine	5¾	6¼
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	140	150	Marine pf.	15	180
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	150	165	Mex. Cent.	8	7½
Chi. Un. T. pf. ctfs. st.	6	7½	Mex. Nat.	6	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99	110	Mex. Tel.	38	..
Cleve. & P.	184¼	..	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M.	135	150
Cleve. & P. special	94	..	M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	88	90
Col. F. & I. pf.	100	120	Mor. & Ess.	173	183
Col. & So. 1st pf.	73	77	Nat. B. pf.	120	122
Col. & So. 2d pf.	74	78	Nat. Enam. pf.	85	87
Comw. Coal.	105	..	Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	70	71
Cuy. Am. S.	85	90	N.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Heavy Decline in Bank Clearings.

The statistics of bank clearings for the week as compiled by R. G. Dun & Co. show a large decrease in comparison with the returns of the previous year, and of 1908. Since the curtailment of bank business set in early in the Summer, declines have been the rule in the weekly statistics, but yesterday's showing of a loss of 24.8 per cent., as compared with the same week in 1909 and of 26.0 with 1908, is a sharper recession than usual. The total clearings for all of the leading centres were only $2,281,732,074. Dun's says that the returns show "considerable irregularity, as regards conditions in the different sections of the country," and points out that in the East, the loss at Boston is large, but at Philadelphia insignificant. In the West, there were large losses at Cincinnati and Minneapolis, and comparatively small ones at Cleveland and Chicago. In the South, a loss at Louisville was offset by a gain at New Orleans.

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Business Probity and Guarantees.

The opposition of cotton concerns to the proposed guarantee of cotton bills of lading is due, in part, to the feeling on the part of cotton houses that a guaranty of cotton bills would put all cotton houses under an implication of unreliability. What is the use of an honorable record in the cotton trade, it is asked, if all cotton concerns must have their bills of lading guaranteed by some third party? That, it is argued, is to place all cotton concerns on the level of the least honorable and least responsible names in the trade. This consideration is a controlling one with some cotton interests, quite apart from the matter of the cost of obtaining a guarantee, and quite apart, too, from the question upon whom will the cost of a guarantee fall? The adoption of the guaranty company plan, it is suggested, would do away with all need of the maintenance of credit departments by the foreign banks so far as their relations with the American cotton trade is concerned. The mistake foreign buyers of cotton have made in the past, it is asserted, is that they have bought without due regard to the standing of the concerns from which they have obtained their cotton, and the remedy now proposed, it is felt by many cotton men, is a reflection on the cotton trade which is unwarranted.

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The Week's Cash Loss.

Cash to an amount variously estimated at from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000 was lost by the banks this week on the currency movements to and from the interior and in the banks' transactions with the Sub-Treasury. Most of this loss was paid into the Sub-Treasury, and the interior demands for cash were not more than $1,000,000 in excess of the cash sent to the New York City banks. It was the South which called upon the banks here for most money; cash was sent to New York from near-by points and from the Middle West. This Southern demand for currency is intimately connected with the movement of the cotton crop, and this year this demand is being swollen by the uncertainty regarding the outcome of the bill of lading dispute. How far the loan account of the banks may be increased through the growth in trading on the Stock Exchange this week is one of the unknown factors bearing on to-day's bank statement. An adjustment in this account and in deposits may serve to offset some of the effect of the cash loss upon the surplus reserve, which last Saturday stood at a sum less than $2,000,000 in excess of the estimated cash loss this week.

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Firm Only in Name.

There was a great deal of puzzlement among brokers yesterday when the news came down to the Street late in the day that Latham, Alexander & Co. had failed. Brokers remembered that after the death of John C. Latham the business was liquidated. When it developed that the firm name, which was one of old standing and respectability in the Street, was being used practically as a trade mark with none of the responsibility of the old partnership, and that although the users of the name had been doing a fairly brisk business with out-of-town clients without membership in any exchange, in this city at least, there was much wonder expressed as to how such a state of affairs could legally exist.

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Canada's Crops.

The September crop report, made public by the Canadian authorities, shows some recovery from the early damage done by drought in the Western provinces, but in a lesser degree than the recovery on this side of the border. The averages for the whole of Canada are somewhat less than a year ago, but it is the Northwest that is responsible for the lower figures. In the eastern provinces nearly all of the crops are better in quality than those of the previous year, and yields are larger. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta there is a falling off of about 20 per cent. in the quality of the crops. The yields of wheat, oats, and barley will be larger than indicated in the previous month.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Julia	.07
Alpha Con	.03	Justice	.10
Andes	.13	Kentucky Con	.10
Belcher	.07	Lady Wash. Cons	.30
Best & Belcher	.36	Mexican	1.20
Bullion	.08	Occidental Con	.44
Caledonia	.28	Ophir	2.35
Challenge Con	.23	Overman	.16
Choller	.19	Potosi	.40
Confidence	.60	Savage	.22
Con. Cal. & Va	1.20	Sag Belcher	.12
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.27
Crown Point	.64	Standard	2.26
Gould & Curry	.14	Utah Con	.03
Hale & Norcross	.23	Yellow Jacket	.35

Silver bars, 53½; Mexican dollars, 47@49; drafts, sight, 2½@3 per cent. premium; telegraph, 600 per cent. premium.

TONOPAH.		Goldfield C. M.	7.80
Belmont	6.00	Great Bend	.02
Jim Butler	.27	Jumbo Exten	.29
McNamara	.30	Kendall	.01
Midway	.21	Lone Star	.02
Montana	.05	Red Hills	.06
North Star	.03	Sandstorm	.04
Ohio	.01	St. Ives	.16
Tonopah Exten	1.02½	Silver Pick	.06
West End	.50	BULLFROG.	
GOLDFIELD.		Bullfrog mining	.01
Adams	.01	Bullfrog N. B.	.01
Atlanta	.11	Gold Bar	.01
Blue Bell	.02	Homestake King	.01
Combs Fract	.01	Montgomery Int	.01
Cracker Jack	.01	Tramp Cons	.02
Daisy	.03		

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday continued firmness was shown, although business was on a light scale. Near-by delivery copper was a shade higher in the asking price. Tin ruled firm. Lead and spelter were unchanged. A sale of 50,000 pounds of spelter, East St. Louis delivery, was made at 5.40c.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	12.30	12.50	12.30	12.45
October	12.30	12.50	12.30	12.45
November	12.30	12.50	12.30	12.50
December	12.30	12.50	12.30	12.50
Lead	4.40	4.50	4.40	4.50
Spelter	5.50	5.60	5.50	5.60
Tin	37.00	37.75	37.00	38.00

On the Metal Exchange in London yesterday the following table gives the range of prices of spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These are the last prices, and compare with the close on Thursday:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Copper, spot	57	1 3	57	0 0
Copper, futures	57	16 3	57	16 3
Pig tin, spot	165	10 0	165	10 0
Pig tin, futures	160	0 0	160	0 0

The market ended firm. Spanish pig lead was steady and unchanged at £12 18s 9d. Cleveland warrants were quoted at 49s 7½d. Spelter was steady at £23 17s 9d.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Happenings of a Day in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Money was in good supply and discount rates were quiet to-day.

A better feeling prevailed on the Stock Exchange. Favorable French news and the advance in New York caused renewed buying and a general improvement in the forenoon, which progressed later with the satisfactory conclusion of the settlement, and the markets closed firm and cheerful. Grand Trunk shares were weak exceptions.

American securities opened firm and advanced on covering during the forenoon. The improvement continued in the late trading, with New York buying well, and the closing was strong.

Bar silver steady, 25⅝d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅝ per cent.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Favorable New York advices caused active trading and higher prices on the Boerse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Money, 3½ per cent.

Private discount rate, 4⅛ per cent.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Prices were dull but firm on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f. 87½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 22½c. for checks.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	80⅝	..	..	..
Consols, account	80⅝	..	..	..
Anaconda	8⅝	41⅝	*41	..
Atchison	107⅜	104½	105½	+ 1
Can. Pacific	200½	195⅝	195	+ ⅝
St. Paul	129	125½	124⅝	+ ⅝
Erie	31	30¼	29½	+ ¼
Erie 1st pf	52	50⅝	49½	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	138	134½	135	- ½
Louis. & Nash	152	147⅝	145¼	- ⅜
N. Y. Central	114¾	111¼	112½	+ ⅜
Pennsylvania	67⅛	131½	130⅝	+ ⅜
Reading	77⅛	150¾	149⅝	+ ½
Southern Pacific	122	118⅝	117½	+ 1½
Union Pacific	176⅛	172	170¾	+ 1⅝
U. S. Steel	76	74	73¼	+ ¾
U. S. Steel pf	128	119¾	119⅝	+ ¼

*Ex dividend.

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	11	0	Esperanza	2	7	6
Tomboy	0	18	0	Dolores	1	10	0
El Oro	1	7	6	Stratton's Ind	0	3	3

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following trade opportunities abroad. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

5,646. ADVERTISING NOVELTIES.—The Bureau of Manufactures is in receipt of a letter from a business man in a South American country, in which he states that he has established a general advertising agency, and desires to enter into business relations with American firms engaged in the same line. He is anxious to obtain catalogues and samples of the latest inventions, such as celluloid articles, with advertising for distribution, electric combinations for advertising purposes, and any other articles relating to the branch to which he is devoting himself.

5,647. CATTLE HAIR.—An American consular officer in Germany reports that a local firm which annually consumes large quantities of cattle hair purchased from German import houses is desirous of entering into direct business relations with an American concern capable of filling large orders at short notice. Correspondence in German.

5,648. STEAM ROAD ROLLER.—A report from an American Consul in a Canadian city states that a local county is contemplating the purchase of a steam road roller, and he suggests that American firms interested in this proposition should correspond with the County Clerk at once.

5,649. RAILWAY PROJECTS IN MEXICO.—An American Consul, reporting on railway projects in Mexico, furnishes the following information: (1) A company has been formed, with a capital of $1,500,000, with French backing, to build a railroad from Estacion Comacho to Matapil and Concepcion del Oro, in the State of Zacatecas. (2) An economical survey has also been made for a railroad from Zacatecas to Jerez, Cilianueva, Colotian, and Tlaltenango, and has been favorably reported on. This is backed by English capital. (3) It is expected that the capital will soon be raised and the actual work begun on a railroad to run from Gutierrez to Sombrerete and Chalchuite, thence to Rio Grande, and finally extended to Durango. This road will be financed by American capital.

5,650. MACHINE TOOLS, MECHANICAL GOODS, AND LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.—An engineer in the United Kingdom informed an American Consul that he is desirous of being put in touch with some high-class American manufacturing firms desiring an agent for the following lines: Machine tools, ironmongery, mechanical goods, and labor-saving devices of all kinds.

5,651. PIANOS.—A business man in Mexico advises an American Consul in that country that he is in the market for a good piano. In furnishing this party particulars prices should be quoted free on board, New York or New Orleans.

5,652. STREET PAVING.—An American Consul in a Latin-American country reports that while a contract has already been let for paving about 100 blocks of the city in which he is located, the municipality is still open for bids for brick or other class of pavement for as far or even greater number of blocks. Correspondence should be in Spanish and addressed to an official whose name is given in the report.

5,653. ELECTRIC STREET CAR LINE.—The concession for a street car company in a Mexican city will expire in a short time. An American Consul writes that the present system is on the old mule car plan, but it is believed that if proper inducements were offered to the owner, whose concession will very likely be renewed, arrangements could be made to change the system into a modern, up-to-date electric street car line. Correspondence in Spanish should be addressed to the owner, whose name has been furnished by the Consul.

5,654. ADVERTISING NOVELTIES.—An American citizen located in India, where he is the agent of a large publishing house, informs an American Consul that he desires to get in touch with American dealers in advertising novelties of all kinds for the purpose of attempting to introduce such throughout the country. It is believed that a good trade might be built up in this line if handled by some person on the ground, and American firms should take advantage of this opportunity to secure such representation.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Trading on the local exchange was fairly active and well distributed throughout the list, with the higher grade industrials showing further improvement. There was further manipulation for the rise in Chicago Subway, which had the desired effect of raising that issue. An advance of 8 points for Metropolitan Elevated preferred and 2 points for the common revived the talk that a plan for the consolidation of the overhead traction properties is ready to be announced. The trade in bonds was light.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Am. Can	9¼	9	9¼
100	Am. Can pfd	71	71	71
25	Am. Shipbldg	79	79	79
27	Am. Shipbldg pfd	108½	108	108½
33	Chi. Pneu. T. ex div.	42¾	42	42
40	Chi. Rys. series 1	73½	72	73¼
177	Chi. Rys. series 2	18	17	17⅝
775	Chi. Subway	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
50	Chi. Telephone	120	120	120
40	Chi. Title & Trust	145½	145¼	145½
27	Com. Edison	117½	117	117
25	Illinois Brick	59	59	59
137	Metropolitan Elev	21	19¼	21
195	Met. Elev. pfd	70	64	68
160	National Biscuit	118	112¾	118
35	Nat. Biscuit pfd	122½	122	122½
25	N. W. Elevated pfd	60	60	60
100	Peoples Gas	109¼	109¼	109¼
183	Quaker Oats	174	172	174
67	Quaker Oats pfd	106	103	103
1,893	Sears Roebuck	170¾	168¼	170
111	Sears Roebuck pfd	120	119¼	120
118	South Side Elev	65	58	65
310	Streets S. Car	10¼	10	10
87	Swift & Co	108½	106	106
230	United Boxboard	9	8¾	8¾
20	U. S. Steel	74¾	74¼	74¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Gas 5s	103	103	103
7,000	Chi. Rys. 4s B	78¼	78¼	78¼
2,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	Chi. Telephone 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Met. Elev. gold 4s	83	83	83

Chicago Currency Association Formed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—In accordance with the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland currency law Chicago bankers to-day formed a Currency Association similar to the organization in New York. George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank was chosen President; David R. Forgan, head of the National City Bank, Vice President, and W. A. Heath, President of the Livestock Exchange National Bank, Secretary.

COMMODITIES MARKET.

The wheat market was more active, with prices inclined toward irregularity. There was a fair amount of strength witnessed in the early dealings as a result of the better cables than anticipated from Liverpool. There were also predictions of lighter world's wheat exports for this week, with Argentina shipments smaller than had been expected, amounting to 784,000 bushels, against 1,008,000 last week. Shorts were inclined to cover owing to fears of an oversold condition of the market, and there was some new buying stimulated by less favorable reports from Argentina, it being said that recent rains have been insufficient. Receipts at primary points in this country continued to decrease, with the total for five days this week amounting to 5,945,000 bushels, against over 8,000,000 last year. Shipments for the same period were about 2,000,000 bushels, against 4,350,000 bushels. Bradstreet's export for the week of wheat and flour amounted to 3,103,000 bushels, against 4,866,000 bushels last year. The total since the season began is small, amounting to only 25,000,000 bushels, against 87,500,000 last year and over 90,000,000 two years ago. After midday the market developed considerable weakness, with active selling by early buyers. Large Western elevator interests were depressing prices with reports of a slower cash demand and absence of important export business, despite the improvement noted in this line yesterday. The close was somewhat above the bottom on short covering. Export sales were 9 loads. There were important freight engagements on Thursday, about 750,000 bushels from New York, mainly to the continent for Manitoba wheat. No. 2 red was quoted at 99¾c. elevator, 99¾c. free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.13, free on board, and No. 1 Manitoba, $1.03¾.

The corn market was higher early on small Argentine shipments and influenced by the steadiness in wheat. The advance, however, was not maintained, with the continued fine weather and reports of freer country offerings discouraging buying. Prices declined to the low of the movement, with best support from shorts. Receipts are liberal, with the total so far this week amounting to 2,158,000 bushels, against 1,902,000 bushels last year. Shipments for the same period were 1,776,000 bushels, against 1,984,000 bushels last year. Corn exports as given by Bradstreet's, however, make a more favorable showing, with the total since the season began 4,750,000 bushels, against 1,780,000 last year. Cash corn was easier. Exporters reported 4 loads. No. 2 was quoted at 57¾c, to arrive, cost, insurance, and freight, elevator; 57¼c, free on board.

The oats market was very steady early with corn and wheat, but later turned very weak, dropping to new low record and closed unsettled only a little up from the low point. Cash oats were weaker, while receipts are increasing and stocks are reaccumulating. Cash was weaker. Closing prices: Standards, 37½@; No. 2 white, 36@; No. 3 white, 37c; No. 4 white, 36c; natural white, 37¼@35½c; white, clipped, 38½@40½c.

Provisions were more active and stronger. There was a good deal of buying by shorts due to the persistently small hog movement and the strength in live hog purchase.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
December	$1.03⅝	$1.02¼	$1.02¼	$1.02⅝
May	1.07⅞	1.06⅝	1.07	1.07
Corn—				
December	..	..	55¼	55⅛
May	..	..	57⅛	..
Oats—				
October	..	..	36⅝	37¼
November	..	..	36¼	37⅛
December	..	..	37	37⅝
May	..	..	39¼	39¾

Lard—	Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Bid.
Spot	12.60	13.00	12.50
October	12.00	12.25	12.50
November	12.10	12.15	11.98
January	11.00	11.10	10.90
May	10.45	10.55	10.25

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
December	95⅝	94¼	94½	94⅝
May	1.01¼	1.00¼	1.00¼	1.00¾
July	97	96¼	96⅝	96⅝
Corn—				
December	47⅝	47	47¼	47⅝
May	50⅝	49⅝	50	50⅝
July	51⅞	50½	50⅝	51
Oats—				
December	31¼	30⅝	30⅞	31
May	34½	33⅞	34⅛	34¼
July	33⅝	33¼	33¼	33½
Lard—				
October	12.87½	12.75	12.87½	12.70
November	11.75	11.65	11.75	11.62½
January	10.65	10.52½	10.65	10.52½
May	10.12½	10.05	10.10	10.02½
Ribs—				
October	10.85	10.80	10.85	10.70
January	9.40	9.27½	9.35	9.25
May	9.30	9.20	9.25	9.20
Pork—				
October	18.00	17.70	18.00	17.70
January	17.65	17.30	17.57½	17.30
May	16.80	16.57½	16.70	16.60

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was a moderately active and firmer market in October, with further covering of shorts. Later deliveries were quiet. The October shows signs of congestion, and a leading refining interest practically admits that it intends to take in all the tenders made. Crude oil was weaker at the South, and was reported offered at 48½c, which is the lowest price this season. As soon as the October is out of the way it is expected that the market will be governed by more normal conditions of supply and demand. Future prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Spot	..	..	8.54@8.58	8.48
October	8.56	8.50	8.52@8.54	8.49
November	7.53	7.54	7.53@7.55	7.55
December	7.48	7.47	7.46@7.48	7.47
January	7.50	7.49	7.48@7.50	7.47
February	..	..	7.50@7.52	7.47
March	7.59	7.57	7.56@7.58	7.58
May	7.68	7.65	7.67@7.68	7.67

COTTON.

Trading was very heavy in cotton. New high levels were reached, with prices making the greatest advance at the opening owing to anxious buying on account of the weather conditions, the cable news, and the reported settlement of the bill of lading matter. Later the market sold off under enormous offerings, steadying somewhat from the reaction. The proposed adjustment of the bill of lading matter by the organization of a guaranty company is not apparently satisfactory to the South, and the Houston Exchange voted unanimously to reject the proposed form of the guaranty company. Apprehension was created by the reports regarding the Cuban hurricane, and there was some talk of cold weather in the Northwest. The cold weather was not important, and there was less apprehension late regarding the Gulf storm. The weather conditions through the cotton States were again very favorable, and there is growing confidence that the crop may not turn out so unfavorable as the bulls are claiming. The statistics for the day showed a free movement. The into-sight total was 561,000 bales, against 477,582 the previous week and 610,000 last year. The spinners' takings of American cotton for the week were 265,000 bales, against 255,000 last year. The indicated increase in visible supply was 296,000 bales, against an increase of 355,000 last year. The reports regarding the demand for cloths and the demand from consumers in the Far East and the Straits were very encouraging. It was claimed that Manchester was doing a large business, and these reports have had a good deal of influence on the advance in the market. Prices have gained so much that conservative operators are becoming cautious.

From the low of the season the market has gained about 8c a pound, and the gain from the low since Oct. 1 has been from 1 to 1¼c a pound. The gain has been so rapid that there have been no important reactions seen. Southern spot markets were firm, unchanged, to ¼c advance. New York spot cotton quiet, unchanged. Middling uplands, 14.90; middling Gulf, 15.15.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
October	14.81	14.78	14.85@14.90	14.78
November	..	..	14.82@14.84	14.74
December	14.90	14.76	14.86@14.87	14.79
January	15.01	14.81	14.94@14.96	14.84
February	..	..	15.00@15.02	14.90
March	15.14	14.90	15.04@15.05	14.97
April	..	..	15.10@15.12	15.01
May	15.21	15.00	15.15@15.16	15.09
June	..	..	15.11@15.13	15.02
July	15.19	15.01	15.14@15.16	15.05

The market closed steady at 7 to 12 points advance.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was moderately active with sales of 27,500 bags, and prices were lower, closing at a net loss of 5 to 10 points. There was considerable liquidation on the part of recent buyers, and sentiment was influenced by disappointing cables. Europe was also a moderate seller here, and longs seemed inclined to take profits on coffee purchased early in the week, and in the absence of a good absorbing demand prices gave way. On the whole the market was a narrow one, and easily influenced, as operators seemed disposed to limit transactions and await developments in the spot situation and in Brazil. The French market was unchanged to ¼ franc lower early, but rallied and at the close was unchanged to ¼ franc higher, while Hamburg was ½ to ¾ pfennig lower. In Brazil the Rio market was barely steady at a decline of 50 reis, but Santos was steady and unchanged to 50 reis higher. Receipts at Rio and Santos were 75,000 bags, compared with 105,000 last year. The firmness on the part of Brazil, which has shown little disposition to make concessions, has discouraged aggressive operations on the bear side, but at the same time the absence of spot demand here and the fact that coffee is being offered below a parity with Brazil has been against buying. Many traders seem convinced that the present crop is going to turn out a small one, and there have been numerous complaints regarding the present flowering for the next crop, and this has been a strong bull factor in the situation, especially as Brazil has not been pressing coffee for sale. Recently there have been a great many bullish cables received from Brazil regarding the outlook, and while firm offers have also been somewhat more numerous, prices have been generally firm. Warehouse deliveries of Brazilian coffee at United States ports were 27,645 bags, compared with 15,923 bags last week and 34,218 bags last year. The visible supply of Brazilian coffee in and afloat for the United States is 2,540,067 bags, [illegible] last year and 3,321,134 two years ago. [illegible] and Santos are 2,955,000 bags, against 3,041,000 last year and 2,511,000 two years ago.

The spot market was quiet but steady at 10¾c to 11c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	8.75@8.80	8.80
November	..	..	8.75@8.80	8.80
December	8.85	8.85	8.80@8.85	8.85
January	..	..	8.83@8.85	8.93
February	..	..	8.85@8.87	8.94
March	8.93	8.88	8.87@8.88	8.93
April	..	..	8.85@8.89	8.97
May	8.95	8.90	8.90@8.91	8.98
June	..	..	8.91@8.92	9.00
July	8.95	8.92	8.92@8.94	9.02
August	..	..	8.93@8.94	9.03
September	8.95	8.94	8.94@8.95	9.04

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1910.	1909.	Increase
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
1st week Oct	$77,529	$71,350	$6,469
July 1-Oct. 7	1,195,554	985,783	209,921
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
1st week Oct	512,206	482,091	29,115
July 1-Oct. 7	9,194,575	8,567,967	766,907
CHICAGO & ALTON—			
1st week Oct	311,899	274,444	37,165
July 1-Oct. 7	4,343,862	2,965,773	888,089
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
1st week Oct	184,653	178,646	6,007
July 1-Oct. 7	2,569,458	2,264,208	305,285
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—			
1st week Oct	135,343	143,479	*8,136
July 1-Oct. 7	2,194,251	2,087,119	107,132
LONDON UNDERGROUND, (Tubes)—			
1st week Oct	£12,640	£12,725	*£85
July 1-Oct. 8	163,110	162,540	570
LONDON UNDERGROUND, (Metropolitan District)—			
1st week Oct	10,739	10,010	729
July 1-Oct. 8	142,054	133,058	8,996
LONDON UNDERGROUND, (London United Tramways)—			
1st week Oct	6,774	6,697	077
Jan. 1-Oct. 8	258,020	246,834	11,186
MOBILE & OHIO—			
1st week Oct	$175,118	$218,383	*$43,212
July 1-Oct. 7	2,795,395	2,662,566	132,829
NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO—			
1st week Oct	1,243,601	1,069,980	173,621
July 1-Oct. 7	16,792,733	14,448,108	2,308,625
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
1st week Oct	73,249	74,170	*911
July 1-Oct. 7	1,048,572	1,039,117	9,455

*Decrease.

CHICAGO & ALTON for August—

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Mileage oper	998	998	998
Gross	1,460,844	1,268,060	1,180,975
Exp. & taxes	930,092	837,973	830,323
Net	521,551	367,084	350,653
Other inc., deb.	82,786	42,980	79,041
Total income	438,754	324,104	451,610
2 mos. gross	2,631,636	2,354,748	2,206,011
Exp. & taxes	1,782,508	1,423,069	1,191,360
2 mos net	849,133	926,678	1,016,642
Oth. inc., debit	1,115,614	78,649	106,574
Total income	733,619	848,029	910,067

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for August compares as follows—

	1910.	1909.	1908.
Gross	$846,092	$746,239	$743,917
Exp. and taxes	545,526	514,781	479,606
Net	300,737	231,478	264,311
Two mos. gross	1,663,979	1,405,554	1,468,231
Exp. and taxes	1,115,787	1,012,645	964,796
Two mos. net	568,192	392,909	523,434

MICHIGAN UNITED RAILWAYS for the year ended April 30—

Gross revenue	1,233,488	1,021,128	942,003
Oper. expenses	684,216	586,157	521,706
Net revenue	549,222	432,971	420,276
Other income	15,450	5,667	1,321
Total income	564,672	438,638	421,596
Charges, taxes, &c	360,735	308,891	262,720
Surplus	203,937	153,747	158,876
Pfd. dividend	60,000	60,000	60,000
Surplus	143,937	92,747	98,876

NEW YORK CENTRAL for the quarter ended June 30—

Total oper. rev	24,228,408	22,373,933	19,708,471
Total oper. exp	17,673,075	14,986,014	14,871,172
Net oper. rev	6,550,380	7,287,919	5,837,298
Net rev. from other op., debit	126,901	*53,970	15,128
Total net. rev. from operations	6,423,428	7,341,890	5,822,170
Taxes accrued	1,169,807	1,109,421	927,466
Oper. income	5,253,621	6,232,469	4,894,703
Non-op. income	3,320,850	2,740,941	2,204,906
Gross income	8,574,471	8,973,409	7,099,610
Total deductions from gross inc	5,504,804	5,370,778	5,224,795
Net corp. inc	3,069,667	3,602,631	1,974,815

*Credit.

NEW YORK & OTTAWA for the quarter ended June 30—

Total oper. rev.	48,806	43,833	40,238
Total oper. exp.	46,232	38,619	29,761
Net oper. rev.	2,573	5,274	10,477
Taxes accrued	793	635	619
Oper. income	1,780	4,638	9,858
Non-oper. inc.	148	210	407
Gross income	1,929	4,849	10,265
Total deductions from gross inc.	16,404	15,600	15,150
Net corp. deficit	14,474	10,750	4,885

PACIFIC COAST COMPANY for the year ended June 30—

Gross	7,906,148	6,580,807	7,372,958
Exp. and taxes	6,290,068	5,621,016	6,220,626
Net	1,512,479	959,489	1,052,332
Other income	21,858	13,154	18,812
Total income	1,534,287	972,643	1,071,144
Charges, rents, &c	490,204	310,710	373,285
Balance	1,044,083	661,933	697,859
First pfd. divs	76,250	76,250	76,250
Balance	967,833	585,683	621,609
Second pfd. divs	810,000	160,000	210,000
Balance	657,833	425,683	411,609
Com. divs	542,500	280,000	267,500
Surplus	115,333	145,683	44,109

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for August—

	1910.	Increase.
Mileage	1,468.58	1,468.47	11
Freight rev	2,528,144	2,232,120	296,024
Pas. rev	798,291	714,255	84,036
Other tr. rev	340,606	303,834	36,772
Non-tr. rev	27,655	20,524	7,130
Total op. rev	3,694,696	3,270,735	423,963
Mt. way & str	456,789	353,632	*85,892
Mt. of equip	843,246	838,873	104,373
Traffic exp	68,384	65,640	2,743
Trans. exp	1,236,364	967,330	296,984
Gen. expenses	62,699	58,283	4,885
Total op. exp	2,517,404	2,172,810	344,594
Net op. rev	1,177,293	1,099,924	79,369
Outside op. deb	1,022	878	143
Total net rev	1,176,270	1,097,045	79,225
Taxes	165,831	110,670	20,181
Op. income	1,045,418	986,375	59,043

July 1 to August 31:

Total op. rev	6,841,012	6,164,745	676,266
Total op. exp	4,989,917	4,116,760	873,145
Net op. rev	1,851,094	2,047,976	*196,881
Outside op. deb	1,992	1,684	308
Total net rev	1,849,102	2,046,292	*197,189
Taxes	354,670	220,845	33,831
Op. income	1,594,428	1,825,447	*231,020

*Decrease.

ST. LAWRENCE & ADIR

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales and Leases Show Great Demand for Lofts in Pennsylvania Terminal Zone—Kips Bay Church Sold for Business Uses—Big Broadway Roof Rental.

So great is the demand for loft room on the west side that inside of a couple of years, if the present boom continues, that section west of Sixth Avenue between Tenth and Fortieth Streets will be transformed from an antiquated private house district to a thriving business centre.

Hardly a day passes but what one or more of these old-fashioned buildings, many of which have been used for business for years, are sold to make way for modern skyscrapers.

That old Greenwich Village, famous years ago as the home of many of New York City's best-known citizens, is doomed to disappear before the march of improvement is shown by the many sales that have taken place within its confines.

The most recent transaction in the village was the sale of the two old dwellings, 269 and 271 West Twelfth Street, to Joseph L. Buttenweiser on Thursday. John C. West has held the property for years.

It is understood that Mr. Buttenweiser purchased the plot, which measures 54 by 85, for a syndicate that will improve it immediately with a tall loft structure. John H. Dye negotiated the sale.

Two sales were reported yesterday that mean the demolition of three of these old buildings. Meyer S. Auerbach purchased 134 West Twenty-second Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 20.10 by 98.9, and the property 135 and 137 West Twenty-seventh Street, on which stand two old tenements 50 by 98.9, were sold to a builder.

The latter will be torn down immediately and ground broken for the erection of an eleven-story loft structure. Henry Oppenheimer, in conjunction with Frank & Krielsheimer, negotiated the Twenty-seventh Street sale. Leases in this section are far more numerous than sales. The Duross Company has leased the three-story and basement house 110 West Thirteenth Street to T. G. Guest for a term of years, the four-story building 338 West Twenty-first Street to Charles Bultch, and 439 West Nineteenth Street, a three-story house, to a client. Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for the Gibson-Steingart Company the entire store and basement in the new building now in course of construction at 146-150 Twenty-fifth Street, the easterly store and basement being leased for a term of years to Ernest F. Wagner, importer of furs, now on University Place, and the westerly store being leased to Charles Bayer, fur merchant, now on Front Street.

Kip's Bay Church Is Sold.

The old Kip's Bay Methodist Episcopal Church at 221 to 227 East Thirty-seventh Street has been sold by the Ruland & Whiting Company for the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The property has not been used for church purposes for several years. The buyer will proceed at once, it was stated, to tear down the old building and erect on the site a high class commercial structure.

The plot is a large one and well adapted for loft purposes. It is of irregular dimensions, having a frontage of seventy-five feet on the street, a rear line of 100 feet and 113.6 feet deep on one side where it adjoins in the rear a large public school building extending through from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-Eighth Streets. The plot begins 225 feet east of Third Avenue. Almost opposite, near the Third Avenue corner, on the south side of Thirty-seventh Street are Altman's stables. It contains 9,135 square feet.

There has of late been a decided tendency to improve some of the east side blocks with modern lofts similar to the extensive buildings of that character on the west side in the midtown district and the present contemplated improvement will evidently influence other operations of like character.

20th Street Loft Rumor.

Negotiations have been pending, it was stated yesterday, for the sale of the twelve-story loft at 18 to 22 West Twentieth Street, extending through to 23 West Nineteenth Street. This fact evidently gave rise to the rumor that the owner of a two-fifths interest in the building, Henry C. Lytton, of Chicago, had purchased the other three-fifths owned by the Davis estate. Mr. Lytton bought his share last July subject to a mortgage of $450,000. John Davis stated yesterday that negotiations had been going on for some time between both the controlling parties for the sale of the building to an investor, but he denied that Mr. Lytton had bought out the Davis interests. It was stated that in part payment for the extra three-fifths interest, Mr. Lytton had given the six-story apartment at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street.

Sells Big Amsterdam Avenue Apartment.

Isidor Reis and Joseph Dea have sold for the Irving Judis Building & Construction Company the six-story apartment house on the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 108th Street, on plot 100 by 100 to a client for investment. The sellers have taken in part payment the six-story tenement on the northwest corner of Grand and Pitt Streets, on plot 25 by 100.

Morningside Heights Purchase.

Six lots on 114th and 115th Streets west of Broadway in the Morningside Heights apartment section have been purchased by Charles Newmark and Aaron M. Davis and they will improve the property with eight-story apartment houses. The first plot has a frontage of 100 feet on 114th Street, 125 feet west of Broadway, while the abutting 115th Street plot has a frontage of fifty feet. Joseph M. Lichtenauer was the seller of five lots and Edith L. Rothschild of one. The buyers have recently completed several apartments on 111th Stret east of Broadway.

Private Dwellings Sell Well.

Private dwellings continue to be in demand, especially those on the upper west side. Several sales were reported yesterday. Louis Kleban has purchased from William Kent 122 and 124 West 136th Street, two three-story dwellings on a plot 40 by 99.11.

Pease & Elliman have sold to a client for occupancy the three-story dwelling 1,153 Park Avenue, on a plot 18 by 88.6. Mrs. S. W. Bornhoeft is the seller.

Mrs. Ellen Atkinson has purchased from Mrs. E. C. Mahr the three-story dwelling 110 East Ninety-second Street, on a lot 18 by 100.8.

Henry W. Putnam has sold 68 West Fiftieth Street, a Columbia College leasehold, to Francis Kance Seagrist. Mr. Seagrist will remodel the house for occupancy.

Buys for Amusement Houses.

The building at 51 East Ninety-ninth Street has been bought by Philip Wattenberg. After extensive alterations the place will be used as an amusement resort, opening about Nov. 15. He has also bought and is improving for the same purpose 578 and 580 East 138th Street, a plot 50 by 106, which has already been leased to Friedman & Peters for a term of years.

Demand for Heights Business Property.

The growing importance of business property on Washington Heights is shown by the leasing of the stores 563 and 565 West 145th Street for terms of five years each. The stores are located in the Hudsonia apartment house at the corner of Broadway. Duff & Brown negotiated the leases for the Ward estate.

Broadway Roof Leased for $6,000.

The entire roof of the old Union Dime Savings Bank Building on the south side of Thirty-second Street at the junction of Broadway and Sixth Avenue has been leased by the owners of the property, the English-American Realty Company, to the O. J. Gude Company for advertising purposes. The lease, as recorded yesterday, is for five years at $6,000 a year, a striking indication of the value of the Thirty-fourth Street section for electric advertising purposes.

The building is well situated for the purpose, commanding an unobstructed view up Broadway for several blocks. There have been rumors that the old building, which the Union Dime Savings Bank vacated early this year for its new home at Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, would soon be torn down and a high-class office building erected. The fact that a five years' lease of the roof has been made would seem to imply that building operations are not contemplated in the near future, although the lease evidently carries a cancellation clause.

Bronx Sales.

Two four-story Bronx apartment houses, 751 to 757 East 152d Street, were sold yesterday by W. J. Fraser to Alfred M. Rau. One building occupies a plot 25 by 115, and the other a plot 25 by 143.

Almeda Costello has purchased from J. J. Pittman 2,239 Tiebout Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 18 by 65.5.

A plot 100 by 100 on the east side of Haven Avenue, 97 feet south of 161st Street, has been sold by the Central Building Improvement and Investment Company to a builder, who will improve the plot at once with a high-class apartment. M. P. L. Hess negotiated the sale.

Brooklyn Sales.

Frank H. Tyler has sold for J. Stern 1,097 Dean street, a three-story dwelling on a plot 35 by 100. The buyer will occupy.

Rockaway Tent City Sale.

The famous Tent City at Rockaway Beach will be continued for an additional three years. The property occupied by the Tent City has been sold to the Queens Beach Company by Watkin W. Jones, Inc., of Far Rockaway and leased for three years from Oct. 1, 1910, to F. C. Chaffee, the present tenant. The same broker sold this property but a short time ago to William H. Sullivan of Flushing and he now disposes of it.

Suburban Sales.

The S. and L. Construction Company has sold to A. W. Tomlinson five lots on the south side of Bay avenue, Edgemere, L. I. The Lewis H. May Company negotiated the sale.

A. E. Karelsen has sold for Mrs. M. E. Dale-Burke to Mrs. Anna Michel for occupancy, the third cottage from the Ocean, on the east side of Carlton Avenue, Arverne.

H. Frankfort has sold for E. A. New to Oscar Krause a plot of ground on Read's Lane, Far Rockaway.

Big Sale in North Bergen.

Frank A. Zunino of this city has sold the large tract of land he recently purchased from the James Gore King estate in the town of North Bergen, N. J., to the United Realty and Investment Company of Hoboken. The property is located on the southerly side of Church Lane, between the Boulevard and the Hackensack Turnpike, and has a frontage of 660 feet on Church Lane and a depth of 423 feet. The new owners will improve the property by cutting streets through and laying it out into building lots.

Notes.

The Century Holding Company has leased through Corn & Co. the store and basement at 48 West Twenty-seventh street to Louis Seiden for a term of ten years. After extensive alterations it will be used for restaurant purposes.

The city has determined upon the construction of nearly $26,000 worth of sewers for Brooklyn's streets. Borough President Steers is advertising for material and labor for the work.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offering in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

67th St, 235 and 237, n s, 475 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Sella Michael, $53,343.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

49th St, s s, 367 ft e of 1st Av, for a two-story coal pocket; Beekman Estate, owner; Owens & Co., lessees; C. H. Dalhauser, architect; cost.....$400

Concord Av, 663, for a 1½-story frame stable, 12x16; Olman & Rothstein, on premises, owners; Chris. F. Lohse, architect; cost.....$350

Wilder Av, e s, 325 ft n of Randell Av, for a two-story brick shop, 20x16; William Schradin, on premises, owner and architect; cost.....$500

Crescent Av, s s, 63.42 ft e of Hughes Av, for a one-story frame stable and shed, 26x20; Venchle & Parenzim, on premises, owners; M. W. Del Gaudo, architect; cost.....$1,000

Morris Av, e s, 100 ft n of 177th St, for a four-story brick tenement, 40.8x78.8; Burdick Realty Co., Charles Buckbee, 62 William St, Treasurer, owners; John E. Scharsmith, architect; cost.....$30,000

Rosewood St, s s, 76 ft e of White Plains Road, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20.4x50; Joseph A. Mascia, 275 East 151st St, owner; Frank Hausle, architect; cost..$7,500

Cedar Av, w s, 124.6 ft n of 179th St, for three two-story brick dwellings, 16.8x43 each; Edmundson Construction Co., George Edmundson, 2,311 Lyon Av, President, owners; George Hof, Jr., architect; cost.....$12,000

De Kalb Av, e s, 182 ft n of Gun Hill Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19x64; Lottie E. Welch, 3,514 De Kalb Av, owner; L. Howard, architect; cost.....$3,000

170th St, n w corner of 3d Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 57.10x78.11; Wendover Bronx Co., 34 West 36th St, owners; H. L. Young, architect; cost.....$40,500

Loring Place, e s, 220 ft n of 188d St, for a 2½-story frame dwelling, 20x64; G. H. Masker Realty Co., 34 East 9th St, owners; Douglas Brown, architect; cost.....$5,000

Morris Av, n e corner of 183d St, for a five-story brick building, 25x63.2; Pasquale Iarosi, 672 Morris Av, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost.....$25,000

MORTGAGE LOANS.

REMSEN DARLING
REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES
170 BROADWAY, N.Y.
TELEPHONE 1491 CORTLANDT
TRADE MARK

INVESTORS, ATTENTION.

6% interest on mortgage loans. Principal and interest guaranteed. Title insured by Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Company. I will invest for you sums from $300 to $3,000. For particulars, Henry Y. Halley, 103 Park Av., N. Y. City.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES. Low rates of interest; moderate charges. Prompt action on applications. PIERRE M. CLEAR, 261 BROADWAY.

WANTED—$2,500 to $5,000, 6%, on choicest Long Island improved; worth four times amount desired; liberal bonus. Room 607, 115 Broadway.

Have estate funds, $100,000, 4½ per cent.; will divide; principal only. W. G. Mulliner, 320 Fifth Avenue, 141 Madison.

[illegible] 5%; special funds [illegible] Kahn, 302 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

With name and address of purchaser.

10TH ST, 442 to 446 East, s s, 70.4x irreg; Toba Steinhart to Ada Gluck, 3,671 Broadway. (mtg $25,000,) Oct. 10.....$100

AVENUE B, e s, 68.9 ft s of 14th St, 22x88; Ada Gluck to Morris Philip, 506 East 140th St, (mtg $17,000,) Oct. 10.....$100

81ST ST, 43 West, n s, 25x104.4; Daniel A. Loring to William C. Osborn of Garrison, N. Y., Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

32D ST, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9; Elizabeth J. Childs to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., at Grand Central Terminal, s w corner of 45th St and Lexington Av, Oct. 11.....$100

33D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 200x24.9; same to same, Oct. 11.....$100

[illegible] ft of 10th Av, 75x98.9; [illegible]

Weiss, 1,826 Washington Av, (mtg $7,500,) Oct. 11.....$100

LOTS 14 to 19, map of Crane Estate, Bronx; Esther Weiss to Cypress Construction Co., 1,058 Grant Av, (mtg $8,000,) Oct. 11.....$1

BROOK AV, 1,064 and 1,066, e s, 46.2x49.11; Sophie Mayer and another to Jennie Brenner of Newark, N. J., (mtg $16,500,) Oct. 5; attorney, Leo Schafrau, 115 Nassau St.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,470 and 1,478, e s, 37.8x100; Louis Haar, to Frederick Schrader, 229 East 160th St, (mtg $13,500,) June 13, 1909.....$100

MADISON AV, e s, 20.10 ft n of 75th St, 20.4x65; Henrietta Underhill to Edw. W. C. Arnold of Islip, L. I., quitclaim, Oct. 10; attorney, Curtis, Mallet, Provost & Colt, 30 Broad St.....$1

57TH ST, 45 East, n s, 20x80.5; Charles W. Clinton to Emily de S. Clinton, 39 East 57th St, Oct. 14.....$1

40TH ST, 453 West, n s, 20x98.9; Barbara A. Beyer to John Sasse, 28 Manhattan Av, Oct. 14.....$100

111TH ST, n s, part of Lot 276, map of Unionport, 25x100; Frederick C. Last to Klara Scheffer, 2,047 Houghton Av, Oct. 13.....$100

11TH ST, n s, another part of same lot, 25x108; Mary Ford to same, (mtg $900,) Oct. 13; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

HOE AV, 1,158, e s, 25x100; Abraham Kaufman to Maud Hamilton of Brooklyn, (mtg $4,750,) Sept. 27; Brokers' Exchange, 1,282 Southern Boulevard.....$100

GREENWICH ST, 767, e s, 21x68.6; Greenwich Investing Co. to Max Levington, 484 East 141st St, (mtgs $12,500,) Oct. 3.....$1

91ST ST, 61 East, n s, 17x100.8; Georgia T. Hollister to Frank Gulden, 995 Madison Av, (mtgs $21,000,) Oct. 14.....$1

CHERRY ST, n s, 239.3 ft e of Catharine St, 25.8x106.2; Sigmund Honig to Isidor Lebelson, 616 Madison Av; Nathan Rosenthal, 542 West 145th St, and William Rogen, 535 East 141st St, all liens, Oct. 14.....$1

EAGLE AV, 636, e s, 19x115; Philip Lewerth to Bette Lorber, 636 Eagle Av, Oct. 13; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Bette Lorber to Philip Lewerth and Matilda, his wife, as tenants by entirety, Oct. 13; address, 636 Eagle Av.....$100

MOHEGAN (GRANT) AV, n w s, Lot 226, map of East Tremont, 66x150, except part for Mohegan Av; Crotona Parkway, s e s, a strip, being part of Lot 186, same map, 25 ft front x n e by part lot, 167x0.5; s e by Lot 226, 25 ft, and s w by part Lot 186, 0.5 ft; Matthew Looram to Delia K., his wife, June 30; address, 205 West 21st St..$1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 143d St, 24.11x35, foreclosure, (Oct. 11, 1910;) Henry P. Keith, referee, to Corn Exchange Realty Co., Oct. 4; address, 39 East 42d St.....$3,000

182D ST, 510 to 518 West, s s, 125x99.11; Michael F. Burns to Plainfield Land and Building Co., a corporation, of New Jersey, Oct. 14, (mtgs $117,000;) address, 149 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, e s, 40.5 ft n of 63d St, 20x100; Robert A. Maddock to Caroline M. Robinson, all liens, June 7, 1909; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St.....$1

TIEBOUT AV, 2,259, w s, 18.2x66x18x63.8; Harry Cahn and others to Almeda M. Costello, 568 West 173d St, (mtg $3,500,) Oct. 11.....$100

164TH ST, n s, 118.9 ft e of Boston Road, 38x90.6; Moorehead Realty and Construction Co. to William C. Grahl, 585 East 164th St, (mtg $29,000,) Oct. 14.....$100

CLAY AV, w s, 275 ft n of 165th St, 23x100, partition, Sept. 29, 1910; Irving M. Dittenhoefer, referee, to James Barrett, 1,059 Clay Av, Oct. 14.....$9,200

113TH ST, 245 and 247 West, n s, 50x100.11; John Healy to Hennessy Realty Co., 220 Broadway, (mtg $60,000,) and all liens, Sept. 30.....$100

226TH ST, n s, 305 ft e of White Plains Road, Wakefield, 25x114, (foreclosure Sept. 6, 1910;) Joseph Gallagher, referee, to Kingston Securities Co., 1,485 Broadway, Oct. 14.....$1,050

WALTON AV, w s, 148 ft s of 185d St, 20x95; Johanna R. Ernst to Frank M. Aerdian, 1,056 Grant Av, all liens, Oct. 11.....$100

MARTHA AV, 4,347, s w corner of 239th St, 28.1x100; Martha A., 4,337 and 4,339, w s, 25 ft n of 238th St, 40.1x100; George F. Kniehl to George Beller, all liens, Sept. 30; attorney, Ernest A. Bezouska, 510 Morris Park Av.....$100

11TH AV, 484, e s, 26x100; Susanna Orth to John Arnold, Scranton, Penn., (mtgs $29,000,) Oct. 11; attorneys, November & Jaffe, 170 Broadway.....$100

63D ST, n s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, Charles A. Wimpfheimer and another, executors; Wolf Dazian to Henry Dazian, all title, Dec. 1, 1902; attorneys, Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway.....$8,552

122D ST, 263 East, n s, 14x71.8; C. N. Shurman Investing Co. to David N. Carvalho, (mtg $6,000,) Oct. 14; address, 944 Marcy Av, Brooklyn.....$100

LAFAYETTE ST, 212, w s, 25x100; Dominick Abbate to George J. Adams, (mtg $25,000,) all liens, March 14; address, 118 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.....$1

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender.

Interest is at 5 p. c. unless otherwise specified.

BOYLE, Delia K., executrix, to Manhattan Mortgage Co.; Hoe St, 1,486, Oct. 13, due as per bond; address, 200 Broadway.....$3,000

LEONARD, Annie and Mary, to Elizabeth Clocke and others; 9th Av, n s, e ½ of w ½ of Lot 526, map of Wakefield, 25x114, Oct. 1, due as per bond; address, St. Johnsville, N. Y.....$2,000

PHILIP, Morris, to Ada Gluck; Avenue B, e s, 68.9 ft s of 14th St, 22x88, Oct. 12, 2 years, 6 p. c.; address, 3,671 Broadway.$1,000

BARONCINI, Rosarelli V., wife of, and Antonio, to J. & M. Haffen Brewing Co.; Van Buren St, w s, 250 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x100, prior mtg $3,500, Oct. 5, 1 year; address, s w corner of 152d St. and St. Ann's Av.....$525

DEVINE, Elizabeth T. and George A., to William Doepp; Lot 10, map of Gleason property, Oct. 13, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; address, 454 East 162th St.....$2,500

SCHRADER, Frederick, to Hamilton F. Dean; Southern Boulevard, 1,476 and 1,478, e s, 37.8x100, Oct. 10, due as per bond; address, 214 East 31st St.....$10,000

SCHEFFER, Klara, to Lena Volz; 11th St, n s, part of Lot 276, map of Unionport, 50x108, Oct. 13, due as per bond; address, 2,315 Glebe Av.....$1,600

SAME to Mary Ford; same property, prior mtg $1,600, Oct. 13, due as per bond; address, 2,349 Powell Av.....$600

SPERO, Jonas V., and Sadie O. Alexander to Arthur J. Gormley; 66th St, 153 to 157 West, n s, 92.9x100.4, Oct. 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; address, 458 3d Av.....$8,000

HART, Roger S., and Florence V., by guardian, to Dollar Savings Bank; 38th St, 243 and 245 East, n s, 40x irregular, Oct. 14, due June 1, 1913; address, 2,808 3d Av.....$5,000

MURRAY HILL HEIGHTS CO. to John F. Kaiser; Mountain Av, n w s, w s of Maple St, 547.10x irregular; also Lot 24, Parcel 20, map of William B. Ogden, prior mtg $3,200, Sept. 30, due Aug. 23, 1913, 6 p. c.; address, 14 Ferry St.....$3,200

LEVINGTON, Max, to Greenwich Investing Co.; Greenwich Ct, 767, e s, 21x68.6, prior mtg $7,000, Oct. 3, 1 year, 6 p. c.; address, 69 West 138th St.....$5,500

SAGE, Deborah, wife of Frank C., to Matthew MacNamara; Lot 23, Block 3,350, on tax map, and Lots 8A, 8B, 35 A, and 35 B, map of Olinville, all title, Sept. 30; demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, John R. Halsey, 141 Broadway.....$1,000

WEGNER, Helene, to Stephan Parker of Norwalk, Fla.; Prospect Av, w s, 216.8 ft n of 183d St, 16.8x95, Oct. 13, 3 years; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av. and 148th St.

JOHN W. CORNISH CONSTRUCTION CO. to City Mortgage Co.; Mapes Av, n w corner of 177th St, 190.2x108.11, building loan, Oct. 14, demand, 6 p. c.; address, 15 Wall St.

STEINMETZ CONSTRUCTION CO. to Manhattan Mortgage Co.; Vyse St, w s, 275 ft n of 172d St, 25x100, Oct. 13; due, &c., as per bond; address, 200 Broadway.....$6,500

SAME to same; Vyse Av, w s, 325 ft n of 172d St, 25x100, Oct. 13, due as per bond; same address.....$6,500

DE SALVO, Alfonso, to Anthony Smith; Marion Av, s e s, 300.5 ft s of Southern Boulevard, 50x100, prior mtg $8,000, Oct. 14, 1 year, 6 p. c.; address, 153 West 122d St.....$1,000

BRACCO, Rachela, wife of and Francesco, to State Savings Bank; Barnes Av, e s, Lot 769, map of Laconia Park, 26.5x103.4x25x112, Oct. 13, due June 1, 1911, 6 p. c.; address, 1,927 3d Av.....$4,000

MAEDIAN, Frank, to Johanna R. Ernst; Walton Av, w s, 148 ft s of 188d St, 20x95, Oct. 11, demand, 6 p. c.; address, 1,056 Grant Av.....$600

FREUND, Delia, wife of Albert, to Ella Necawulmer; Madison Av, 1,477, e s, 25.2x95.6x25.9x90, Oct. 14, 3 years; address, 109 East 70

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North Corner Riverside Drive and 93d St.

12-Story, Steel Constructed, Fireproof Building
Now Ready for Occupancy.

9, 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, Large Foyer.
Rentals $2,500 and Upward.

One Duplex Apartment on first floor, 10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,500.

Finest Apartments and Best Value in New York City.

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OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Handsome up-to-date apartments; beautiful view of Hudson River; telephone in each apartment; Subway express station.
FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN ROOMS.
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Modern Fireproof Apartments
8-9-10 Rooms and Baths
AT LOW RENTALS.
Apply on premises or
L. J. Phillips & Co.,
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Absolutely Fireproof
250 W. 88th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.
7 and 8 large rooms and foyer. Abundant closets; complete night and day service, including porters; separate laundries with steam drying rooms, or open drying on roof. ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE; ALSO GAS for laundry use; Extra Maid's room on superstructure, if desired.
REASONABLE RENTS

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
The Saxony, 250 W. 82d St.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
The Ferres, 251 W. 81st St.
7 Rooms and Bath.
The Carlyle Dwellings, 450 West End.
10 and 11 Rooms and 2 Baths.
De Witt Court, 252-4 West 82d St.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
110 Riverside Drive.
9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
202-6 West 86th Street.
8 Rooms and Bath.
For Information Inquire on Premises, or
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.,
250 W. 81st St. and 146 B'way, New York.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

Nos. 120 & 125, North Corner 84th St.
Two fireproof buildings; apartments of 8, 10, and 12 rooms and three baths; all conveniences; best possible construction; location finest in the city, with extensive views of the Hudson and the Drive; building faces southwest, insuring an abundance of sun in winter and cool breezes in summer. Rents $1,800 to $3,000.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED

Elmendorf,

133 West 11th St.
Modern elevator apartment house, large sunny rooms, apartments with every improvement. Rent $85 and $100.
Apply to Supt., or
Hughes, Wetmore & Van Winkle, Agents,
34 Pine St. 'Phone 6237 John.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
3129 BROADWAY
Near Manhattan St. Subway Station.
RENTS $420 TO $900
Apply on premises or your own broker.
THE MARCY REALTY CO.,
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FINEST NINE-ROOM APARTMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY.
Size of rooms and baths and quantity of closet room can be found in no other apartment in this city, being in every respect equal to those in private houses.
WELLSMORE
77th Street & Broadway.
$2,500 to $3,250.

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CORNER 96TH ST.,
One Block from Subway Express Station.
7-ROOM CORNER APARTMENT.
All light rooms, parquet floors, electric light.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
S. ALVIN PIZA, 1 Melrose Av., cor. 151st St.
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ZOLA COURT,

52 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
West 110th St., opp. Morningside Park.
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,
5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
Elevator Day and Night.
Rents, $45, $50 and $60.

WILL lease Studio, kitchenette apartment in the Gainsborough, 222 West 59th St., facing Central Park, for a term of years. Inquire apartment 10.

EXCEPTIONAL STUDIO.

Apartment in co-operative building; will lease or sell. C. W. BUCKHAM, 307 5th Av.

182 Claremont Av.—Sublet attractive apartment 6 light rooms and bath; telephone, hall service; one block Grant's Tomb; transportation facilities excellent; bargain; must move. A. McNulty.

7 and 9 West 30th St.
Floors for bachelor apartment or business; elevator; steam; moderate rent. Apply on premises.

We store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th St. Telephone 2667—Bryant.

Elegant eight-room single apartment, bath modern improvements, hall service; every room has direct light. Apply premises, 71 West 83d St.

93D ST., 48 WEST.—Apartment, seven large rooms and bath; all light; $660.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

463 W. 159TH

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
6, 7 rooms; all improvements, elevator express; exceptionally large closet room; near Subway and "L."

515 & 523 W. 122nd St.

Elegant apartment, 4, 5, 6, and 10 rooms; best light; all modern improvements.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

New Elevator Apartments

510 West 178th St.
between Amsterdam and Audubon Avs.
THE GOLDEN ROD
4 Rooms & Bath....$30...$34.
5 " " ...$37...$42.
All improvements; day and night elevator service; up-to-date in every particular.
LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

FARNON HOUSE

551 West 170th St., Cor. Audubon Ave.
New elevator corner apartment house, with all latest improvements; Subway station at 168th St. and Broadway, one block west.
One centre apartment, 4 rooms....$30.00
One corner apartment, 5 rooms....$37.50
One apartment, 6 rooms....$42.50
Apply Superintendent, or
HUGHES, WETMORE & VAN WINKLE, Agents,
'Phone 6237 John. 34 Pine St.

MONTEBELLO,
547 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEAR 127TH ST.
Apartments, six and eight rooms.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200
Apply on premises or your own broker.
THE HAGUE REALTY CO., owners.

MT. MORRIS COURT,

Nos. 22-23-24-25 Mt. Morris Park West, Cor. 122d Street.
Apartments of 7 and 8 rooms and bath, all light. Rent $600 to $1,000 per annum. Electric light, all-night elevator service, private 'phone. Will be put in thorough order to suit tenant. References; leases. Subway station 125th St.
Apply to Supt., Northwest Cor. 122d St., or WM. HENRY FOLSOM, 927 B'way. Tel. 5929 Gram.

THE AYLESMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; two elevators, night and day passenger and service; steam dryer; convenient to all traction lines; $900 to $1,500.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE MANITOU

221 West 141st St., near 7th Ave.
ELEVATOR Highest grade continuous service.
4 and 6 rooms; APARTMENTS
electric light.
RENTS $23-$45. LIBERAL CONCESSIONS.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

ALGONAC COURT,

165 AUDUBON AVE.
N. E. corner of West 173d St. Elevator apartment; 4, 5, 6 rooms from $35 to $55, with concessions.

THE GERTRUDE

185 AUDUBON AVE.
N. E. Corner of West 174th St. Choice apartments; all improvements; rents from $25 to $40, with concessions.

ELEVATOR, $38, $40, $45.
Five rooms, Cathedral Heights. 509 West 112th St.

East Side.

THE HILLHURST

160 EAST 91ST STREET
LOVELY SUITES FOR REFINED TENANTS OF MODERATE MEANS—TASTEFUL DECORATIONS—POLITE ATTENDANTS.
$16 HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS. $40
UNFURNISHED.
3 Rooms and Bath, Kitchen.....$28.00
4 Rooms and Bath, Kitchen.....$33.00
5 Rooms and Bath, Kitchen.....$34.00
MAGNIFICENT ROOF GARDEN.
FIREPROOF BUILDING.
TWO OTIS PASSENGER LIFTS.
Free private 'phone in each apartment.
Night and day service.
MEALS SERVED IN PRIVATE DINING ROOM IF DESIRED

"LA CASA BLANCA,"

55 East 76th St.
Near Madison Av.
RENTS $1,000
7 rooms, bath, servants' bath; white enameled woodwork, parquet floors. Also corner apartment to sublet, $1,400. All-night elevator service. Telephone 1690 Lenox.

THE LEXINGTON,

144-146-148 East 22d St.
Attractive large apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath. All-night elevator service. Electric light, telephone.
Rent, $52.50 to $62.50 monthly.
References; leases. Superintendent on premises.
WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM,
927 Broadway. Telephone 5929 Gramercy.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT,

LA CASA BLANCA, 55 EAST 76TH ST., near Madison Av.; has been occupied several years by successful physician; now to rent $1,000 per annum; handsomely decorated.

THE CLEVELAND,

124-130 East 24th St.
Unfurnished apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, &c. Call between 10 and 2.

Bachelor—2 rooms and bath, clublike, in arrangement, but absolute quiet and privacy; near 5th Av. and 40th; right prices to right person. Address Smart Chambers, 21 Times.

72 East 123d St., Near Mount Morris Park.—Elegant flat, 9 large rooms and bath; all conveniences; steam heat; hot water supply; reasonable rent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BROOKLYN'S NEWEST ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
FACING PROSPECT PARK PLAZA AND LIBRARY.
KINGS COURT
CORNER STERLING PLACE AND BUTLER PLACE,
BETWEEN VANDERBILT AND UNDERHILL AVES.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, $1,080--$1,200.
Every Modern Improvement; Day and Night Elevator and Telephone Service.
Location, Equipment and Service Equal to New York's $2,400 Apartments.
MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. Supt. on Premises.

Bronx.

A Real Home

Everything that tends to satisfy the wish of the homemaker is incorporated in these handsome seven-room apartments.
They are positively unequaled in modern appointments—Nothing like them in New York. Strictly NEW—in the most imposing and largest six story elevator apartment house in the world.

The Hunts Point

163d and Simpson Streets,
Southern Boulevard.
Light rooms prettily decorated. Modern heating devices, superb baths, beamed dining rooms, magnificent entrance hall, refined surroundings.
7 Rooms, with 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents, $65 to $70.
Private park, with Tennis and Croquet. Open for inspection day and night. Bronx Subway to Simpson St. Station.

Colonial Apartments

819-875 Hunt's Point Ave.
AT 163D STREET.
6 Rooms, $34 to $36.
7 Rooms, $38 to $40.
Special prices with lease.
The best apartments in the Bronx, at the cheapest rents. Private Park for use of tenants. Bronx Subway to Simpson St. Station.

New apartment house, 2,543 Decatur Av., one block from Pelham Av. "L" Station; 6 rooms and bath; rent, $30 to $33; select neighborhood; also five-room apartment, $28; steam heat, electric light, hot-water supply; for rent to select families only. Apply on premises.

7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $35.
Large, light apartments; electricity, steam and hot water; janitor service. Builder, 79 West 181st.

Doctor's Apartment, 7 rooms and bath, electricity, $600; 8 rooms and bath, $672; single flats; refined neighborhood. 750 Beck Street.

Bronx.

VREELAND

DECATUR AVE., 2656-58,
Between East 194th and 195th Sts.,
2 short blocks from Fordham "L" Station and the Harlem R. R. Station.
Elegant, up-to-date, 5-6 all-light, large airy room apartments, exceptionally well planned and decorated, with all latest improvements. Oak floor, panelled wainscoting, electric light.
Ready for Occupancy
Apply to Owner on Premises.
D. HOULIHAN.

Anderton Apts.

Bathgate Av., bet. 181st-182d St.
High-class apartments, 5, 6 large light rooms, bath, all latest improvements, steam heat, hot water, electric light. 2 minutes walk to 180th St. "L" station.
MODERATE RENTS
CHRISTIAN FAMILIES ONLY.
S. M. McBride, Owner and Builder, on Premises.

Kemp-Jones Apartments
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 rooms, $20-$45.
Ideal location, restricted section, near park, athletic grounds and Harlem River Boat Clubs.
HIGH CLASS, EVERY IMPROVEMENT, including private telephone and electric light.
950-974 ANDERSON AV.,
Near Jerome Av. and 161st St.
Convenient to west side "L" 155th St. Sta.
TELEPHONE 4699 MELROSE.

179TH ST., 1018-1020 EAST

1 block from Subway and Bronx Park. 5-6 large, light rooms and bath, hot water, all improvements. Rents $26-$30. Concessions.

1,899 MARMION AVE., 3 blocks from 174th St. Subway station.—Six light, large rooms and bath; rents $26 to $30; all improvements; steam heat and electric lights; two blocks from Crotona Park.

Brooklyn.
THE BOERUM.
Fine ... apartments, 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, electric and gas light. A. J. Foren, 40 Boerum Place.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LORSCH BUILDING

35-37-39 MAIDEN LANE
(In the heart of Maiden Lane)
STORE—
BASEMENT and FIRST FLOOR
Over 10,000 Square Feet
WILL DIVIDE
Suitable for Any High-Class Business
Apply 5th Floor, Premises
or
PEASE & ELLIMAN
Tele. 333 CORT. 156 BROADWAY

LOFTS

25 Park Place AND 22 Murray Street } near B'way
About 4,300 Sq. Feet on a Floor
Completely Remodeled & Renovated
Elevator Service, Steam Heat, Electric Light and Modern Plumbing.
REASONABLE RENTS
Apply to your own Broker or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
135 Broadway

Store and four lofts, 243 10th Av., corner 24th St., for light manufacturing; ready 10 days. L. P. Frink, 289 10th Av.

TO LEASE—LOFTS

Three Fine Light Lofts
having 1,500 sq. ft. each in the fireproof Haffen Building. Ground floor occupied by Dollar Savings Bank. Elevator, Janitor, electric lights; excellent location. Junction of 149th St. and 3d Av.; L and Subway. Apply
E. J. BUSHER, Agent
375 East 149th St. Tel. Melrose 370.

New York Law School Building,

172-174 Fulton St.,
near Broadway and Hudson Terminal.
OFFICES & FLOOR TO LET
WARREN & SKILLEN, Agents, on premises.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

WANTED.—Light room, about 15x15 feet for storage or light manufacturing, in Manhattan, near L. Address offers to B 96 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of New Jersey.—In the matter of HENRY L. ROLLENETZ, trading as "M. & H. L. ROLLENETZ," Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of Sale.
The undersigned receiver will sell at public auction the stock of sporting goods, office furniture, fixtures, and other miscellaneous personal property as contained in the premises No. 360 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. The sale to be had at the said premises on Monday, October 17th, at 3 o'clock. Further terms of sale to be announced at time of sale.
J. TRACY HORTON, Receiver,
238 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Attys. for Receiver, 164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARKO STORAGE BATTERY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Autcioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Oct. 21, 1910, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 250 West 54th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of storage batteries and plant.
SEMEY PLUMMER, Receiver.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 13,969—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW YORK ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN COMPANY.—Bankrupt.
To the creditors of New York Electric Fountain Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1910, the said New York Electric Fountain Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1910, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated October 14th, 1910.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 13,903—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of FORTUNATO C. LOMONTE, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Fortunato C. Lomonte of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of Sept., A. D. 1910, the said Fortunato C. Lamonte was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,375 Hudson Terminal Building, No. 50 Church St., City and County of New York, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Oct. 14, 1910 Referee in Bankruptcy.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 14,111.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of OLIVER C. BURNESS, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Oliver C. Burness of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 8d day of October, A. D. 1910, the said Oliver C. Burness was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentice, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1910, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTICE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 14th, 1910.

NO. 13,905—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PERFECTION WAIST CO., Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Perfection Waist Co. of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1910, the said Perfection Waist Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, (Room 1,510,) City and County of New York, on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated October 14, 1910.

NO. 13,982—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAINTY NECKWEAR CO., Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1910, the said Dainty Neckwear Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
October 14th, 1910. Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.
The Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Changes in Medical Corps: Orders of May 7 relating to Capt. W. R. Eastman revoked. At expiration of sick leave proceed to New York City for duty as attending surgeon, reporting by letter to the Commanding General, Department of the East.
Capt. R. L. Richards relieved from duty in New York City, and upon expiration of sick leave proceed to Presidio, San Francisco, for duty at Army General Hospital.
Capt. E. W. Rich, upon arrival in the United States, proceed to Fort Mason, Cal., for duty, and report by letter to Commanding General, Department of California.
Capt. C. B. Gatewood, Ordnance Department, to Branford and Guilford, Conn., to inspect Light Battery A, Connecticut National Guard.
Major W. S. Scott, Fourteenth Cavalry, detailed in Adjutant General's Department, Dec. 8, vice Major G. H. Morgan, Adjutant General, who is relieved from detail in that department and assigned to Fourteenth Cavalry. Major Scott will proceed to San Francisco and report arrival by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders.
Capt. V. E. Sweeney, Medical Corps, to home and wait retirement.
Major R. C. Croxton, Ninth Infantry, transferred to Twentieth Infantry, vice Major G. W. McIver, transferred to Ninth Infantry.
First Lieut. R. Warren, Fifth Cavalry, to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment.
Capt. W. G. Penfield, Ordnance Department, detailed as a Major in the Ordnance Department.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander M. H. Signor to home.
Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld to the Quiros.
Ensign R. W. Cabaniss to the Bainbridge.
Ensign G. C. Dichman to the Quiros.
Ensign R. W. Mathewson to duty William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, connection fitting out the Warrington and duty on board when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Glacier at San Diego, Dixie at Hampton Roads, Cuttlefish at Norfolk, Mars at Lambert's Point, Hector at Newport News, Iwana at Boston, Saturn at Tiburan, Cal.
Sailed—Brutus from Charleston for Hampton Roads, Wheeling and Petrel from Genoa for Villefranche.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Stackpole, shoes; 214 Church Street.
Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. C. Pyke, laces, neckwear, ribbons, handkerchiefs, yarns, needlework, and art embroidery; 214 Church Street.
Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. F. Bilger, notions, laces, millinery, ribbons, and trimmings; 214 Church Street.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. A. Hudson, cloaks and suits; Mrs. Haber, kimonos and dressing sacks; 821 Broadway.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. S. MacGregor, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, and fancy knit goods; 454 Broome Street.
Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Brandeis, cloaks and suits; 683 Broadway.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. D. Granfield, men's furnishing goods; 75 Spring Street.
Bush & Bull Company, Easton, Penn.; M. W. Copp, cloaks, suits, and waists; Grand Hotel.
Wiest's, P., Sons, York, Penn.; G. L. Wiest, cloaks, suits, waists, and furs; Hoffman House.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; A. F. Smith, cloaks, suits, and waists; 30 East Twentieth Street.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Greenwald, cloaks and suits; T. S. Buckley, skirts; 821 Broadway.
Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; G. Wolff, domestics, flannels, blankets, draperies, and curtains; Hotel Seville.
New York Cloak and Skirt House, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. J. Haggarty, cloaks, suits, millinery, and gloves; 129 West Twenty-seventh Street; Hoffman House.
Steiger-Dudgeon Company, New Bedford, Mass.; A. Ruggles, hosiery, underwear, and ladies' and infants' wear; Grand Union Hotel.
Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; S. Osborn, carpets and upholstery goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Frederick & Nelson, Seattle, Wash.; C. G. Montague, neckwear, vellings, laces, ribbons, and jewelry; 22 East Seventeenth Street.
Garfunkel, J., & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss L. Wemier, infants' wear; Hotel Wolcott.

IRISH LACE, WAIST-PATTERNS, BORES, Armenian Handkerchiefs, Egyptian Scarfs and Novelties.
Hamrah Bros., Importers, 82 Wash'ton St.

Guide for Buyers.

Directory of Wholesale Merchants.
One line, 12 months, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS
A. C. Bosselman & Co. 489 Broadway.
ALBUMS AND NOVELTIES.
S. Steinberg, 12 Walker Street.
CARBON PAPERS and Typewriter Ribbons
Republic Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co., 46 W. B'way.
CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Louis Auerbach, 842, 844, & 846 Broadway.
CROCHETED DOYLIES, Mats, & Irish Laces
Elias & Abdoo, (Importers,) 54 Wash. St.
CROCHETED LACES.
N. Jannelli, 324 East 14th St. (Imported.)
Ladies' Neckwear.
A. A. Chibbaro, 324 East 14th St.
Egyptian Scarfs and Kimonos.
Azoon & Bonamy, 75 Washington St.
HAND-EMBROIDERED Shirt Waist Patterns
Lace Mfg. & Importing Co., 39 Broadway.
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.
Smith & Hennaway Co., 108 Duane St., w. of B'way.
HUMAN HAIR.
Milton Mayer, Importer, 37-39 University Place, Schwarzkopf & Salmore, 43 Union Square East.
IRISH LACES AND NECKWEAR.
Dewan & Sons Co., 6-8 West 18th St.
MARABOU BOAS, MUFFS & NOVELTIES.
Hauser & Davis, Mfrs., 59 East 8th St.
MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Lustr-ite, (Floridine Mfg. Co.,) 42 Franklin.
NECKWEAR—Men's.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 Broadway.
Louis Auerbach, 842, 844, & 846 Broadway.
SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, & Optical Goods.
Spencer Optical Co., 31 Maiden Lane.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 14,129.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of C. EVERETTE SMITH, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of C. Everette Smith of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1910, the said C. Everette Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Oct. 14, 1910. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 13,771.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES A. HENDERSON, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of James A. Henderson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1910, the said James A. Henderson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
October 14, 1910. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MARSHALL B. WILCOX, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Marshall B. Wilcox, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 30th, 1910, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, October 24th, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 14th.

NO. 14,128.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MABEL RUSSELL NILES, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Mabel Russell Niles of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1910, the said Mabel Russell Niles was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, (Room 1,510,) on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Dated October 14th, 1910. Referee in Bankruptcy.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on general business conditions, Dun's Review says:
The harvesting of the greatest corn and oats crops on record, and a yield of wheat larger than was indicated earlier in the season, are developments of far-reaching importance to trade and industry, and make some of the things, which, by impairing financial confidence, have diminished the volume of business, seem small in comparison. Again it is true that the crops save the situation by producing conditions on which it is possible that commercial activity and enterprise may be based in spite of many complications which disturb the markets. The better feeling noted last week is confirmed by this week's reports, and although important elections are impending, the railroad rate controversy is still unsettled, and the trade recession to a point considerably below normal continues, yet there are signs of largely increased cheerfulness and some increased activity.
This is disclosed much less in the iron and steel trade than in the dry goods—the former moves slowly with a reduced production, but in dry goods there is a perceptible expansion in demand in all branches, which exercises a healthy influence in both wholesale and retail trade, especially in districts closest to the crop-producing States. In all branches of business demand is still restricted mostly to immediate needs, but stocks are low and the situation is therefore a strong one in case business confidence continues to expand, and the factors which operate to produce reaction weaken. Trade statistics still largely reflect the prevailing recession. Bank clearings outside of New York declined 6.3 per cent., and in New York 33 per cent. September railroad earnings, in spite of the sub-normal activity, increased 2.6 per cent. Much interest now attaches to the foreign commerce, and to the course of the foreign exchange market and the possibility of gold imports.

Bradstreet's says:
Trade is irregular and still lacks snap, but the better undertone noted last week has become more widely disseminated. This, despite holidays, which have tended to limit the aggregate volume of business done. Causes for the improved feeling have been the official confirmation by the Government crop reporting service of the trade estimates of bumper yields of corn and oats and larger than expected yields of wheat; the liberal marketing of crops, more especially cereals, live stock, and cotton; the advent of cooler, settled weather in some sections, and the rather better tone of the securities markets. Improvement as a whole is not marked, and the conservatism earlier noted is still manifest in small and frequent rather than large buying. In some lines, as, for instance, cotton goods, the proof that stocks of goods are relatively light has become more evident, and with higher prices for the raw material have come hardening quotations for the goods themselves. Wool is firmer than of late, and there has been liberal buying at the interior by large manufacturers, but advices of mild weather affecting past and present final distribution are still numerous, and tinge reports from markets where at this date heavy wearing apparel is usually in demand. The feature in the prices situation this week is the sharp advance to the highest levels recorded at this date in many years of raw cotton, much of which is said to be due to free buying by spinners as future of actual cotton. The contemplated settlement of the cotton bills of lading dispute is credited with a stimulating effect upon the market as a whole. Certainly the week has witnessed the offerings of large quantities of cotton bills against shipments, and the exchange market is lower, indicating a beneficial change in export trade conditions.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 223 failures in the United States during the week, against 192 for the previous week and 220, 244, 194, and 170 for the corresponding weeks of 1909 to 1906. The Middle States had 60, New England 22, Southern 55, Western 46, Northwestern 11, Far West 23, and Territories 0. Canada had 34, against 28 for the previous week. About 85 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

MORRIS LEIBOVITZ.—Morris Leibovitz, living at 318 East 100th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,891, and no assets.

JOHN SPENGLER.—John Spengler, clerk in a butcher shop at 244 Tenth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $575, and no assets.

WILLIAM PERCIVAL, living at 269 West Seventy-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,283 and no assets. He owes W. E. D. Stokes $1,400 for rent of 269 West Seventy-third Street from March to October.

MAX KARP.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Max Karp, painter, 75½ Columbia Street, show liabilities of $5,152 and assets of $4,828, consisting of stock $2,000, accounts $1,409, judgments $380, deposit on a lease $150, notes $328, and a mechanics' lien $56.

BIAGIO ZURLO.—Biagio Zurlo, fruit dealer, at 1,963 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,746 and assets of $1,736, consisting of stock, $50; accounts, $1,276; horse and wagon, $400, mortgaged for $350, and cash, $10.

MARKO STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Marko Storage Battery Company, 250 West Fifty-fourth Street, show liabilities of $8,025 and assets of $4,254, consisting of stock $1,000, machinery and fixtures, $1,000, patent at cost $1,000, accounts $1,052, cash $2, and goods in Boston on consignment $200.

PAUL ROTH.—Paul Roth of 290 Willis Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,148, and assets of $94. The debts were contracted between 1894 and 1910, principally for liquors. There is a judgment against him for $100, in favor of the People of the State of New York, obtained on April 28, 1898, on an excise bond.

SUMNER HEALEY.—Sumner Healey, carriage and automobile builder, at Mount Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $20,054, and no assets. Among the creditors are Robert J. F. Schwarzenbach of this city, $15,711, money loaned, and John A. Joachim, also of this city, $2,000, claim for damages for assault and battery, and interest, begun in the City Court on July 9.

THOMAS S. WITHERBEE.—Thomas S. Witherbee, living at 526 West 111th Street, who has been engaged for many years in the manufacture of electrical goods individually and as general manager of the Witherbee Manufacturing Co., and Thomas Battery Co., at 433 West Forty-second Street, 1,912 Broadway, and 51 West Sixty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,174, and no assets.

THOMAS H. WATKINS.—Thomas H. Watkins, coal operator, of 17 Battery Place and Scranton, Penn., who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Thursday, has been adjudicated a bankrupt, and the case has been sent to J. J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, at 45 Cedar Street, to take further proceedings. Judge Holt restrained the Sheriff and the following creditors from taking further proceedings to enforce executions: Marshall, Spader & Co., $2,083; Henry Coolidge, $1,027; Harry B. Sawin, $10,671, and Frank L. Crocker, $4,267.

GIOVANNI CUCINOTTA.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Giovanni Cucinotta, grocer, at 302 and 304 East Seventy-first Street, by these creditors: Washburn-Crosby Company, $259; Neyer & Nelson, $114, and Robert Hill, $148. It was alleged that he is insolvent, made preferential payments, and removed stock worth $1,000 in the past week. The liabilities are $5,000 and assets $3,000. Judge Holt appointed George F. Bentley receiver. It was stated that Mr. Cucinotta has not been seen at his store for several days, and that a City Marshal has seized the stock.

FERRO CONCRETE CONTRACTING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Ferro Concrete Contracting Company of Madison Avenue, which had a United States Government contract at Demopolis, Ala., were filed yesterday by M. Gustine Rieser, President of the company, who is also in bankruptcy as an individual. They show liabilities of $185,382, of which $20,626 are secured and $100,000 contingent up

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Long Thin Steel Strips Must Pay a High Rate of Duty.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has settled a controversy regarding the classification of long, thin steel strips in favor of the Government. Duty was assessed on the merchandise at the rate of 35 per cent. under the provision in the tariff law of 1909 for "strips of steel over twelve feet in length."

The goods are bands or strips of steel for making band saws. The invoices describe the goods as band saw plates, the testimony being that they are goods of this character. General Appraiser Fischer, who writes the decision for the board, says that the issue would not have arisen had the present tariff act made provision for band saw plates by name. The General Appraisers say that it must not be overlooked that in the evidence the goods are referred to as "bands."

General Appraiser Fischer has this to say in overruling the protest:

"No question arose under the act of 1897 regarding the classification of this merchandise. Under the new provision in the act of 1909 the new provision merely extends the scope so as to cover the goods not within the terms of the old tariff. At all events, the provision in Paragraph 124, to our mind, supplies a more specific enumeration for the goods than that of sheets and plates of steel in Paragraph 131. The protests are accordingly overruled."

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Supreme Court of the United States: 231—James H. Holt, plaintiff in error, v. the United States. Argument continued for defendant in error and concluded for the plaintiff in error.

230—American Land Company v. Louis Zeiss. Argument commenced.

Day call for Monday, Oct. 17: Nos. 230, 444, 458, 510, (and 511 and 512), 495, 215, (and 286), 800, 558, (and 359), 418 and 541.

STATE.

Decisions.

New York, Oct. 14.

The Appellate Division, First Department, to-day announced the following decisions:

Lawrence E. Kohl, respondent, vs. George J. Jetter, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

William H. Peck, appellant, vs. John A. Peck, individually, &c., respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to limit examination denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Julia S. Newman, appellant, vs. Julian Benedict, respondent.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to respondent. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Hattie Miller, appellant, vs. Julius Miller, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas J. O'Neill and another, appellants, vs. Christopher Campbell and another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Winifred F. Jones and others, respondents, vs. Eva K. Conlon, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Moritz Frankel, respondent, vs. Frederick Posaner, appellant; same vs. same.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Orders filed.

Elizabeth Logan, respondent, vs. Andrew Logan, appellant.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion granted to extent stated in order. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

In the matter of Gerald S. Griffin.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Matter of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as executor, &c.—See memorandum per curiam.

Henrietta Greenspecht, respondent, vs. Franklin A. Seligsberg et al, appellant. Ordered affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Natate de Rosa, respondent, vs. Jacob Furman et al, appellant. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Neal & Brinker Co., respondent, vs. Horace E. Frick Co., appellant. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Carlotta Nillson, respondent, vs. Selwyn & Co., impleaded, appellant. Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

James A. Allen, appellant, vs. John M. Dierkes, respondent. Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Morris I. Goldberg, an infant, appellant, vs. John J. Regan, respondent. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Margaret McDonald, appellant, vs. James McDonald, respondent. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Amos E. Woodruff, respondent, vs. Elinor W. Squier, appellant. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Knickerbocker Trust Co., respondent, vs. John H. Stoutenburgh, appellant. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Albert von dem Driesch, respondent, vs. Frederick Britsch, impleaded, appellant. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Same vs. same. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Same vs. same. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Maurice M. Sternberger et al, respondents, vs. Abraham B. Keve, impleaded, appellant. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel Richard Schoen, appellant, vs. John S. Shea, as Sheriff, etc., respondent; John P. Sullivan vs. same; Thomas Donohue vs. same—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Orders filed.

Mary F. Mulcahy et al, respondent, vs. George W. Brewster, impleaded, appellant. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to appellant to amend on terms stated in order. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Shenk Realty Co. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Elkins Coal and Coke Company, appellant, vs. Stony Creek Coal and Coke Company, respondent. —Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements No opinion. Order filed.

Harry C. Beaven, appellant, vs. John B. White, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis J. Kahn, respondent, vs. Adolph Hollander and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Grace Linthwaite, respondent, vs. Rene R. Billington, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The People vs. Gim Scott.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

The People vs. Max Walk.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

People ex rel. Minnie Rose vs. Frank Fox, Warden, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

People vs. John C. Jones and John Franklin. —Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

People vs. William Cotter.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

People vs Lizzie Fields.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

People ex rel. Chauncey Bradley vs. Jesse D. Frost, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

People vs. Morris Bergoffen.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

People vs. Dominick Delessandro, James Ella, and Nicola Savignano.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

Frank Borosensky, an infant, &c., vs. Hartford Carpet Corporation.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Edward J. Wessels, appellant, vs. Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal as to respondent Bristol granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Mary Finkelstein vs. Joseph Meiselman et al. —Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Henry C. Jarmulowsky vs. Helen E. Jarmulowsky.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

Mary W. Eels vs. Jamin S. Morse.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Benjamin Steinman et al. vs. Solomon K. Ford, impleaded, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Estelle A. Chamberlain vs. Frederick F. Chamberlain.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Frank Rando vs. National Park Bank of New York.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Jane C. Segerbruch, individually, &c., vs. Richard G. P. Dieffenbach et al., impleaded.—Motion to dismiss appeal as to respondents Dieffenbach, Maier, and Gilbert granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Alexander Michaelson vs. Anson McC. Beard et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied upon payment of $10 costs. Order filed.

Irving W. Childs vs. Eversley Childs, individually, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Raffaele Ferraro, as administrator, vs. Hudson Navigation Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

Giovannina di P. Lo Greco, as administratrix, vs. Julius Kindermann, Sr., et al.—Motion [illegible] to respondents Julius Kindermann, Jr., [illegible] Order filed.

[illegible] vs. William E. Bader [illegible] appeal as to respondent [illegible] costs named in the order granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

In the matter of Arthur F. Gottlieb, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs. Order filed.

Herman G. Von Rodenstein vs. Herbert W. Noble et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellants comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Henry Margolin vs. Hyman Margolin et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Antonino Vitale vs. Albert C. Gants et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Samuel D. Levy et al. vs. Jetter Brewing Company.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Walnut Hill Bank vs. National Reserve Bank of the City of New York.—Application granted. Order signed.

Joseph D. Goldstein vs. Isaac Goldberg.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Charles M. Hussey, as ancillary administrator, vs. Tweedie Trading Company.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Edward W. S. Johnston, as executor, &c., vs. Martin T. Garvey.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

William R. Ware vs. Mary W. Bonta.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

George C. Smith and others vs. Mary L. Hoelzle, impleaded, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Artemus H. Holmes vs. Helen M. Bell and others.—Motion granted. Question to be certified as settlement of order. Settle order on notice.

Ursula M. Banks vs. Board of Education, impleaded, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Clara Zwecker and others vs. Sarah Levine and others.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Edith V. Gardiner vs. New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

Franklyn P. Duryea vs. Ernestus Gulick Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Eugene L. Waldo and others vs. Fedor Schmidt, individually, &c.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

Joseph Skolny and others vs. Max Richter.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Charles W. Clinton and others vs. Abraham Boehm and others.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

Albert von den Driesch vs. Frederick Britsch, impleaded, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Frank Liston vs. New York Transportation Company.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Timcu Slobozan vs. New York Transportation Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

John D. Wirt, as administrator, vs. Daniel G. Reid and others.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Morris Rosentraub vs. Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban Railroad Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Max Kliger vs. Samuel Rosenfold and others. —Motion granted. See memorandum per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Alexander Michaelson vs. Isaac V. Brokaw and others.—Motion granted upon payment of $10 costs. Order filed.

James E. Graybill, as substituted trustee, &c., vs. Henry E. Heyman, individually and as executor, &c., and others.—Motion granted. Order filed.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Guy, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Will for probate: Christine Neusch.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Chambers—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Congress Brew Co v. Lappage—Elek J Ludvigh. Burns v. Burns—Francis S McAvoy.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Gillender vs Indelli v. Confort Co—Elek J Ludvigh.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Minnie Vincent v. Louis Meryash—Ernest E Thomas.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Wm Gunn v. Elias Rosenthal—Isaac Marks. John Kemp v. Chas F Squibb—Chas W Ridgway.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
Wednesday, Oct. 19th, 1910
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS,
$2,000 Metropolitan Street Rway Co. Genl. Mtge. & Coll. Trust 5s, 1997, Feby, 1908, Coups., (Certfs. of Deposit.)
7 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Astor Trust Co.
$500 Apawamis Club 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1915.
100 shs. Montezuma Mines of Costa Rica.
1 shr. Metropolitan Audit Co.
12½ shs. Commonwealth Trust Co.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
1 Membership Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. Union Pacific R. R. common.
25 shs. James Butler Grocery Co. Prefd.
$14,500 Standard Cordage Co. 1st 8s, April, 1910, Coupon, on.
14 shs. Northern Bank, N. Y.
$35,000 Pennsylvania Knitting Mills Co. of Reading, Pa., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1952.
25 shs. Stamford Manufacturing Co.
30 shs. Heyman. Nash & Cohn. Company.
869 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R.
10 shs. Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.
50 shs. Ann Arbor R. R. common.
$25,000 Colorado Gold Mining & Smelting Co. 1st 6s, 1917.
40 shs. Mt. Vernon National Bank.
5 shs. German American Insurance Co.
3 shs. Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. South Brooklyn Saw Mill Co.
3 shs. St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co., (Trust Ctf. for Chic. & East Ill. R. R. common.)
81 shs. Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. common, (Ctf. of Dep.)
9 shs. Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. common.
80 shs. United States Leather Co. common.
100 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
1,500 shs. Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co. common.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—BARTHOLOMEW JACOB and LYDIA B. JACOB, his wife, plaintiffs, against EMMA L. ELIN, GEORGE H. A. ELIN, Lawrence Jacob, Louise H. Jacob, Mary P. Jacob, Mary P. Jacob, the younger; Leonard Jacob, second; Walter P. Jacob, Leonard Jacob, Jr., Robert Jacob, Harriet D. Jacob, Martha J. Marshall, Levin R. Marshall, Emily M. Lawrence, Mary Agnes Lawrence, John Chase, Aimee M. S. T. J. La Farge Campbell, Douglas Walter Campbell, Ian Douglas Campbell, Lawrence Jacob, as sole surviving substituted trustee under the last will and testament of John R. Lawrence, deceased; Lawrence Jacob, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will and testament and codicil of Leonard Jacob, deceased; Lawrence Jacob, Leonard Jacob, Jr., and Robert Jacob, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament and codicil of Emma Lawrence Jacob, deceased; Lawrence Jacob, as sole acting executor and trustee under the last will and testament of William H. Jacob, deceased; Emily M. Lawrence, as sole executrix under the last will and testament and codicil thereto of John Lawrence, deceased; Emily M. Lawrence, as executrix, and John McL. Nash, as executor, and as trustee under the last will and testament of Margaretta L. Chase, deceased, and Emily M. Lawrence, as trustee under a deed of trust, dated November 27, 1899; the People of the State of New York, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1910.

CHARLES L. JONES,
Attorney for Plaintiffs, 63 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

To Emma L. Elin, George H. A. Elin, Mary Agnes Lawrence, Aimee M. S. T. J. La Farge Campbell, Douglas Walter Campbell, Ian Douglas Campbell, and Emily M. Lawrence, individually and as executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of Margaretta L. Chase, deceased, and as sole executrix under the last will and testament of John Lawrence, deceased, and as trustee under a deed of trust dated November 27th, 1899, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles L. Guy, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 26th day of August, 1910, and filed on the 30th day of August, 1910, with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, the original complaint in this action having been filed in said office on the 20th day of April, 1910.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1910.

CHARLES L. JONES,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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A superb private Pullman train with dining car will leave New York and the East Tuesday, November Fifteenth, for CALIFORNIA.

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Go with the
Lehigh Valley Railroad
Excursion to
Mauch Chunk & Glen Onoko
Sunday, October 16th
$1.50 Round Trip
Leave Penna. R. R. Ferry Stations, New York, 8:35 A. M.
Leave Market St., Newark, 9:05 A. M.
Hudson Tube connects in Jersey City.
Returning leave Glen Onoko.....5 P. M.
Mauch Chunk.....5:15 P. M.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS
West Point, Newburgh & Poughkeepsie
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STEAMERS.
B'klyn, Fulton St. (By Annex), 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Return on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. See Steamboat Advt.

FOOTBALL AT WEST POINT
YALE, Oct. 15th HARVARD, Oct. 29th
STEAMER HENDRICK HUDSON
Will run special for these games, leaving Desbrosses St. 10:20, W. 42d 10:40, W. 129th 11:00 A. M. Arriving at West Point in time for Full Dress Inspection before the game. Return immediately after game, reaching New York in time for Theatres. Tickets $1.25 each (not including admission to game.)

TO JACKSONVILLE, $16.00.
Wed., Oct. 19, 26, at 9:30 A. M. 234 St. Ferry, C. R. R. of N. J. See Dr. Schadt to-day, 11 A. M., Gilsey House, Broadway and 29th St.

ANTON LANG.
The CHRISTUS of OBERAMMERGAU and Mrs. Lang will be members of our Orient party this Winter. Party sails by largest of Mediterranean steamships Jan. 25. The only tour that offers
A selected party
A scholarly leader
A private Nile Steamer
A private yacht in the Mediterranean
(A second tour sails February 22.)
Special Orient Announcement now ready.
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The lure of the sea is irresistible.
The glorious sunshine and pure air drive dull care away at this famous resort. Leading hotels always open.
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Long Beach
can now be reached by the new electric service from the Pennsylvania Station in 40 minutes.
Grill room and cafe, music. Special fall rates, $2 and $3. Steam heat.

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THE GLEN SPRINGS
Watkins-Glen-on-Seneca-Lake
THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM
The most completely equipped Mineral Springs Health Resort in America.
Send for descriptive booklets.
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Situated on the beautiful Flower Estate, 500 feet above and overlooking Hudson. An ideal place to spend the Fall and Winter. Reduced rates to permanent guests.

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Among the "Franklin Hills"
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Modern Hotel at Moderate Rates.
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HEATON HALL
will remain open through Oct.; delightfully located; superb 18-hole golf course; motoring; beautiful walks and drives; music; steam heat and open fireplaces. For rates, &c., apply to W. G. HAVILL, Manager.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Ave. and beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator; porches, &c. Music. Special—$13.50 up weekly. $2.50 up daily. Booklet.
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ATLANTIC'S NEW FALL SEASON.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

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(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)
Fall River Line chefs are masters of the art of good cooking.
—Worth while to take the trip to Boston by Fall River Line steamer just to enjoy the well-cooked, well-served meals.
Fall River Line steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:00 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning—later if you like. Fare to Boston..... $4
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PEOPLES LINE To Albany — STR C. W. MORSE or ADIRONDACK—Daily (Sunday excepted) Pier 32, N. R., foot Murray St., W. 129th St. 6:30 P. M. Saturday night Str. connects with D. & H. R. train Sunday morning for Rutland, Plattsburg, Montreal.
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HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STEAMERS.
Daily except Sunday. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Easy connections North, East, and West. All thru rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Meals served at all hours. Music.
Str. "Hendrick Hudson" Football Special to West Point. Yale game Oct. 15th and Harvard Oct. 29th. Leave Desb. St. 10:20, W. 42d St. 10:40, W. 129th St. 11 A. M.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via East and Rail.....$2.65
PROVIDENCE, Boat Direct.....1.75
WORCESTER, via Boat and Rail.....2.65
FALL RIVER, via Boat and Rail.....2.50
Week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. from Pier 28, N. R., foot of W. Houston St.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS—FINEST SERVICE.
'Phones, Spring 9491 and 9492.

JOY LINE 240 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Every week day, 5:30 P. M., from Pier 19, East River, NEW MANAGEMENT. IMPROVED SERVICE.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

$1 MANHATTAN LINE To Albany
Round Trip $1.50 (Good Two Days) Leaves and Arrives Albany at convenient points. Steamer foot W. 129th St. 5:15 P. M., foot W. 129th St. 5:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

New Books published in America and Europe reviewed in The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. Latest gossip of authors and publishers. Mailed anywhere in the United States for One Dollar a year. Adv.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
THE VOYAGE OF DELIGHT
†S. S. AMERIKA 22,500 Tons Leaves New York Oct. 22, Noon
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
Cleveland.....Oct. 15, 9 A. M.
President Lincoln...Oct. 19, 10 A. M.
†Amerika.....Oct. 22, 12 Noon
President Grant.....Oct. 26, 1 P. M.
†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton à la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Elec. Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden.
EUROPE
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES AND GENOA
†*S. S. CINCINNATI..Nov. 2, 10 A. M.
*S. S. CLEVELAND...Dec. 6, Jan. 28
*S. S. CINCINNATI..Jan. 5, Feb. 14
*New—17,000 tons. Elevator, Electric Baths, Gymnasium, etc. †Calls Gibraltar, Algiers, Palermo, Genoa, (omitting Naples.)
Excellent service on the Nile. Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
PLEASURE CRUISES
THE ORIENT, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, AROUND THE WORLD.
GRAND CRUISE TO THE ORIENT
Leaving New York JANUARY 28, 1911
By the Steamship CLEVELAND for Madeira, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Holy Land, etc. Duration, 80 days. Rate from $325 up, including landing and embarking expenses.
Write for Detailed Itineraries of All Cruises.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 Broadway, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
NEARBY SAILINGS All our steamers have Wireless Telegraph and Submarine Signals.
Minnetonka Oct. 15, 3.00 P.M.
St. Paul Oct. 15, 10.00 A.M.
Kroonland Oct. 15, 11.00 A.M.
Cedric Oct. 15, 2.00 P.M.
Adriatic Oct. 19, 9.30 A.M.
American Line Pier 61 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
St. Paul...Oct. 15, 10 AM|St. Louis..Oct. 29
Phila'phia..Oct. 22, 10 AM|New York..Nov. 5
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London Direct Pier 58 N. R.
Minnetonka..Oct. 15, 5 PM|Min'waska..Oct. 29
Mesaba....Oct. 22, 9 A. M.|Min'apolis..Nov. 5
Red Star Line Pier 59 N. R.
New York—Dover—Antwerp—Paris
Kroonland..Oct. 15, 11 AM|Vaderland..Oct. 29
Finland.....Oct. 22, 11 AM|Lapland..Nov. 9
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
London Direct.
AMERICAN LINE.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
RED STAR LINE.
Dover—Antwerp—Paris
WHITE STAR LINE.
Queenstown—Liverpool.
WHITE STAR LINE.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
White Star Line Piers 59 & 61 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Adriatic..Oct. 19, 9:30 AM|Oceanic..Nov. 2
Teutonic....Oct. 26, 2 PM|Majestic..Nov. 9
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Cedric.....Oct. 15, 2 PM|Baltic.....Oct. 29
Arabic.....Oct. 22, noon|Celtic.....Nov. 5
New York and Boston to
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
The Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria
Canopic.Oct. 29, 9 AM|Canopic.....Dec. 7
Rom'nic.Nov. 12, 3:30 PM|Romanic.....Dec. 12
Cretic.Nov. 30, 11 noon|Romanic.....Feb.
Themistocles.....Jan. 11, Feb. 22
CELTIC (20,904 tons).....Jan. 25, Mar. 8
Largest Steamers to the Mediterranean.
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 B'WAY. (TEL. 2100 RECTOR.) AND PIER 62 N. R., (WEST 23D ST.) N. Y.

AGWI LINES

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines
CLYDE LINE—MALLORY LINE—PORTO RICO LINE—WARD LINE.
Texas — Every Wed. and Sat., for all points Southwest and Pacific coast.
Key West — Every Wed. & Sat., connecting for Miami and Palm Beach.
Tampa — Every Sat., connecting for all Florida west coast points.
Mobile — Every Saturday.
From Pier 48, N. R. Largest steamers. S. S. Brazos, San Jacinto, Denver. Largest, quickest ocean trips. Only steamers from New York to Texas without change.
MALLORY STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
General Office, Pier 36, North River, N. Y.
Cuba — Sailing each Thurs. and Sat., connections for Santiago and other Cuban points.
Mexico — Sailings each Thurs. for Progreso and Vera Cruz, Fri. for Tampico, connections for interior points.
Bahamas — Sailings alternate Fridays for Nassau, increased to weekly sailings in Winter.
New American twin-screw steamships, excellent cuisine, large comfortable rooms, saloons, and lounging decks.
NEW YORK & CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
General Office, Pier 14, East River, N. Y.
Write for AGWI NEWS, a magazine describing this American Mediterranean.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, AGWI LINES, 290 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BERMUDA

Special Tours by the popular steamships "BERMUDIAN" of the Quebec S. S. Co. and "TRENT" of the Royal Mail S. P. Co.
All expenses included.
$47.50 AND UP.
Leave New York October 19th and every Saturday until end of December.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 and 568 Fifth Ave., 949 Madison Ave., New York.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
STEAMSHIP SERVICE
New Five Thousand Ton Passenger and Freight Steamers Sail Thursdays, 12 noon, Pier 14, East River, (ft. Fulton St.)
JAMAICA—PANAMA—COLOMBIA.
CONNECTING FOR PACIFIC PORTS, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
17 Battery Place. Telephone 1025 Rector. Additional weekly sailings from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
BERMUDA Round Trip by new and fast S.S. TRENT, 6,000 Tons. Sailing Oct. 22, Nov. 5.
11-day Tours, including 7 days' Hotel accommodations, excursions, etc., $55 and up.
CUBA Sailings every Saturday to Antilla (Nipe Bay) 1st class $42.50. Through tickets to Santiago and Camaguey, $45. Havana, $55.
JAMAICA, COLON
COLOMBIA, TRINIDAD, BARBADOS.
Azores, Southampton.
Tagus.....Oct. 15 | Magdalena...Nov. 12
Oruba.....Oct. 29 | Clyde.....Nov. 26
Pier 53, North River, N. Y.
SANDERSON & SON, G.P. & F.A., 22 State St., N.Y.

CLARK'S "ARABIC" ORIENT CRUISE
FEB. 4. $400 up for 71 days. All Expenses. Two fine 6 mos. Round World Tours, $2,100 to $3,400; lv. Nov. 19th and Jan. 25th.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.
HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 6 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

CENTRAL-HUDSON LINES,
Daily steamers for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie & Kingston, Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Steamers leave [illegible] Street, Pier [illegible]

BRAZIL
and All Argentine Ports
by the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
Sailing from New York 4th and 20th each month.
19 DAYS TO RIO JANEIRO.
28 DAYS TO BUENOS AYRES
For rates, etc., apply local ticket Agents, or
BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents
901 Produce Exchange, New York

BY SEA TO MAINE
The Most Charming
Short Sea Trip on the Atlantic Coast.
Sailings from New Pier 20, East River, New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M. For full information and illustrated descriptive booklet apply to
MAINE S. S. CO., 290 Broadway, N. Y.

GETTYSBURG & WASHINGTON
Annual Fall Tour—Six Days Under Escort—All Expenses Included. Only $27.00. From New York, Oct. 22. Visiting Gettysburg, Caverns of Luray, Harpers Ferry, Washington, etc. Send for itinerary to MARSTERS TOURS, 31 W. 30th St., New York City.

NEXT SAILING
TO THE
MEDITERRANEAN
By the S. S. CINCINNATI (17,000 tons)
LEAVES NEW YORK NOV. 2
Calls at GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, PALERMO and GENOA
(OMITTING NAPLES.)
The CINCINNATI is a new twin-screw vessel containing every new feature of practical value tending to safety and comfort.
Excellent Accommodations Available.
FIRST CABIN FROM $95 and up. | SECOND CABIN FROM $57.50 and up.
Address HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CUNARD
Piers foot West 14th St., N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, opposite Battery.
Largest, Fastest, Finest Ships afloat, Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signal.
MOST EXPEDITIOU

LOST

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company Common Stock Certificate No. A43199 for 23 shares in the name of "Helen M. Palmer." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. HELEN M. PALMER.

LOST—Oct. 12, between 11:30 and 11:45 A. M., on West St., between Barclay and Erie ferry, open face Ingersoll gold case watch, with leather fob, bearing initial "F."; liberal reward. C. M. Field, 90 West St.

LOST.—A gold watch and chain, some time between 1 and 3 o'clock Wednesday, on Fifth av., between 16th and 18th sts.; liberal reward, no questions asked. Ben Rubel, 79 5th av.

LOST.—Tuesday, between Montague, Pierrepont, Clark, and Fulton Sts., round green enamel brooch, set in silver loops. Return to 6 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn; reward.

LOST.—Gold watch with monogram D. H. S., on Halsey St. car or between Subway station and Brooklyn Academy of Music. Miss Schrack, 459 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn.

LOST.—On Tuesday, old fashioned heavy gold linked Bracelet, marked with name; owner ill from loss. Reward on return to 106 West 69th st., New York.

LOST.—Diamond bracelet set in platinum, marquise shaped diamonds, entrance to Waldorf-Astoria, 34th St. $500 reward return of same to Tiffany & Co., 5th Av.

LOST.—In Central Park, from carriage, silk parasol, with tortoise shell handle and tips; liberal reward. Steward's Stable, 120 E. 62d St.

LOST.—Small red leather-covered pocket diary. Suitable reward if returned to J. P. Hesch, 857 Grand St., Brooklyn.

LOST—On Columbus Av., between 78th and 82d Sts., crown-shaped brooch, set with opals; reward. A 170 Times.

LOST.—Bunch of keys, Cunard Line Pier, yesterday. Reward if returned to owner, Room 2101, No. 111 Broadway.

LOST.—Three diamond rings, Thursday, between 25d and 31st Sts. L. T., 12 East 31st St.

LOST—Silver cigarette case, marked "I. V. C." in Tiffany box, Friday; reward. 2 West 66th St.

LOST—Bracelet, seven diamonds; reward. Miss Ramirez, 36 Convent Av., New York City.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, club pin, diamond initial S; liberal reward. 136 East 22d St.

LOST—Gold locket, monogram "J. D. S."; reward. 856 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND, CATS, DOGS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST.—October 11, white bull Terrier, near Kingsbridge road and Sedgwick av.; reward. Mrs. RICHARD CARLE, Kingsbridge road and Sedgwick av.

FOUND

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND, Oct. 13.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. Co. (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 137 Christopher St.: Two packages, veil, card case, empty purse, handbag containing bankbook, &c.

THREE lady's rings in railroad train, Sunday, Oct. 9. C. B. D., 25 Times, 80 Broadway.

FOUND, Oct. 13 and 14—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO.: Apply 9 Morris St. 2D AV. ELEVATED—Pencils, photos, pictures, keys, overalls. 3D AV. ELEVATED—Spectacles, 2 purses, handbag, books, prescription, roll paper, gloves, odd gloves, shoes, underwear, razor. 6TH AV. ELEVATED—Handbag, clock, gloves, wallpaper, mail matter, keys, knife, drumsticks. 9TH AV. ELEVATED—Satchel, 3 umbrellas, pin, book, catalogue, pair gloves, key. SUBWAY—Revolver, watch, suit case, handbag, cloth bag, purse, book, odd glove, music, envelope addressed, catalogues, &c., pictures, photo, hat, overalls, trousers, suspenders, bonnet, cap, pins, shirt fronts, pocket lights, cotton hook, &c., phonograph horn, medicine.

FOUND, Oct. 12—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City, N. J. ON TRAINS—Three packages, 3 umbrellas, book, derby hat, roll of paper, suit case, toilet case, shirt, hat, pair eyeglasses, rug, ring, 2 nightshirts, 2 memo. books.

FOUND, Oct. 13—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Three bottles, 5 umbrellas, package of shoes, hat, clock.

FOUND, Oct. 13—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City, N. J.: Pocketbook, can of paint, blanket, package, umbrella. Oct 14—Six umbrellas, roll of music, package, pair of gloves.

FOUND, Oct. 13—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Desk, Hoboken, N. J.: Two packages, 4 umbrellas, raincoat.

FOUND, Oct. 13—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Letter file cover, overcoat, umbrella, 3 books, box, pair of auto gloves, bankbook, pair of cuffbuttons, Forester's pin, 2 packages.

FOUND, Oct. 13—CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J.: ON TRAINS—Pair of gloves, 3 packages, umbrella. LIBERTY ST. FERRY, Oct. 12—Package.

FOUND, Oct. 13 and 14—NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO. Apply foot of Warren St. SS. PRESCILLA—Three daily papers, coat hanger, nightgown, pin, necklace, stickpin, watch fob, pajamas, 2 keys, hairbrush, pocket book, comb, apron, and umbrella handle. SS. BRIDGEPORT—Watch chain.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—Require several experienced saleswomen in each of the following departments; liberal salary to applicants who can qualify:
China, Cut Glass, and Bric-a-Brac.
Apply by mail or in person to Superintendent
ALSO
PARCEL WRAPPERS.—Require a number of bright girls over sixteen years of age as parcel wrappers. Apply to Superintendent of Wrapping, Subway Floor.

BEST & CO.,
60-62 WEST 23D ST.,
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR HOSIERY.

COOK, &c.—Experienced woman to cook, wash, and manage for two. Eastman, 118 Waverley Place.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Christian; light bookkeeping; quick. 54 West 39th St., one flight.

SALESWOMAN.—Aitken, Son & Co. require an experienced saleswoman for French underwear. Apply Broadway and 18th St.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD CO. REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN IN THEIR UNTRIMMED MILLINERY, FLOWERS AND FEATHERS AND RIBBONS. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT BEFORE 10 A. M.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD CO. require several bright young girls to act as packers; must be over 16 years of age. Apply to Superintendent before 10 A. M.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD CO. require experienced saleswomen for their Muslin Underwear Department. Apply to Superintendent before 10 A. M.

TUTOR.—Lady qualified to prepare two young ladies for college; excellent home; small compensation. Address, giving qualifications, lowest terms, Chateau Shawanga, High View, Sullivan County, N. Y.

WANTED—Women demonstrators; a large manufacturing concern of national reputation, manufacturing a complete line of toilet articles, desires a few demonstrators for their line in New York City; applicants must be well recommended and of good address; salary moderate, with prospects for advancement. Address J. M. R., P. O. Box 645, New York City.

WANTED.—Girl for general housework; middle age; sleep in or out. Apply 7 to 8 P. M. Scaico, 20 West 101st St.

WANTED—Typewriter, real estate office; salary, $6; application mail only. Room 46, 156 Broadway.

HELP WANTED
EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

CATHOLIC ORGANIST, $600; quartet solo, tenors, $200-$350; chorus tenors and basses, $50-$100-$150. Webster's Choir Agency, 136 5th Av.

WANTED TO-DAY,
Office men (2) of executive ability; $25; window dresser, $20 to start; stenographer, German and English, $25; also two beginners office work, $7. Employers' References Service Agency, 144 West 23d St.

Domestic.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

A.—A.—I have thorough commercial, indispensable patented article, adaptable to extensive use by railroads; millions can be sold at an enormous profit. I wish to meet party with capital who would jointly exploit same with me. Highest character of reference given as to my business integrity. B 111 Times.

Forcible correspondent and capable office man wanted in Broadway office; good character; good ability and reasonable investment are the conditions; salary equal to applicant's ability; best references given and required. Address Prompt Business, B 104 Times.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
Wideawake business man wanted to take charge of office in Middle West; good salary, expenses, and commissions; reasonable investment required; money secured. L., Room 908, 300 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Publishing corporation wants responsible man with $5,000 to $10,000 as manager of book and magazine department; splendid opportunity; life position. C. A. Leech, 678 Broadway, New York City.

Wanted, by a progressive concern, a party wishing to invest $50,000 in first-class, legitimate paying business; present firm 15 years of standing; money needed to enlarge plant. Z 182 Times.

The well-known old-established Germania Hotel in Tarrytown, N. Y., for sale on account of sudden death of proprietor. Address Germania Hotel, Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED, financial assistance, take up balance option majority stock large manufacturing plant; one-quarter par; great prospects. 202 Mystic, Conn.

PARTNER WANTED, capital $2,500-$3,000, in manufacturing concern; legitimate business; fullest investigation. Address Charles, 25 East 14th St.

Capital wanted to manufacture new safety razor to sell at 50c. each; will revolutionize the razor trade; principals only. Stirrup, 82 Church St.

Patented Article.—Electrical specialty preferred; wanted exclusive selling rights; will guarantee output. For interview telephone 3862—Cortlandt.

BUSINESS NOTICES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Multigraphing, mimeographing, typewriting; lowest rates. B. Burke, 25 West 42d St. Tel. 3686 Bryant.

HELP WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A SALESMAN having a good connection with large users of stationery can secure a desirable position with a wholesale house about to open a contract department. G 310 Times Downtown.

BEST & CO.,
60-62 WEST 23D ST.,
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR BOYS' CLOTHING; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS TRADE NEED APPLY.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man under 25, Protestant, for assistant cashier in insurance office; rapid promotion. G 206 Times Downtown.

BOY, willing worker, and with good references. Apply to 160 2d Av., drug store.

CITY SALESMAN to represent West Publishing Company; salary to commence, $100 per month; permanent position to right man; must have some legal education. Apply by letter only, giving age, reference, and business experience. Address, 100 William St.

DRAWING.—Have you talent? Turn it into money; evening classes; free hand; illustrating, architectural, and mechanical. 23d St. Y. M. C. A.

FOR $1 MONTHLY we give $60 monthly sickness and accident benefit; we want solicitors get members. National, 47 West 34th St.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES WANTED—Write for New York Fall examination schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept. 288-U, Rochester, N.Y.

HANDY MAN.—Wanted, a single man who is not afraid of work, for a suburban country club; must be able to do stable work and attend to steam heating boilers and do odd jobs about the house, such as carpentering and repairing; this is a good job for the right man. Answer, giving references, to Drawer H, White Plains, N. Y.

Live real estate men who have clients of small means, but who can pay $150 down and $25 monthly, can earn big money selling our modern homes in nearby Westchester County Suburban; this is not a lot scheme; houses are ready to move in. Room 308, 103 Park Av.

MACHINIST.—First-class men only need apply. 115 Nassau St., Room 57.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED—Average salary, $1,100.00; examinations in New York Nov. 12; 2,000 appointments every year; common education sufficient; no "layoffs"; every second week off duty at full salary; free preparation; send name immediately. Franklin Institute, Dep't 264-U, Rochester, N. Y.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED—New York examinations Nov. 12; $800 to $1,600; preparation free. Franklin Institute, Department 278-U, Rochester, N. Y.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD CO.
REQUIRE EXPERIENCED
CARPET LAYERS
AT ONCE.
Steady positions for competent people. Apply to Superintendent before 10 A. M.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD CO. require experienced Clothing Salesmen. Apply to Superintendent before 10 A. M.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD Co. require experienced Rug Salesmen. Apply to Superintendent before 10 A. M.

STOCK SALESMAN.—We want several good men in every community to sell our 6% cumulative and profit-sharing preferred stock. This is not an idea or uncompleted project, but a going, profitable business. Call between 10 and 12 any morning, or write Suite 301, 45 West 34th St., N. Y.

STOCK SALESMEN (2) of good habits and appearance, with clientele and satisfactory references, can find profitable employment. Call between 10 and 3, Room 803, 160 Broadway.

WATCHMAKERS wanted; must understand turning. Lester Cerf, 49 Maiden Lane.

YOUNG MAN, 15 to 18, willing to take position at small salary with good chance of increase if competent. Ask for Mr. Eakin, 374 Broadway, third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight months' experience; neat, conscientious, reliable, good education, willing, obliging, anxious for position with reliable firm; references. D, K 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright Christian girl; slight experience; excellent, clean worker; moderate. Gwenyth, K 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good worker; excellent education; references furnished; salary desired $8. Accurate, 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; can handle large correspondence quickly, intelligently; references; $15. Competent, 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent young woman; rapid, neat, accurate worker; references. Expert, 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—General office assistant; three years' experience; competent; references; $10. S, K 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years one export house; refined, practical; handles correspondence. Intelligent, 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; rapid, accurate; thoroughly competent; references; $15. A, K 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' legal experience; rapid, accurate, educated; references; $15. Qualified, K 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; neat typist; familiar with office work; references; $10. Steno, 250 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

AS MANAGER of an institution, club, or household, a woman of eight years' experience; highest references given and required. B 103 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady, conscientious and trustworthy, capable of taking entire charge of a household where servants are employed, is open for an engagement Nov. 1; exceptional references. Mrs. H., 414 East 17th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER.—Neat young girl lately landed as general houseworker or chambermaid in small, private family. Ring Kinsella's bell, 370 West 58th St.

MASSAGE scientifically by refined masseur. Masseur, care of Lewy's Institute, 1,624 Avenue A.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, thoroughly competent, and experienced, especially in editorial and medical work, and able to handle correspondence without dictation. B 22 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN of refinement, linguist, cultivated, best references, wants position as secretary, governess, or companion; understands children. B 109 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—POSITION REQUIRING TACT AND REAL SALES ABILITY; KNOW HOW TO MANAGE MEN AND HOW TO MEET HEADS OF CONCERNS; AUTOMOBILE OR BUILDING TRADES PREFERRED. "Q.," 98 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Young man, (26,) intelligent, ambitious, and having some business experience desires to connect with a reliable concern as salesman; is willing to be shown; no stocks or real estate. B 102 Times.

SALESMAN.—Qualified hustler wants popular line on commission; New York and vicinity. G 307 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books, $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,817. Phone 2993 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 33 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTS AUDITED, books written up, opened, closed; moderate terms. Auditor, G 311 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILES.—Young man, (25,) having a good knowledge of construction and operation of cars, desires to devote his spare time to selling end of trade. Salary no object. K 231 Times Downtown.

A UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, capable of meeting and closing solid business men on a high-grade investment; salary and commission to man with unquestionable credentials. Financial, Box 315 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—First-class young man, 23, German and English, wants to change position; best references. Address H. T., 312 Dodd St., West Hoboken, N. J.

CAPABLE WRITER, 31, FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE CORPORATION PUBLICITY, DESIRES POSITION; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. ADDRESS, WRITER, B 1 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; have 12 years' experience as machinist and chauffeur on foreign and American cars; can furnish good references as to ability; at present employed in garage. Kleber, 240 West 17th St.

CHEF, STEWARD, (colored,) employed, wishes to make change for position with private family or club; highest references for ability; all branches; first-class service. Robert Jones, 689 Communipaw Av., Jersey City.

DETECTIVE, bonded, seeks work by day's pay; expert shadowing. Bean, 392 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Young Japanese wants position as artist or draughtsman in big wholesale house; small wages; best references. B 27 Times.

HOLLANDER, lately landed, who speaks fluently English, French, and German, wishes situation, preferably in hotel office. B 33 Times.

HORSEMAN.—Young man, 23 years, position in riding academy or private stable; eight years' experience riding and training horses. Address Horseman, B 100 Times.

MASSAGE scientifically by refined masseur. Masseur, care of Lewy's Institute, 1,624 Avenue A.

OFFICE MANAGER.—PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT REQUIRES POSITION; ENTIRE MANAGEMENT; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; SALARY $6,000. B 24 TIMES.

SALES MANAGER.—BACHELOR, 40, WELL EQUIPPED TO MANAGE SALES, OFFICE, PUBLICITY, CONTROL TRAVELING MEN; LARGE ACQUAINTANCE IN AUTOMOBILE TRADE; WILLING TO TRAVEL EXTENSIVELY. "R.," 97 TIMES.

VALET OR ATTENDANT,
young man, aged 25; steady and reliable; best references; traveling; take care of bachelor apartment. T. R., B 31 Times.

WANT to connect with good American firm; fourteen years' outside selling experience with two houses; I know Contractors and Builders in New York and New England. B 101 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position that will pay $12 or $15; two years' experience as stenographer and typewriter. B 84 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED
EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 3167 John

DOYLE AGENCY, 'phone 2829 Beekman, Tribune Building.—Stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, clerks, switchboard operators furnished.

DRAUGHTSMAN, (Christian;) young man, assist landscape architect; $10-$15. National Employment Exchange, (Agency,) 47 West 42d.

WANTED.—Bill clerks; Christians; young men; experienced; $12.

Domestic.

COLORED cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers; references. Christian's Agency, 236 East 85th. Telephone 113—Lenox.

Cooks, houseworkers, chambermaids, elevator; useful men; couples. Porter's Agency, 142 West 133d St. 94 Morningside.

COOKS, houseworkers, chambermaids, waitresses; references. Instant Relief Agency, 337 West 59th. Tel. 1044 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, useful men; city, country. Henderson's, 110 West 134th St. Tel. 486—Morningside.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 88 West 134th St.; bond, $1,000; guaranteed colored help. 1119—Harlem.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

57TH ST., 46.—Well-furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests; gentlemen; couple.

117TH ST., 23 WEST.—Clean room, comfortably furnished; running water; telephone; good table.

116TH, 20-22-33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH ST., 214 WEST.—Rooms with first-class board; telephone; references.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Single, double room, newly decorated, sunny, large closets; good board; reasonable.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large and small; private bath, telephone; exclusive; with board.

48TH, 103 WEST.—Desirable double and single, well furnished; cleanliness; first-class table; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, comfortably furnished; superior table; telephone 6686—Columbus; references.

70TH ST., 325 WEST.—Half modern four-story house; conveniences for light housekeeping; board optional.

72D ST., 150 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated rooms; board; parlor floor dining room; references.

72D ST., 166 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; large and small; superior cuisine; excellent service; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive, large, small room; private bath; telephone; table guests; moderate; references.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, with bath, large closets; parlor dining room; excellent table; table board; telephone; Christians; references.

74TH ST., 114 WEST.—Desirable Winter quarters for well recommended people in refined Southern home; excellent table.

76TH ST., 241-243 WEST.—Two large, choice rooms, with or without private bath; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; parlor dining; references required.

76TH ST., 174 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; reference.

78TH ST., 262 WEST.—Table board; dainty, refined, exquisite. Mrs. Cory.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade.

79TH ST., 137 WEST.—Rooms with board; table board.

80TH, 152 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; table guests; telephone.

80TH ST., 141 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, or entire floor; sunny front room; reference.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.
Also table board.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Southern cooking; table board.

82D, 74 WEST.—Newly furnished large, sunny room; private bath; second floor; references; telephone.

82D ST., 117 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, sunny front rooms; parlor dining; table guests; telephone.

88D, 127 WEST.—Second floor communicating rooms; medium, $9 upward; parlor dining room; references.

86TH ST., 302 WEST.—Large or medium-size room; excellent table; Jewish family. Mendelssohn.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Elegant room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board; telephone; near Park.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable, sunny room; all conveniences; good board; telephone; references.

94TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large room; running water; excellent table; business people; telephone; table guests.

96TH ST., 61 WEST.—Board with rooms; parlor dining room.

102D ST., 243 WEST (Riverside).—Exceptionally large front room; southern exposure; lavatory; home of refinement; boarding-house atmosphere eliminated; excellent table; Subway.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large and small rooms; delightful parlor, dining room; refined service; all transportation convenient; telephone; references exchanged; table board.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Large corner rooms, overlooking park; magnificent view; celebrated restaurant; every convenience; room and board, $10 to $12; references.

118TH ST., 142 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; running water; Vienna table; homelike; comfortable, clean; telephone; Subway and elevated near by.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Attractive rooms in a modern elevator apartment; excellent dining-room.

122D ST., 156 WEST.—Handsome, sunny rooms; unexcelled table; home comforts; every convenience; reasonable rates.

123D ST., 11 WEST.—Exceptionally fine room for two gentlemen with conveniences for study; private house; excellent table; references.

123D, 148 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, dressing room; excellent table; telephone; reference.

124TH ST., 41 WEST.—A desirable location, opposite Mount Morris Park; second-floor rooms, with private bath, telephone; American people; references exchanged.

125TH ST., 263 WEST.—Gentleman desiring refined, comfortable quarters, private family; no other boarders; table best market offers; mending; $20 weekly. Veritas.

126TH ST., 157 WEST.—Accommodate 2 adults; refined Jewish home; easy access Subway, L; references.

129TH ST., 108 WEST.—Superior home and board; refined German surroundings; gentlemen, business couple; references.

135 WEST 79TH.
Desirable rooms, large and small; excellent table; home cooking; references.

149TH ST., 542 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.) "The Audubon."—A few unexpected vacancies; large, bright, comfortably furnished rooms; very reasonable to first-class parties; every comfort. The place you are looking for. Booklet on request. Telephone.

152D, 502 WEST.—Large, beautiful furnished rooms in private residence; excellent table; homelike, moderate.

ACROPOLIS HOTEL, 510 West 123d St.—Singly or en suite; American or European plan.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 795 Bryant.

AMSTERDAM AV., 825, (corner 75th.)—Rooms; telephone, elevator service. Inquire elevator.

CONGENIAL home offered foreign gentleman; opportunity learn English; Subway, elevated; telephone. Epicure, Z 161 Times.

WEST END AV., 879, (corner 108d.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway express station, surface cars, and Riverside 'buses; finest location in New York.; handsomely furnished rooms; superior table.

East Side.

15TH, 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references; phone.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Homelike; first-class table board; nicely furnished small rooms; telephone.

17TH ST., 108 EAST.—Very desirable room; hot and cold water; with board.

49TH ST., 9 EAST.—Two desirable hall rooms with board; references.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large and single rooms; appointments and table excellent; elevator; dining parlor.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board. Telephone 1978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,343, (89.)—Desirable room, one, two gentlemen, married couple; quiet refined; reference.

1—MADISON AV., 169, (corner 33d.)—Large, sunny room, private bath; table guests received.

MADISON AV., 108 and 110.—Large, small rooms; permanent arrangement can be made for Winter.

MADISON AV., 694 and 696; 23 East 63d St.—Second-floor suite; other rooms; excellent table.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St., Subway, bridge; trolley five minutes Broadway; rooms, parlor floor, furnished, unfurnished; neighborhood, house high class; table choicest products N. Y. markets. 905 Main.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 11.—Rooms convenient Wall St., car lines, and Subway; splendid cooking; reasonable; references.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; comfortable, attractive, homelike; special Winter rates. Telephone Flushing 296.

Country.

TWO OR THREE PEOPLE in exclusive private family; fashionable location; three minutes from trolley or station; treated as personal guests; no other boarders. B 99 Times.

BOARD for one or two young men in private family at Larchmont; no other boarders; refined home. Address P. O. Box 28, Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

LARGE ROOM, southern aspect, double, $13 board; single, $8; commutation $4; 40 minutes Herald Square. Turrian, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Windlemere, Tarrytown.—All year convenient location; beautiful view; modern improvements; excellent table, daintily served.

Comfortable home for elderly people; $7 upward; ask circulars. 315 Gramatan Av., Mount Vernon.

BOARD WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ROOM AND BOARD wanted by German business man at about $10 per week. Address B 96 Times.

LADY desires board for Winter within 20 miles of New York. Address

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—Attractive front parlor and bedroom, with lavatory; suitable one or two gentlemen; telephone; references. Broadway, 2,853, (Subway, 86th St.) Barnes.

5TH AV., 25, (9th.)—Refined surroundings; beautiful large, small rooms; running water, bath; breakfast.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, furnished, sunny room; hot, cold running water; gentleman; references.

18TH, 20 WEST.—Furnished rooms, single and double; all conveniences; $2 up. Addieg Co.

34TH ST., 138 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable, refined; $2.50 upward; suitable couple.

38TH ST., 52 WEST.—Unusually desirable large room; moderate rental; also single room; excellent neighborhood.

45TH ST., 156 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, from $2.50 to $7 per week.

46TH ST., 29 WEST.—Small and large rooms or en suite; conveniences; gentlemen; references.

48TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; reasonable; reference.

49TH ST., 300 WEST.—Private family; south, top; elevator, telephone, letter chutes; three minutes to Subway, "L"; gentleman; best references; $8.

64TH ST., 164 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; superior service; breakfast optional. Telephone 6618 Columbus.

68TH ST., 33 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 61 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; first-class house; references.

70TH ST., 146 WEST.—Large front room; running water, closet, bath; private family; permanent; reference.

70TH ST., 325 WEST.—Half modern four-story house; conveniences for light housekeeping; board optional.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Extremely pleasant, large and small rooms; adjoining bath; private house; telephone.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated, sunny rooms; hot, cold water, baths; Subway.

74TH ST., 106 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, second story; private bath; newly furnished; southern exposure.

74TH ST., 107 WEST.—Desirable doctor's office; good attendants; other rooms; bath; all conveniences; moderate.

74TH ST., 110 WEST.—Desirable, large room for gentlemen; heat and running water; near Subway.

76TH ST., 104 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms for gentlemen; private house; breakfasts; telephone; near Subway.

76TH ST., 100 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms in elevator apartment; telephone; all conveniences. Bennington.

76TH, 101 WEST.—Attractive, large, airy rooms, $3-$5; private family. Brown.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable small rooms; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelor home, superior accommodations for gentlemen appreciating quiet, refined surroundings; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, second floor, suite or separate; bath; all conveniences.

82D, 119 WEST.—Rooms, large, medium, and suite; southern exposure; telephone; gentlemen, business lady.

82D ST., 113 WEST.—Single rooms adjoining bath; gentlemen.

91ST ST., 31 WEST.—Pleasant front room, southern exposure; bathroom floor; all conveniences.

91RT ST., 74 WEST.—Large front or back rooms, suitable for two; all conveniences.

92D ST., 74 WEST.—One excellent, medium-sized room. Denison.

96TH ST., WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; lavatories; furnished or unfurnished; private family. Z 113 Times.

96TH ST., 316 WEST.—Large, sunny room, $4; private elevator; breakfast if desired; references. Hurlbut.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, newly furnished; adjoining bath; southern exposure; references. Owner.

115TH ST., 604 WEST.—Clean, sunny, living room and bedroom, overlooking Columbia; private seventh floor home.

121ST ST., 24 WEST.—Doctor's office in good residential neighborhood; large front room; small room.

122D ST., 511 WEST.—Front, attractive rooms; steam heat, electricity, telephone, elevator; reasonable; board optional. Miller.

122D, 514, (Near Broadway.)—High-class rooms; electric lights, steam heat, elevator. Kenyon.

125TH, 263 WEST.—Teacher has elegant room; Lenox Av., near 125th Subway. Adress H. E.

126TH ST., 162 WEST.—Small, large rooms; all accommodations, baths, telephone; Subway, "L"; table guests.

138TH ST., 628 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms; running water; private house; bath; shower; Subway; reasonable.

138TH, 626 WEST.—Single, southern exposure, adjoining bath; private house; block Subway; $3.50.

144TH ST., 600 WEST.—Lady having new elevator apartment would rent to gentlemen one, large room overlooking Hudson, $7, and small front room, $5; call evenings and Sunday. Apt. B 2.

145TH ST., 518 WEST.—Outside rooms; sunny; running water; three minutes to Broadway Subway Station. Wade.

A.—A.—At 3 University Place, opposite Washington Square.—Large and small elegantly furnished rooms; private residence; gentlemen; references.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, overlooking Broadway, in exclusive apartment; shower, electricity; Telephone Wilder, Col.—6350.

BROADWAY, 1,144.—Furnished rooms, private baths, board or without; offices for physician, dentist, housekeeping flats; selections to please all. Information free.

NEAR 127TH AND RIVERSIDE.—Attractive room, closet; pleasant outlook; moderate. F. C. Telephone 5325 Morningside.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, corner 127th St.—Beautifully furnished suites four, five rooms; bath, elevator, 'phones, electricity; $12.50 weekly upward; handsomely furnished room; bath, kitchen; $4 to $6 weekly.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 118.—Comfortable room for gentleman or business woman; $15 per month. Telephone 7107 Spring. Eastman.

WEST END AV., 534.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; exclusive neighborhood; valet service; Subway; references.

East Side.

17TH ST., 216 EAST.—Desirable room for gentleman; bath, running water; private house; references.

23D ST., 20 EAST (Madison Square).—Suite, two rooms, bathroom, by month; references.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Bachelor quarters; swimming pool, showers, electric light; newly furnished; near Subway.

29TH ST., 108 EAST.—Large, attractive front room; running water; private; gentleman; references.

31ST ST., 222 EAST.—Large, well furnished room; alcove; bath; furnace heat; private; board optional.

33D, 30 EAST.—Suite of two large rooms, with private bath; also large front room, suitable for doctor's or dentist's office.

43D, 131 EAST.—Refined home, every comfort; sunny; closet; permanent; gentleman; moderate; references. Neilson.

55TH ST., 55 EAST.—ATTRACTIVE SECOND FLOOR IN DOCTOR'S HOUSE; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

123D ST., 431 EAST.—Large housekeeping rooms; closets, running water, gas; $2.50, $3.

LEXINGTON AV., 359, (Near 40th St.)—Newly furnished rooms in private house.

Bronx.

LONGWOOD AV., 917.—Suite, $5; sunny bedroom and study; other rooms; $2 and $3; steam heat, tiled baths; liveliest section of Bronx; Prospect Subway station two blocks. Barnes.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.—Detached house; private family; large airy rooms; one square from New York University campus; half square trolley. Telephone Tremont 2377.

Brooklyn.

BERGEN ST., 154, (Near Hoyt St.) Brooklyn.—A large parlor or parlor floor, for meeting for guilds, fraternities, or clubs; may be rented for

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Brooklyn.

A NEW ENGLAND WOMAN has fine, newly renovated rooms, overlooking water, for men, with and without private baths; convenient Wall St.,

GAYNOR DECLINES TO ANSWER MITCHEL

Creelman, However, Declares That the Acting Mayor's "Head Was Turned."

MEET AT BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Both Act as if Nothing Had Happened —Mayor Praises Mitchel, Who Stands by All He Said.

The explosion which it was expected would follow Mayor Gaynor's arrival at City Hall yesterday, as a result of the direct contradiction by President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen of statements made by the Mayor in connection with the vice investigation, did not materialize. The Mayor was in the best humor in which he has appeared since returning to his office, and refused to be ruffled despite the fact that Mr. Mitchel reiterated his stand of Thursday night in almost the same language he used at that time.

James Creelman, however, through whom the Mayor made known his definite purpose not to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor, made this bitter retort to Mr. Mitchel's reference to the futility of letters to Sister Mary, Little Dog Spot, and James Creelman in suppressing vice:

"It is not surprising that Mr. Mitchel's weak head has been turned, first, by his disappointment when Mayor Gaynor failed to do the city a distinct disservice by abandoning his office and turning over the city government to such a puerile and treacherous successor; and, second, by the Mayor's dignified exposure of the sensational and faked-up charges against the good name of New York, through which Mr. Mitchel gained a little cheap advertising, while the Mayor was lying wounded and helpless, and Mr. Mitchel became busy with ambition."

When the Board of Estimate met yesterday morning, the Mayor and Mr. Mitchel both conducted themselves as if nothing had happened. Mr. Mitchel occupies the seat directly to the right of the Mayor at the board meetings. They entered the Council Chamber about the same time yesterday morning, the President walking briskly. As he passed the Mayor he stopped and said: "Good morning, Mr. Mayor." The Mayor looked him square in the face and replied: "How are you?" There was no motion on the part of either to shake hands.

In the course of the meeting there were several things which the Mayor did not seem to understand, and Mr. Mitchel explained them to him. A little later, when the Mayor wished to comment on certain matters and could not make himself heard on account of the huskiness of his voice, Mr. Mitchel repeated his remarks to the members of the board, and the citizens present. After the meeting the Mayor was seen in his office and asked if he wished to comment on the remarks of Mr. Mitchel.

Gives Mitchel His Due.

"I don't know what he said," he replied. "I have not read the morning papers yet and will not do so until I get to St. James to-night. I do want to say, however, that a great deal of credit is due Mr. Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and Borough President McAneny for the way in which they have borne the brunt of the work in the hearings on the budget. It has been impossible for me to sit with them at all the sessions and I wish to express my thanks to them for the excellent work that they have done."

When this was repeated to Mr. Mitchel he said: "That is very kind of the Mayor."

The President was asked if he wished to add anything in explanation of his position.

"I stand by everything I have said," he replied. "I greatly regret that Mayor Gaynor's animosity to Mr. Hearst has led him to make repeated attempts to discredit the efforts made during my temporary incumbency of the Mayor's office, to check the widespread lawlessness prevailing throughout the city. It is particularly distasteful to me to be drawn into a controversy with Mr. Gaynor in his present condition. The attempt to drag me in as a party to his controversy with Mr. Hearst, however, should not be allowed to confuse the public mind as to the facts that stood out with unmistakable plainness as a result of the reports made to me by the Inspectors of the Commissioner of Accounts.

"It is not true that any newspaper whatsoever had any part, directly or indirectly, in the preparation of the lists of disorderly and alleged disorderly and gambling houses forwarded by me to the Police Commissioner on Sept. 16. The fact is, as the Mayor personally knows, that this list was made up from many complaints received through the mails at the Mayor's office in my incumbency, and from the Inspectors' reports in verification thereof.

"Mr. Gaynor apparently seeks to create the impression that notices were served by the Police Commissioner upon the owners of all the thirty-nine houses which he cites, in pursuance of my orders, and characterizes the notifications as inexcusable. Concerning this statement the facts are as follows: Of these thirty-nine addresses twenty-seven were on the list sent by me to the Police Commissioner, with instructions that no notice was to be sent to the owners until after investigation by the Police Department of the alleged disorderly character of the premises.

Mitchel Explains His Lists.

"Of the remaining twelve addresses four do not appear on any lists forwarded by me to the Police Commissioner. Eight addresses were in the list concerning which I suggested to the Police Commissioner that he notify the owners of the character of the occupancy of the premises. In the list in which these addresses appear I furnished to the Police Commissioner the names of the owners of the premises, as reported by a title company. The name of Jordan L. Mott Iron Works nowhere appears on this list. None of the addresses concerning which I suggested to the Police Commissioner that he notify the owners is included in the site occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad Station.

"But even were there a clerical inaccuracy in describing one or two of the great number of the disorderly and lawless places reported on by my investigators, the important fact remains that deplorable conditions were shown to exist, and that acting upon this list, the Grand Jury has already returned twelve indictments, and has not finished its work. It has been amply established that flagrant vice and gambling prevailed throughout the city before I took action, as Acting Mayor, to suppress them, and the responsibility cannot be shirked by means of the familiar device of referring to slanderers of the city's good name. Every true friend of New York knows that dishonor does not come to the city from exposing and suppressing vicious conditions, but rather from the official complacency and tolerance that allow these conditions to exist."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:10—724 8th Av.; Peckowitch & Brother	$300
12:15—284 and 286 West 124th St.; Fred Wapus	$7,000
7:45—540 Grand St.; M. Welsh	$100
9:10—73 Roosevelt St.; R. Rancorita	$1,000
9:40—45 West 88th St.; A. Broggi	None
10:35—210 East 4th St.; L. Plutt	Trifling
10:55—270 Cherry St.; M. Edelson	Slight
11:15—118 West 88th St.; Mrs. Block	$50
11:25—5 Beach St.; 3d Av. R. R.	None
11:45—144 Delancey St.; unknown	Trifling
P. M.	
1:10—Foot of West 35th St.; N. Y. C. R. R.	Trifling
2:05—184th St. and Fort Washington Av.; J. Gordon Bennett estate	None
[illegible] Front St.; Russell & Co.	$25
[illegible] 74th St.; Indestructible Roll Co.	None
[illegible]—1,187 Lexington Av.; Dr. Fischer	$50
[illegible] St. Nicholas Av.; E. Davis	None
[illegible]—331 E. 100th St.; S. Alagna	None
[illegible]—226 E. 122d St.; Nelson Norman	None
[illegible]—629 Cherry St.; Mrs. White	Trifling

ALIMONY FOR MRS. ORAM.

Court Awards Income to Wife Husband Strove to Repudiate.

By an order signed by Vice Chancellor Emery of the New Jersey Chancery Court, Mrs. Laura Jane Oram, whose marriage was denied by Thomas W. Oram of Dover, N. J., for nearly fifteen years, and was, by a recent decree of the Chancery Court, established as having taken place in December, 1895, is to receive $500 a year as permanent alimony for her own support and $250 for the support of Mrs. Oram's daughter Marian, who is 14 years old.

The Oram suit attracted considerable attention by reason of the standing of the family of the defendant, whose father, Robert F. Oram, was, until his death, one of the most prominent business men of Morris County, N. J. He died several years ago. Port Oram, now known as Wharton, was named after the elder Oram, and the latter's son, Robert F. Oram, is the present Mayor of Wharton.

During the hearing on the case Oram declared under oath that he was not the man who, under the name of "Thomas Williams," married "Laura Jane Tyacke" in the rectory of Trinity Church, Hoboken, N. J., in December, 1895, as claimed by Mrs. Oram. Mayor Oram, a brother of the defendant, and a sister, Mrs. Josephine Peirce, and the latter's husband, testified in Mrs. Oram's behalf that Oram had acknowledged his marriage to Miss Tyacke to them and that they had always recognized her as Mrs. Oram.

The decree in favor of Mrs. Oram also operates to make Marian, the daughter, heiress to a considerable estate, which Oram inherited at the time of his father's death.

BOY FORGED TO TRAVEL.

Bought First-Cabin Ticket on the Lusitania After Swindling Employer.

A self-possessed 16-year-old boy, a cabin passenger, booked under the name of James Blake, on the Cunard liner Lusitania, which arrived on Thursday night, was taken to Ellis Island yesterday a prisoner. The detention was made on cable advices from the police of Liverpool. He is accused of forging a check for $250. His name is said to be George Horn, the son of a banker living in Burnley, England.

Young Horn was inspired by a desire to see the world. He had all the assurance of a man, and on the vessel he posed as the possessor of independent means. Well dressed and of a pleasing manner, he became a favorite with his fellow-passengers.

When questioned by Central Office Detective Moody, the lad stoutly maintained that he was the son of a wealthy English banker, here on a tour. He was indignant when told he would have to go to Ellis Island. When the journey to Ellis Island was under way young Horn, the detective said, confessed that he had forged the check.

"There is just one request I have to make," he said, "and that is, Will you send me back the same way I came, in the first cabin of the Lusitania? I liked the accommodations on that steamer."

The boy said that he obtained the money for his trip across the Atlantic by forging the name of his employer, J. C. Waddington, a lawyer, of 2 Grimshaw Street, Burnley, to a check for $250. He said that as soon as he obtained the money he went to Liverpool, bought a first-cabin ticket, and sailed on the Lusitania.

TESTIFIES IN PAJAMAS.

Witness Carried Into Court from a Hospital Cot.

John Yonich, 27 years old, of Green Ridge, Richmond Borough, was taken by a court officer from the S. R. Smith Infirmary Hospital at New Brighton yesterday to the county seat at Richmond to testify in an assault case. He made the trip of about eighteen miles clad only in pajamas and wrapped in a blanket. An automobile was used to transport him to the Court House and he appeared before the Grand Jury clad as he had been taken from the hospital cot.

Yonich was shot three times while lying in bed on the morning of Sept. 27. The police have under arrest Michael Kenneck, who was Yonich's roommate. According to the police, both men were infatuated with the woman in whose house they boarded. They had fought several times, it is said, over the woman.

About one o'clock in the morning of Sept. 27, Kenneck is said to have reached home armed with a revolver from which he fired six shots at Yonich, three of them taking effect. One entered at the right side of the neck and emerged at the left side, another buried itself in the man's back, and the third in his right side. Since then Yonich has been at the hospital.

When Yonich emerged from the Grand Jury room he was so weak that Sheriff Collins refused to hold him as a witness at the jail. The District Attorney insisted and Yonich was taken before Supreme Court Justice Putnam. The court decided he was in no condition to be outside of a hospital and ordered him returned to the institution.

Search for Missing Jersey Woman.

The police of Newark and Jersey City, as well as New York, have been asked to look for Mrs. Agnes LePlant, who, on the morning of Oct. 5, left her home in the Ridgewood Apartments, 398 Clinton Avenue, Newark, of which her husband is the janitor, to attend mass at St. Columba's Church with her young son. Since that time her friends have been unable to obtain any information as to her whereabouts. She was a little more than five feet, had very dark brown hair and blue eyes. Pronounced marks of identification were an exceedingly small right hand, it being very narrow with a particularly small thumb. She also had a scar on the right side of her throat. She had been ill for somewhat more than a year, part of which time she had spent in the hospital. Her teeth were in bad condition in consequence of the quantities of medicine she had been taking. It is feared that she has wandered away from her home during temporary delirium.

HIS SUICIDE SETS THE HOUSE AFIRE

Wife Struck a Match After Her Husband Had Killed Himself with Gas.

EXPLOSION WRECKED FLAT

Forty Families Rushed Panic-Stricken to the Street—Suicide Was Despondent Over Unemployment.

Disconsolate because he was ill and out of work, and therefore dependent upon his wife, a manicurist and hairdresser, for support, Joseph Byrnes committed suicide at the age of fifty early last night in his flat by inhaling gas through a tube and incidentally set the house a-fire.

When his wife, on discovering him, released the tube from his mouth, and unthinkingly struck a match, she caused an explosion that resounded throughout the neighborhood, and sent the 100 inmates of the house scurrying panic-stricken to the street. The woman herself, her clothing a-fire, followed the other occupants of the house to the street. How she ever managed to run down the six tortuous flights of stairs in her badly burned condition is a mystery to every one. She was assisted to the drug store of Dr. Max Hollandis, who did what he could to relieve her suffering, and later was removed in an ambulance to the New York Hospital, where she is in a serious condition.

The Byrneses occupied a small flat on the sixth floor of the big double tenement at the southwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Forty-second Street, known in the neighborhood as the Mills Flats. The house contains more than forty families, composing nearly 100 persons. Most of them belong to the theatrical profession, many in the choruses of local theatres.

At the time of the explosion most of these people were at home preparing to start for the theatres. The explosion sounded to their ears like a barrel of dynamite going off, and men, women, and children ran panicstricken to the street below. A fire alarm was sent in, and the firemen soon extinguished the flames. The Byrnes flat was wrecked by the explosion, and further damage was done by the falling walls, the fire, and smoke.

Inmates of the house said that Byrnes, owing to ill-health, had not had steady employment for four years. He brooded over the fact that he was unable to get any work that a man in poor health could do, and that his wife had to contribute to his support. In the last few days he had appeared to be in a more despondent mood than usual. When his wife arrived home last evening and found the flat in darkness and the door closed, she suspected that something was wrong, and in her agitation lit the match which caused the explosion. The couple have two children, a boy and a girl, who are with Mrs. Byrnes's mother at Fort Lee, N. J.

LOCOMOTIVE THROWS TIRE.

Wreck Narrowly Averted on Philadelphia & Reading Fast Train.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 14.—One of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad's two-hour trains between Philadelphia and Jersey City passed through here, bound for Jersey City, this afternoon at forty miles an hour. At Netherwood the engineer, who was looking out of his window for signals, saw a large circle of steel roll away from the side of his locomotive and go tearing through a fence, across a field and into the side of a farmer's barn, after which he lost sight of it.

At the same time the engine began to buck like a broncho. The engineer knew that the rim of one of the big driving wheels had ripped off. Though the locomotive was still going forward at almost forty miles an hour, he threw on the emergency brakes. The wheels spouted fire under the pressure of the brakes, all the cars lurching forward in jumps as the engine was doing, and coming to a sudden stop. The passengers found themselves piling all over one another.

No one was hurt, however, and the train, after a delay of half an hour, was taken into Jersey City by another engine, which had been sent out from the terminal there.

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CLERGYMAN SOUGHT, ON WAY TO CANADA

Government, Prosecuting Redeemable Investment Co., Seeks the Rev. N. Plass.

BLAME OUSTED EMPLOYES

Vice President of $10,000,000 Boston Concern Says They Made False Complaints to U. S. Attorney.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The Government prosecuting authorities continued investigations to-day of the business of the Redeemable Investment Company, the $10,000,000 concern, whose books were taken, and Charles H. Brooks, its local manager, arrested yesterday on a warrant charging the use of the mails in a scheme to defraud. Assistant District Attorney Garland said to-day that strong efforts were being made to locate the Rev. Norman Plass, the alleged organizer of the company, before he reaches British Columbia, to which country he is said to be journeying on business.

Mrs. Plass, wife of the minister, stated to-day that her husband left early in the week to look after certain timber interests in or near Vancouver. She also said that Mr. Plass resigned two weeks ago as President of the company. The Government officials had no information of that kind to-day, but stated that when they arrived in the offices yesterday they found the name of Mr. Plass on the door as President. It was reported to-day that Mr. Plass resigned at the request of the Directors of the company. One of the companies advertised as being wholly or in part controlled by the Redeemable Investment Company is the Norman Plass Lumber Company of British Columbia.

The charge upon which the warrant against Manager Brooks was based was made by William B. Angell of this city, the assertion being, according to the Government officials, that the resources of the company did not come up to the specifications of the circulars upon which the investments have been made. The concern, the Government officials say, asserted that it had $250,000 deposited in a National bank here as a guarantee fund, but it is alleged that the amount is much less than that sum.

John P. Feeney, counsel for the company, to-day reiterated his statement of yesterday that the concern is solvent. The stockholders, he said, were apparently satisfied, but any who are not could get the money invested, with 6 per cent. interest. The money, it is understood, would come from the alleged deposit of $250,000.

Plass and Brooks are well known in the West, particularly in Kansas and Missouri. The minister is said to have been in Chicago yesterday.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 14.—Three discharged employes were responsible for the raid on the offices of the Redeemable Investment Company in Boston yesterday, according to John Austin Pharaoh of this city, who is Vice President of the corporation. Mr. Pharaoh said he welcomed a complete investigation of the company's affairs, as he felt certain nothing detrimental would be found. He was in Boston at the time of the raid. Mr. Pharaoh said:

"The whole trouble was started by three men, formerly employes of our company, who were discharged because they were carbuncles on the neck of a prosperous organization. They were engaged to sell stock on a salary and commission basis. One of these men who made the complaint under which the raid was conducted sold stock to the extent of $1,000 and it cost the company $300 for the transaction. On that man we lost $300, for the stock was redeemed as soon as he was discharged. We withdrew our stock from the market several weeks ago because we had sold all we needed."

RECOGNIZED BY DONOVAN.

Republic of Portugal Real to at Least One Federal Officer.

Although the American Government has not as yet recognized the existence of the Republic of Portugal, John Donovan, who is in charge of the Naturalization Bureau of the United States Circuit Court for this district, has officially done so. This recognition came yesterday when Manoel Theago Spinola, a jeweler, of 149 West 126th Street applied for first naturalization papers.

When Spinola stated that he was born at Funchal, the capital of the Island of Maderia, Donovan, in administering the oath, made him renounce the Republic of Portugal. His renunciation was recorded in the Federal naturalization books and an official copy of the entry was given to the man as "first papers."

ALIMONY FOR THE HUSBAND.

He Is 71 and May Draw $15 a Week from 73-Year-Old Wife's Cash.

Andrew Logan, 71 years old, whose 73-year-old wife, Elizabeth Logan, recently obtained a divorce and $15 a week alimony from him in the Supreme Court, obtained an allowance of $15 a week yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The money will be paid out of a $7,000 fund, which the lower courts sequestered for the wife's alimony.

Logan showed the court that owing to property losses and inability to continue his work as a night watchman he had only $8 a week for his support. Justice Scott was the only member of the court to dissent from allowing the old man a weekly stipend from the alimony fund. The Logans were married in 1860.

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EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Wed. 2:15. JOHN DREW in his great-est success. Smith

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day at 2:15. G. P. HUNTLEY - HATTIE WILLIAMS in DECORATING CLEMENTINE.

GARRICK 35th St. Closed this week. NEXT MON. Seats Now. KYRLE BELLEW in THE SCANDAL.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38 St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. LAST 7 NIGHTS. OUR MISS GIBBS By the Authors of Music of The Arcadians.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:30. HELEN WARE in THE DESERTERS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. NO TEARS—JUST LAUGHS THE COMMUTERS By JAMES FORBES.

CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S GLOBE B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:15. THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Next Monday, Seats Now. A Drama Entitled "NEW YORK" by W. J. Hurlbut.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Lina Abarbanell with Ralph Herz. MADAME SHERRY!

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. HARRY KELLY in the New Musical Play, THE DEACON and THE LADY. NEXT MONDAY.....Seats Now. Original Cast in THE DOLLAR PRINCESS

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. COHAN'S BIGGEST HIT! Get Rich Quick Wallingford

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. A PLAY OF CITY LIFE REAL SUCCESS!! THE COUNTRY BOY By Edgar Selwyn.

JOE WEBER'S B'WAY & 28th ST. Mat. TO-DAY. KITTY GORDON in ALMA WHERE DO YOU LIVE? with CHAS. A. BIGELOW.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Gus Edwards' Song Revue, Lil Hawthorn, Mrs. Gardner Crane & Co., others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Karno's Comedians, Bert Coote & Co., Laddie Cliff, Howard & North.

BRONX 149th St. 3d Ave. Daily Mat. 25c. Rigoletto Twin Bros. Yorke & Adams, Stuart, Jane Courthope & Co.

American 42d St., nr. B'way. Daily Mat. 25c. ARVI MYSTERY ROSS & BOWEN "THE MONKEY'S PAW." Zigeuner Quartet, others.

PLAZA 58th St. Mad. Av. Mat. Daily. VALE STOCK CO. GIRLS PRICES 10, 20 & 30c. Next Monday, THE CHARITY BALL. Smoking CONCERTS SUNDAY Mat. & Eve.

CARNEGIE HALL. 57th St. and 7th Av. To-morrow (Sunday) Eve. 8:30 NEWMAN'S ILLUSTRATED TRAVEL TALKS "BALKANS" Prices 1.50, 1.00, 75c, 50c.

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COMEDY Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. 41st, E. of B'way. THE FAMILY With JOHN WESTLEY. Next Wed. Eve.—"Keeping Up Appearances."

LYRIC 42nd, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. MME. TROUBADOUR Grace La Rue—Van Rensselaer Wheeler. ALAN DALE, "AMERICAN." "'MADAME TROUBADOUR' OVERFLOWS WITH RIPPLING MELODY. OPERETTA AT THE LYRIC THEATRE ACTUALLY DARES TO OFFER MUSIC AS THE MAIN ATTRACTION FOR A MUSICAL SHOW. "'MADAME TROUBADOUR' IS A BEWITCHING LITTLE MUSICAL SURPRISE, AND I'D LIKE TO HEAR IT AGAIN."

BROADWAY TH. B'y, cor. 41. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. MARIE CAHILL in the new musical comedy, JUDY FORGOT.

CASINO. B'y & 39th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. SAM BERNARD in HE CAME FROM MILWAUKEE.

Lew Fields' HERALD SQ. B'y & 35 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. MARIE DRESSLER in Tillie's Nightmare.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30. BABY MINE

Maxine Elliott's Th. 39, bet. B'y & 6 Av. Ev. 8:30. Last Week. Mat. To-day. FORBES-ROBERTSON in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." NEXT MON. (Seats on sale) Maxine Elliott in THE INFERIOR SEX.

HACKETT. 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:15. MOTHER By Jules Eckert Goodman.

"THE LITTLE DAMOZEL" Has Won the Heart of All New York With Its Charming Love Story, Sparkling Wit, and Fascinating Stage Pictures of Just Such a Bohemian Group as Dickens Would Have Delighted to Meet. It is Crowding Nazimova's 39th St. Theatre Nightly with the Smart Playgoers of the Town. Henry W. Savage Has Provided the Best Acting Company in Years. Matinee This Afternoon at 2:30. Evenings at 8:30.

CIRCLE. B'way & 60th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. The Great Drama of Mother Love MADAME X Next week—Cyril Scott—"The Lottery Man."

WEST END. 125, W of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. FRITZI SCHEFF in THE MIKADO. NEXT WEEK—FORBES ROBERTSON in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back."

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CITY Theatre. E. 14th St. Ev. & To-day Mat. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Wed. Mat., 25c, 75c. ARSENE LUPIN with WILLIAM COURTENAY. Next Week—MONTGOMERY & STONE.

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BELASCO 44th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:20. THE NEW COMEDY. "THE CONCERT"

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Keith & Proctor's 5TH AVE. 28th St. B'way. Daily Mat., 25 & 50c. MURPHY & NICHOLS, TOM NAWN & CO., Harry Breen, Mack & Walker, Edwards, Van & Biemer.

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GRAND Opera House, 23d St., 8th Av. 25c. to $1.50. IS MATRIMONY A FAILURE?

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The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1910 16 PAGES

SECRETS

By MRS. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER

SWEETHEART, let us stray together
In a world of golden weather.
Hear the gallant wind that sings—
Trust thy tresses to his wings.
Hear the boyish brook that calls—
No such music in four walls.
See that branch against the blue
Tremble where the oriole flew.
All the blowing grasses bend
Guidance to thy feet to lend;
And the boughs of every tree
Spread a tent for thee and me.

Sweetheart saith, I'll hold thee back
From the tempting meadow track.
Shall the wind-eyed world be shown
All that is by right my own?
Shall a myriad blades of grass
Learn thy smiling as we pass—
Sun and wind and bird surprise
What I read within thine eyes?
Here beside our door there grows,
Trellised high, a friendly rose;
Sit we now beneath its shield—
In the dusk we'll go afield.

Harper's Bazar

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

The East Side at The New Theatre

THE SPECIAL performances at The New Theatre, to which the east side will be admitted at prices ranging from 10 cents to 50, must seem to the east siders very much like angels' visits—few and far between. One was given last week; there will be another on Dec. 24, a third on Feb. 5, and a fourth on March 18. At the first performance the attendance was limited to about 2,000—the capacity of the house—but some 40,000 applications had been received! The play was M. Maeterlinck's beautiful fairy-tale, "The Blue Bird," and it was a great success; for while the two thousand sat in silence while the curtain was up, the applause was deafening when it fell. It would be safe to say that no more appreciative audience has witnessed a performance of this fanciful play by the greatest of living playwrights. "The Merry Wives of Windsor" will be given on Christmas Eve.

An Excess of Happiness

THE SAME post which brings the announcement that the penny Dickens stamps, to be sold for the benefit of the novelist's descendants, can soon be bought in London, brings also the story of a poor Stoke-Newington woman who is seriously ill from excitement caused by the relief sent to her and her starving four children, in answer to the appeal of a coroner who held an inquest over the body of her fifth child. He received 150 pounds sterling in seven days, and as the family had been living on a shilling a week, it is no wonder that such an earnest of prolonged existence excited the poor mother. But the sale of 36,000 penny stamps will take some time; and as three or four of the present generation of the Dickens family are in straitened circumstances, there is little danger that the mental balance of any one of them will be disturbed by receiving even as much as came to the Stoke-Newington woman without any costly and cumbrous machinery.

Real Names That Suggest Dickens

THOSE who refuse to believe that Dickens invented the peculiar names of his characters will be confirmed in their opinion by reading this extract from a Middlesex voting list: Frances Narroway Heaven, William Paradise, Alfred Smaggersgales, Thomas Benjamin Bumpus, Thomas Stickalorum, Paris Needlestitcher and Fitzherbert Albert Bugby Lord. The last is especially good. One can see the romantic mother determined to call her boy Fitzherbert, "just to show some good feeling to that poor lady"; and to call him Albert for "the dear Queen's handsome husband, Mr. Lord." And one can hear the prosaic Mr. Lord's rejoinder: "He's going to be called 'Bugby' after his grandfather!" So he was "Bugsy" all his schooldays. And what may not fate have done with him, in scorn of the Fitzherbert and the Albert?

American Literature on the Continent

THE late Mme. Blanc ("Th. Bentzon") was famous for her contributions to the Revue des Deux-Mondes on American authors, and since her death nobody in France seems to have replaced her in this rôle. But beginning with next January, the Mercure de France, one of the most interesting of Paris semi-monthlies, is going to offer a regular presentation of our literary affairs. In fact, the increasing attention that Europe is paying to our books and authors has shown itself in another striking manner. A year ago last April, Mr. Theodore Stanton, with the collaboration of Cornell University's Department of English, prepared for Baron Tauchnitz's well-known Collection a "Manual of American Literature," for sale exclusively on the European Continent. Up to the present date—that is, during a period of a year and a half—a round three thousand copies of this admirable little book have been disposed of.

A Literary Administrator

SIR HUGH CLIFFORD, K. C. M. G., Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, who was very quietly married the other day, is the author of more books than his bride has written, although his "In Court and Kampong" was published in 1879—the same year as "Deborah of Tod's." He has occupied various important posts in the West Indies and the Malay States, and has co-operated with Sir Frank Swettenham in making a Malay Dictionary. He is a contributor to many English magazines, including Blackwood's, in which in 1904 appeared his "Sally," the study of a native Prince, which perhaps suggested the recent novel by Ida Wylie, "The Native Born." Lady Clifford, whose maiden name was Bonham, was the daughter and the granddaughter of men occupying important consular positions on the Continent, and thus both husband and wife are cosmopolitan and literary. Sir Hugh's first wife was the late Gilbert à Beckett's daughter, Minna, who died in 1907. He and Lady Clifford, on going to "Ceylon's Isle" in January, will find a plague of snails added to that vileness of man which the hymnologist attributes to the Ceylonese.

What Becomes of All the New Books?

THE estimate of the Publishers' Weekly that the list of publications for the current year will exceed twelve thousand titles brings up the inquiry in the curious mind of what becomes of all these books. Of many of these works not more than two or three hundred copies would be published, but of others there would be more than a hundred thousand. If they were all laid out flat upon the surface of the earth they would pave hundreds of acres. When one considers that last year the issue was almost as great—only two thousand titles less—and the year before almost equal to that, while next year and the year after it will probably be larger, one begins to feel as if there must be some mystery in it, or the face of nature would be veiled with books from the Atlantic to the Pacific. That old-time problem, which has never yet been solved, as to what becomes of all the pins, is not nearly so puzzling as what becomes of all the books. Probably the most of them get read, some time or other, as the pins all get used; but what is their final fate? Are they all, or nearly all, absorbed into libraries, public and private, in various parts of the country? What proportion of them inside, say, of twenty years, find their way into junk heaps, and thence back to the paper mill? And how many of the millions of them are kept on and on, in one family after another, as books once were treasured?

A Lover of Humor

THE LONDON QUEEN grieves that humor—"so precious a thing in Mr. De Morgan's work as a rule"—is not overplentiful in "An Affair of Dishonour." Really, it does seem as if a skilful writer might see something funny in the story of a girl who runs away from home to live with a married man who afterward murders her father; but some people have a way of missing the point of a joke. There is genuine humor in the closing vision of the surviving Lucinda, wooed and married and "respeckit like the lave," as Lady Somebody-or-Other.

A POWDER MAN ON POETRY

Mr. Hudson Maxim Writes a Book on "The Science of Poetry and the Philosophy of Language"

AN INTERESTING DIVAGATION

The New Critic Not Only Tells, but Shows, How Verse Should be Written

By WALTER LITTLEFIELD

THAT fools step in where angels fear to tread does not, of course, always apply to a man who has won fame in one department of human activity seeking to establish himself as an expert in another. Herbert Spencer once wrote an essay on music. A distinguished historian and critic of the drama once wrote a play. A professor of literature once rewrote the "Ode on a Grecian Urn" to show how Keats would have composed it if he had really known anything about poetry. And there have been others whose reachings have been even more remote from their accepted vocations. All have produced interesting curiosities. The philosopher, because he was not a musician; the dramatic critic, because he was not a dramatist, and the professor of literature, because he was not a poet. We are now asked to give serious consideration to an expert on ordnance and explosives writing on "The Science of Poetry and the Philosophy of Language."

Hudson Maxim, like his distinguished predecessors in the art of the transmigration of genius, looks at his subject from the point of view of his native environment. He recognizes that mathematics is the basis of all the arts of expression, but the fate of the great German mathematician who tried to write music and poetry and paint pictures does not appall him. He has read much in English prose as well as in English verse, and believes that he has grasped the scientific laws by which these mediums of verbal expression have been developed. He probably has done so. He possibly knows more about the laws of criticism than does Saintsbury, more about the science of poetry than did Bobby Burns; and yet we close his ponderous volume with the firm conviction that he is neither a Saintsbury nor a Burns.

In the first place, Mr. Maxim is not well acquainted with the beginnings, the traditions, or the tools of the crafts upon the grounds of which he trespasses. Even their terminology does not suffice, and so he invents new words the better to convey his meaning. The four generally accepted properties of sound—volume, pitch, quality and duration—do not appeal to him. "Quality" for him is "tone-color," whatever that may mean. Then, too, there are occasional slips which are quite inexcusable in a scientist. He writes: "For the reason that poetry came before science, it has a stronger hold upon us than science has, and for the same reason man's love for poetry is innate, and poetry is a necessity."

As a matter of fact, science came to man when he built his first hut and made his first fire. Poetry came to him when he had time to listen to the music of the waterfall and the wind among the trees. Man's love for poetry is not innate, nor is poetry necessary to all. No product of any of the arts of expression is sufficient unto itself. The spectator must contribute something. He must know something about the art whose product he hears or sees in order to appreciate it. It is only by appreciation, not always entirely aesthetic, that the arts of expression fulfill a necessity. Thus every lover of art, in whom a work of art finds response, may be considered a critic whether the emotions aroused take the form of an appreciation of accepted rules, of comparisons with other products, or of merely intellectual or aesthetic satisfaction.

There is evidently one department of literature, quite as absolute and independent as any other, which Mr. Maxim has quite overlooked, for his treatment of it shows that he is ill-acquainted

(Continued on page 570)

*THE SCIENCE OF POETRY AND THE PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE. By Hudson Maxim. Illustrated by William Oberhardt. Funk & Wagnalls Co. $2.50.

SIR WALTER AND HIS FRIENDS

Miss Mac Gunn Gives Us the Freedom of a Highly Entertaining Group of Men and Women

By HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE

JUST now, when there is talk of leaving the Hamlet out of Scott's books, this delightful series of pageants on his friends and his environment is especially welcome. In this book,* by Miss MacGunn, are rediscovered the leisure, the charm, the gallant life and richly human nature that, to such of us as are in the habit of reading him in the original, seem as the very man himself—broad, genial, firm—based on humor and kindness, with a heart for any adventure and an appreciation of any character. For, though it is true that Scott loved a prince, it is none the less so that he loved a peasant even better.

Nowhere is this fact more clearly shown than in the present volume. Sir Walter's friends were drawn from every walk in life. English lords and statesmen, Scotch lawyers and poets, shepherds and poachers, highbred ladies who pass like a delicate fragrance through the pages, queer old beldames mumbling charms, laughing children, scions of old Highland families, poor and proud, gay and daring, carrying life like a flower, and staid men of business equally loved and respected this great man and mighty writer, who, "Wherever he stepped, brawley suited himsel' to everybody. * * * He aye did as the lave did."

Sir Walter is immanent throughout the book; one feels his big personality on every page. Yet he is by no means constantly dragged in. He simply warms the whole period through which he lived as a glowing hearth warms a great room, and is its nucleus. He is thoroughly Scotch; so thoroughly that he becomes universal. Miss MacGunn has a rare power for breathing life into her portraits. She gets hold of the essential qualities and hits off most happily the oddities and whimsies that distinguish her subjects, men and women; and her own humor has the true Scotch flavor, a tang that is hard to beat.

The volume is divided, for convenience, into several sections, in each of which are grouped those friends who touched upon a certain side of Scott's life; such as the Family Friends, The Parliamentary Group, The Makers of the Minstrelsey, &c. Naturally, these various groups met and mingled; but the arrangement is a good one. The book opens with a sketch of two delightful old ladies, friends of Sir Walter's parents and of his own childhood—women who had touched life at many points, whose hearts were warm and whose minds were original. Mrs. Cockburn, in a playful letter to a friend, begs to inform him that at seventy-two she has more "real lovers than at seventeen," and adds: "Do you know, I am afraid of too much respect. * * * I like love better than reverence." Love she evokes, even to-day; the brilliant, generous, eager-hearted woman, whose passion was hospitality, who, to her last day, "enjoyed making the bairns happy," and whose sorrows, which were great, only made her more tender with others and sweeter toward life. She passed out of the world while Scott was a child; but not before she had recognized him as "that extraordinary genius of a boy."

The other lady was a member of the famous Keith family, whose sons had held places of honor and responsibility all over the empire, and who, men and women alike, whatever their environment, were "animated by the same proud honesty, the same loyalty to whose employed them, the same contempt for profit and reward, the same boundless family affection, the same whole-hearted delight in nonsense." Anne Murray Keith poured into Scott's willing ears a wealth of Border tales and old stories that later found their echo in his writings; she herself appears in the Chronicles of the Canongate as Mrs. Bethiah Bridel.

In the Parliamentary group were some of Scott's dearest and most intimate friends, the friends both of his youth and his old age. There was Willy Erskine, on whose praise or censure Scott depended to such an extent that it is supposed to be because of Erskine's lack of interest that "Waverley" was laid aside for so many years. This friendship began in college and continued without a flaw until Erskine's death. "If ever a pure spirit quitted this vale of tears, it was his," Scott wrote to Merritt, after following the coffin to the grave.

Thomas Thomson was another of this group, Deputy Clerk-Register, and so great an antiquarian that he scarcely ever came up into contemporaneous life for so much as a breath. He was Scott's particular crony, the two dining together every few days, the tie that had been bound in boyhood growing closer and warmer with the passing years. Thomson's reticence and deliberation were as profound as his knowledge; he brooded for years over the epitaph he had been asked to write for his intimate friend, Dugald Stewart, and died without producing it; and spent thirty-three years over the first volume of records connected with his work as Registar without finishing it—finally coming to grief through this passion of his for continually acquumulating knowledge from old and dusty parchments and his inability to bring the result to birth. He died struggling to pay off his creditors, broken in heart and pride.

The sketch of Jane Anne Crumstoun, Countess Purgstall, is particularly spirited, full of a romantic fire befitting its brilliant, tragic, yet withal so happy subject, and as alive as the lady herself. Jane was Scott's first woman friend, his almost sister. She knew of his early love affair—a passion which, though it ended so unfortunately for the lover, and though Scott married another woman within the year, was beyond doubt the deepest emotion of his life. It was Jane whom Scott summoned in the early dawn to hear his translation of Bürger's "Lenore," and her tact, sense and warm heart were constantly at his service. "It may be claimed for the four volumes of the 'Border Minstrelsy,'" writes Miss MacGunn, "that there went more happiness to the making of these than to the making of any other book ever printed." Scott was a young man when he first turned to the collection of this matchless series of old ballads and Border songs. He was very young indeed when he began to love them. It is recorded that at the age of three he was wont to shout the opening lines of the ballad of Hardyknute—

> Stately stepped he east the ha'
> And stately stepped he west.
> Full seventy years he now has seen
> With scarce seven years of rest,—

with so lusty a vigor that one visitor exclaimed, huffily, "One might as well try to speak in the mouth of a cannon, as where that child is." Before he was twelve he would spend the livelong day under the trees reading Percy's Reliques.

For years Scott was wont to ride the country over, seeking the old songs from the old women on whose tongues they lived. Sheriff Shortrude, who went many a mile with him, says "there were not ten yards, but we were laughing and roaring and singing"; and, whether in minister's manse or laird's castle, shepherd's hut or jolly inn, Scott was equally at home and eagerly welcome. Yet, for all this bonhomie, Scott himself, in one of his rare moments of introspection, wrote: "My life has been a sort of dream, chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy." And there are many to witness how he was wont to slip off into long silences, when he appeared unconscious of his surroundings and was deaf to the talk about him.

Scott's collaborator on the Minstrelsy was John Leyden, a young Borderer in whom was concentrated all that goes to make a Scot—all the racy native humor, the uncouthness, the bigness of body and soul, the outspoken harshness, the inner tenderness, an honesty as shining as the sun, an enthusiasm as hot. Poor, of course. Passionate after learning and books: as a lad he was known to have risen at daybreak of a Winter's morning to tramp all day to a distant village for the mere privilege of looking into a copy of the Arabian Nights reputed to be in the possession of a young blacksmith, who, after teasingly refusing definite his desire, relented when the boy lingered an hour after hour, careless of food or home, and allowed him to take the precious volume away. This was the mood in which Leyden lived his life, a short one, but crammed with more living than goes to the share of many an octogenarian.

Others connected with these volumes of song were Joseph Ritson and James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. The former was a much-hated man, a crabbit fly who had shrilled and stung in frantic anger about the heads of almost all the literary men of the day, but who poured forth a generous enthusiasm over the "Minstrelsy," and subsequently became Scott's personal friend; Scott was, indeed, probably the only friend the little man had on earth. He admired Leyden, but had many a terrific set-to with that tempestuous being. After one such affray, waged on the question of diet, for Ritson was a desperate vegetarian, Leyden is reported to have sent out for a steak, which he devoured raw, as a sign of his impatience with any such foolishness.

Miss MacGunn has given a broad and sympathetic sketch of Hogg, a man who was curiously the result of his particular environment of place and time. He helped Scott to collect some of the ballads, and loved him as sincerely as his vain and egotistical nature permitted of his loving any one, while Scott's treatment of the eccentric poet was distinguished by rare tact, affection and forbearance. Hogg was never troubled by undue self-depreciation. "Ye are king o' the school o' chivalry," he boasted to Scott, "but I'm the king o' the mountain and fairy school, which is a far higher ane than yours."

The country folk were not always friendly to this forcing of their living songs into the prison of print. This feeling was voiced by one ancient beldame, who exclaimed boldly, striking the Shirra's knee for emphasis: "There was never ane o' my sangs prentit till ye prentit them yersel' and ye has spoilt them a'tegither. They were made for singing and no for reading, but ye hae broke the charm, and they'll never be sang mair."

Among the many women whom Scott numbered as friends, two that one would be sorry to miss, though but in the pages of a book, are Frances, Lady Douglas,—and Lady Louisa Stuart. Frances was sister to the Duke of Buccleugh, hereditary head of the clan to which Sir Walter belonged, and to whom he gave a loyalty as entire and romantic as ever was laid at the feet of Highland chieftain by his clansman. Lady Douglas was one of the merriest, wittiest and kindest of women, brimming with life and affection, immersed in the most brilliant society of her day, wife to that Douglas to whom the House of Lords gave the decision in the famous case with the beautiful Gunning, Lady Hamilton. Lady Louisa was of a very different type, a dreamer, shy, consecrated to an early love affair, but with a gift for writing and a shrewd knowledge of life. She was the only woman admitted of her own right into the secret of the Waverley novels. Another woman in Scott's circle was the literary Anna Seward, a somewhat formidable creature, much given to emotional correspondence.

But space forbids. Gladly would the reviewer quote from the delightful chapter on Sir Adam Fergusson, as full of genial laughter as a champagne glass is of golden bubbles; or from the admirable papers on the poets with whom Sir Walter was more or less closely associated; or from the page where J. B. S. Morritt walks with a living stride, accompanied by Greeks and pirates, or the other that tells of faithful Tom Purdie. Suffice it that the book is one of the most delightful of its kind to appear in many a long day, and one that, though bulky, seems all too short.

*SIR WALTER SCOTT'S FRIENDS. By Florence MacGunn. With portraits. John Lane Co. $2.

MISS HARRIET L. MOSMAN, author of "A Cowboy Cavalier," has returned from her long Summer journey in England and on the Continent and is now at her home in Newton, Mass., supervising the publication of her book "The Hermit of the Bouleche."

THE "PASSING" OF MOROCCO

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett Describes an Empire in Its Transition from Feudalism to Modernity

By WILLIAM H. GRIFFIS

THE practiced hand of the skilful newspaper correspondent who told us about "Port Arthur; the Siege and Capitulation," is evident in this work,* which, however, is not journalism, but literature. Here we have an account of the doings of the French and Spanish, both in diplomacy and in military operations, and the attempt of a people to preserve ancient feudal characteristics in the presence of modern civilization and commercial pressure from all sides. Whatever be the fate of the present Sultan, Moulai el Hafid, no one can envy him his honors. Here is a curious country, called in the native tongue by a name meaning the "Far West," with four divisions—sea coast, mountains, desert and arable land—and virtually four sets of people, who have little sympathy with each other. Then there are the internal troubles of race and creed, and the tremendous national dualism which arrays the people into two virtually hostile camps. Those who live in the cities or along the seashore and in communication with foreign markets and lines of transportation are a unit in wanting to agree with the general wishes of the civilized world. These have the social and cosmopolitan spirit. But in the mountain fastnesses and the trackless deserts there is a powerful element, fanatical, ignorant, intensely proud of their traditions and environment, who think that any yielding to modern necessities is rank infidelity.

Morocco presents an almost perfect example of the feudal system. The Sultan is nominal ruler, but the powerful tributary chiefs are absolute lords in their dominions; within which, however, are many tribes, each under its own caid, who in time of emergency rally to the standard of their feudal chief and fight either for or against the Sultan as he may direct. Some of the caids wield more power than the Sultan himself. For example, at present the props of the new throne, virtually reared by France and Spain, are three famous men, of manifold, hyphenated names. But these three men, very helpful in time of revolution, are a source of weakness when it comes to measuring their own power with the Sultan's; for they are always ready to challenge his authority. Hence to call himself master and be independent of every changing breeze of opinion among the tribesmen the Sultan must have an army, well trained and regularly paid; and this, it is supposed, Moulai has. Nevertheless, the tribes are always ready for an "outing." One rebellion has been put down already, but who knows when another holy war against the infidel may be raised? For Moulai's modernism means new theology to the faithful and is like red pepper in the eyes of his mountaineers.

So long as French money flows freely from Paris, and Germany and France maintain their present understanding, and Moulai is obedient, all will be well. But if he throws in his fortunes with the Nationalist Party, then Europe will crush him. So fully does Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett believe this that he has entitled his book "The Passing"—a word used apropos of the vanishing of several of the smaller nations of Asia within the last half century. The Shereefian Empire, that is, an empire founded by a shereef, or descendant of Mohammed, shows that Morocco is one of those church nations, held together by a religion that quickly degenerates into fanaticism, which are gradually being improved off the face of the earth to make way for better political structures and a religion that allows the political regeneration of its adherents.

*THE PASSING OF THE SHEREEFIAN EMPIRE. By E. Ashmead-Bartlett. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. $4.

JOHN BROWN OF OSAWATOMIE

Mr. Oswald Villard Writes What Bids Fair to Be a Definitive Life of the Agitator

By H. ADDINGTON BRUCE

MR. VILLARD'S "John Brown" is a capital example of the thorough, the conscientious and the candidly critical in historical writing. It may well be described as the first really adequate biography of a man who, whatever one may think of the chief acts of his life, has won a conspicuous place among American immortals. In its preparation no available source of information seems to have been neglected. Original documents, contemporary letters and living witnesses have been examined in all parts of the country. Materials never before utilized have been drawn upon, and use has been made of others whose existence has hitherto been unknown. There is a constant citation of authorities, the note references running far into the hundreds, together with an excellent bibliography. The result is a work that not only meets the demands of the modern scientific school but is of a high literary quality. Perhaps the criticism should be made that there is an obvious tendency to go too minutely into detail, but in view of the importance of the subject this fault may readily be condoned.

Like all other students who have given the matter thoughtful consideration, Mr. Villard is hard put to it to account for John Brown's militant and uncompromising hatred for slavery. He sees clearly enough that Brown's autobiographical statement describing incidents of slavery which he observed in boyhood, is quite futile as an explanatory hypothesis. Why should one who so hated the profession of arms, Mr. Villard pertinently inquires, be the first to take up arms in order to free the slave from his chains? What was there in the humdrum life of an Ohio farmer to cause him to espouse the rôle of a border chieftain in the middle of the nineteenth century? The answer apparently is to be sought in Brown's innate love of freedom, his strenuousness and his proneness to violence. The theory, however, that he was insane, and that his bloody doings in Kansas and Virginia were the frenzied work of a monomaniac, finds no favor with Mr. Villard. Says he, emphatically:

> If it could be reasonably declared that he was partially or wholly deranged, it would be easy to explain away those of his acts which at times baffle an interpreter of this remarkable personality—the Pottawatomie murders, for instance. But this cannot be done. Gov. Wise was correct in his estimate of John Brown's mentality; the final proof is the extraordinary series of letters written by him in jail after his doom was pronounced. No lunatic ever penned such elevated and high-minded, and such consistent epistles. If to be devoted to one idea, or to a single cause, is to be a monomaniac, then the world owes much of its progress toward individual and racial freedom to lunacy of this variety. If John Brown was insane on the subject of slavery, so were Lucretia Mott and Lydia Maria Child, while Garrison and Phillips and Horace Greeley should never have been allowed to go at large. That their methods of advancing their joint cause differed from John Brown's a violent ones, is no wise argues that he went beyond the bounds of sound reason in his efforts for freedom for the blacks. If John Brown was the victim of an "idée fixe," so was Martin Luther, and so were all the martyrs to freedom of faith. But, examining his record day by day, weighing all the actions of a life of great activity, and reading the hundreds of letters from his pen which have survived to this hour, the conclusion is inevitable that, however bad his judgment at times, however wild the plan of assault on Harper's Ferry, John Brown himself had escaped the family taint. . . . The paranoiac invariably betrays himself at last. But the man who sacrificed business prospects, a quiet orderly life, his family's happiness, and the lives of himself and his children, in a crusade which the world has since declared to have been righteous as to its object, cannot, because of his devotion to that purpose, be adjudged a maniac—else asylums for the insane have played too small a part in the world's history.

John Brown, then, as Mr. Villard sees him, must be held strictly accountable for his acts; and on this view it is certain that in dying as he did on the gallows he met a fate which he deserved, if not for the Harper's Ferry raid, assuredly for the affair on the Pottawatomie. In this, it will be recalled, Brown led an armed party against pro-slavery settlers in Kansas to avenge the Border Ruffian attack on Lawrence. But, as the evidence now for the first time fully assembled proves beyond any question, the men whom he and his followers killed were given not the slightest opportunity to defend themselves, but were led from their homes and mercilessly cut down. The result, as is well known, was to plunge Kansas into the horrors of civil war; and this, Mr. Villard insists, quite needlessly.

For he boldly challenges the view that the crusading efforts of Brown and Robinson and Lane were the means of "saving Kansas." Even if Kansas had not weltered in blood in 1856, it would still, he declares, have been free, since "climate and soil fought in Kansas on the side of the Free State men," and "the familiar slave crops never could have been raised in Kansas with its bleak Winters." In fact, Mr. Villard hazards the suggestion that had it not been for Brown and his rifle, Kansas would have been definitely numbered with the Free States earlier than it actually was; while, on the other hand, he frankly concedes that to Brown more than to any other one man must be given the credit for arousing the North to a realizing sense of what Mr. Seward so happily termed an "irrepressible conflict."

This, of course, was brought about even more through the raid on Harper's Ferry than through his campaigning in Kansas; and most of all through the manner in which he faced the doom confronting him because of his failure at Harper's Ferry. Clearly, Mr. Villard believes that it was in the way he met death rather than in the manner of his life that John Brown served as an inspiration to the people of the Northern States, and aided in creating the wave of anti-slavery sentiment that so soon afterward swept Southward to overwhelm all opposition. Here is the way he states the case, as he sees it:

> The True Deliverance came with John Brown behind the bars at Charlestown, when there was suddenly revealed to him how inferior a weapon was the sword he had leaned upon from the time he had abandoned the pursuits of peace for his warfare on slavery. Not often in history is there recorded such a rise to spiritual greatness of one whose hands were so stained with blood, whose judgment was ever so faulty, whose public career was so brief. John Brown is and must remain a great and lasting figure in American history. Not, however, because he strove to undo one wrong by committing another; not because he took human lives in a vain effort to end the sacrifice of other lives and souls entailed by slavery. Judged by the ordinary moral and legal standards, John Brown's life was forfeit after Harper's Ferry. The methods by which he essayed to achieve reforms are never to be justified until two wrongs make a right. It was the weapon of the spirit by which he conquered. In its power lies not only the secret of his influence, and his immortality, but the finest ethical teachings of a life which, for all its faults, inculcates many an enduring lesson, and will forever make its appeal to the imagination.

Mr. Villard's book is bound to provoke much discussion, and even controversy. But, in the main, there would seem to be no doubt that it presents a portrait of John Brown and an appraisal of his career that will in the end be pretty generally accepted.

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ASK US Anything You Want to Know

A VIVACIOUS HISTORIAN

Mr. Fletcher's "Introductory History of England" Scarcely Adapted to the Needs of the Young

By CHARLES WILLIS THOMPSON

THE "qualities absolutely necessary for a good historian" were enumerated by Mary Coleridge as follows: Imagination; prejudice; the power of writing your own biography at the same time. Mr. Fletcher has two of these essentials, though he is not notable for imagination.

James Gordon Bennett the elder said that the highest achievement of the human intellect is "a good editorial." "This," commented Matthew Arnold, with restraint, "is not quite so." But if it were, to paraphrase Arnold, on what a height would Mr. Fletcher's volumes stand! The two that are before us, covering the period from 1660 to 1815, bring to a close his "Introductory History of England."* It began, he says, as a book for boys, and ended as one for young men. If this means that he intended to bring history within the grasp of persons as yet unfamiliar with it, he has failed for just the reason which brings failure to the others who attempt it in the same way.

To abbreviate history, to scurry over it, does not make it easier to grasp; it makes it harder. The reason is that in shortening the story the mass of names, places, and events remain, but the details which would serve to explain them are left out. The true "introductory history of England" is not one of these short cuts, these royal roads; it is Green or Hume or Macaulay.

So there are long stretches in these volumes which, by reason of this method of making history comprehensible to the young, make it incomprehensible to anybody. But these arid spaces are pleasantly interrupted by "good editorials," written in an idiomatic and even slangy fashion; and here is where the real value of the work comes in. It is not, perhaps, a good "introductory history," but it is a good supplementary history. Readers familiar with the subject will find decidedly interesting the new light in which their pet heroes or pet aversions are suddenly placed by some paragraph of whimsical satire, vivid denunciation, or vigorous eulogy.

It was our own Thomas E. Watson who brought slang and idiom to the service of the hitherto grave muse of history. But Watson is a historian; he brought light, while Mr. Fletcher too often merely darkens counsel and confuses ways that were plain. And again, Watson, if not impartial, strives to be impartial, while Mr. Fletcher obviously strives not to be, and succeeds beyond his own hopes.

He is a Jacobite and Tory, and he expresses, with that vivacity which makes his worst faults forgivable, his regret that "there are no Whigs left to hang, and, if there were, there are few Tories of convictions strong enough to pull at the tow." He is so sure of the utter wrongness of the Whigs that a statement of it seems to him a demonstration. For instance, when he tells the story of the hanging of Nuncomar during Warren Hastings's Indian administration, he recites Burke's charge that Hastings was guilty of slaying Nuncomar to save himself, and then says: "The Whig historian, Lord Macaulay, has, in his very worst manner, given color to the charge." In a footnote he adds: "The worst of it is that Macaulay had every opportunity of knowing the facts, and probably did actually know them."

But what were these facts? will inquire the "young men" who are struggling to acquire an introductory knowledge of history from Mr. Fletcher; and they will search his account of the matter in vain for any proof that Macaulay was wrong. He does mention that Nuncomar's trial was "perfectly fair, according to the English standards," but that has nothing to do with the argument. He is so sure that the Whig historian is wilfully wrong that he thinks he has demonstrated it, when he has not even suggested it; he calls on us to stand aghast at Macaulay's crime when he has not even framed the indictment.

The book, however, is written with such engaging vivacity, and the author fights with such whimsical, good humored violence for his opinions, that the most intense Liberal cannot get angry with him. His characterizations out-Watson Watson. He reflects with regret that in the days of James II. "loyalty would probably have triumphed even then if James had not added to his Popery the misfortune of being an immeasurable ass." Of Isaac Newton in 1687 he says, "He was soon to invent a terrible thing called an 'infinitesimal calculus,' for which it is difficult for any non-mathematician to pardon him." He does not like the "Hanover rats," as he calls them, and ushers George I. into his history as "an unspeakable boor," and George II. as "the valnest little strutting peacock of a man you can conceive." But to George III. he makes this concession: "King George III's character has gained, perhaps, some favor in history from the fact of his coming between his shocking old grandfather and his quite unspeakable son."

American readers will find it easier to take Mr. Fletcher's measure by his account of our Revolution than by what he has to say of the wicked Whigs at home. For instance:

> The baleful skill with which the leaders of the revolt played their cards has seldom been equaled. The most disgusting hypocrite of the lot is perhaps Benjamin Franklin, the Pennsylvania Quaker, who, with loyalty ever on his lips, patiently undermined in both worlds the cause of the loyalists and of the Government, seduced Chatham, whom he visited in '74, with his glib phrases about the "old Whigs of 1688," and the like; swore that his countrymen had no thought of separation at the very time that Congress was in the making; and, finally, negotiated the treaty with France. The rant and froth about Natural Rights were left to Patrick Henry and Jefferson; the Machiavellian intrigues to Samuel Adams. Every molehill of maladministration was magnified into a mountain, and artfully shown off on a broad background of "principle."

"Chatham," he observes, "simply took the gout and sulked. In fact, except in the crisis of a great war, this man was never fitted for office at all; * * * he would be sole Minister or nothing. So he became nothing, and wouldn't even answer letters." Among the causes of the British defeat he enumerates the War Office's way with the British soldier: "Thomas Atkins was still an amorphous lobster, loaded with all the horrible rigidities of an intolerable uniform, and only a few independent companies, raised in the South during the later years of the struggle, were brave enough to insist on clothing themselves sensibly." Then there was the anti-war party at home. Charles Fox "spouted sheer treason and rejoiced over every drop of British blood that was spilt like any modern Irish M. P."

But he concedes that the "rebels" had their difficulties, too. "Of the American Generals, Arnold, the ablest, turned traitor, Lee was at heart a traitor, Gates was wholly incompetent; Nathaniel Greene alone was a considerable strategist; all perpetually intrigued against Washington. The heart of the colonists was not in the struggle at all; the thirteen States had no bond of union, and wished for none. Congress did not show itself worthy of the authority it assumed; it was an assembly of selfish jobbers and ranters, and would neither feed, clothe, nor pay its army properly; it was profoundly jealous of the great man whom it had placed in command of its troops."

However, he thinks that the English had the mere handicaps. North and Germaine, he says, "were Ministers of, let us say, almost Gladstonian incompetence." And "the old Sea Queen," as he loves to call England, "was sick of an acute attack of inflammation of the Parliament."

These vigorous characterizations—and the two volumes are full of others like them—are enough to show how readable is Mr. Fletcher's work. His longer portrayals are often excellent.

But, as we said before, the appeal of the book is not to young seekers after short cuts to history, but to persons informed about it and desirous of new sidelights. The young and uninformed it is too often likely to bewilder. The author's rapid pace will hinder, not help them. For instance, what uninformed reader would understand the event described in this sketchy sentence? "For the last time the London mob, more Whig but not therefore less brutal than in 1716, enjoyed the spectacle of honorable gentlemen being cut up alive for loyalty to the ancient line of Kings and to an ancient political creed."

Why were they cut up? Had there been an insurrection? One can imagine Mr. Fletcher's "young men" asking the question in bewilderment, searching in vain for an explanation, and finally turning to some old-fashioned and substantial historian to find out. Then comes this, entirely unaccompanied by any explanation: "Hawke and Boscawen had begun their great careers, and Rodney was already a Captain."

Who was Hawke? Who was Boscawen? Who was Rodney? In what way had they begun their great careers? What did they do next? Again the "young men" will have to lay Fletcher down and take up Green to find out.

Maps might help the "young men" to find their way, but there are no maps showing the countries as they were at the time the events described took place. There are maps, but they are all of Europe or India as we know it to-day.

If we might amend Mr. Fletcher's own account of the origin and evolution of his work we should say that it began as a book for young men and ended as a book for old ones.

*AN INTRODUCTORY HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Vols. III. and IV. By C. R. L. Fletcher, formerly Fellow of All Souls and Magdalen College, Oxford. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 per vol.

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BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG

An Old-Fashioned Fairy-Tale by Eden Phillpotts, a New-Fashioned "Magic Book," etc.

MR. PHILLPOTTS has written a fairy-tale, and it is such a good fairy-tale that every one is sure to be very glad that he has done it. "The Flint Heart" (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50) begins away back in the stone age; and that is the reason the heart happens to be of flint instead of something that might seem more fairy-like. It was a bright, black heart with a hole in it, and the Spirit of Thunder, a big, powerful, and mischievous spirit, sent it to a stone-age gentleman, Mr. Phutt-phutt, called Phutt for short, by way of the Mystery Man, Fum, whom Phutt asked to give him a hard, hard heart that he might get the better of the big Chief Brokotockotick, who was called Brok for short.

That was in Dartmoor, in Devonshire, England, in the early days; and Phutt, with his hard, flint heart, backed by the wicked Thunder Spirit, did all sorts of cruel things, killed poor Chief Brok, and in the end died himself. The flint heart was put out of the way, and that might have been the end of it; but it wasn't. Poor old Fum, who threw it in the ashes, thought he had finished it. But a few thousand years later it turned up again, with all the wicked power of the Thunder Spirit still behind it; and that is where the story really begins. Charles's father found it; and such sad, hard times there were in the family afterward. Charles goes to the fairies to see what can be done about it; the little sister Unity helps, so does Shep, the dog; and a sad, dilapidated German hot-water bottle, named Bismarck, plays a most important part in the story, which is very exciting indeed, and is illustrated with a goodly number of pictures.

Another book which has many pictures, but quite different ones, is "The Country Boy" (G. W. Dillingham, $1.25), in which Homer Davenport, the cartoonist, tells the story of his own early life up to the time when, with a carpet-bag in his hand, he started away from his home in Silverton, Ore., for San Francisco, to learn to be a real artist. The frontispiece shows the little Homer as a very small boy indeed, in dresses, standing beside his mother. The other pictures, and there is one to nearly every page, are in the text and illustrate all the funny stories that are told in the book. There is "Aunty" McMillan, fat, with eyeglasses and a row of curls, who taught the little boy to play on the organ with numbers printed on his finger nails with an indelible pencil. The numbers rubbed off when the farmer boy was milking his cows, and then, of course, he couldn't play his piece at the concert. There is the picture of the pretty girl who was invited to the "hop" and also of the chickens roosting on the buggy, in which Nettie and Homer started off, but brought the trip to an untimely end; there is a picture of the stout girl skater who nearly inhaled a feather-pillow; pictures of the last good-byes at the blacksmith-shop, with any number of others in between to tell a big part of the story.

"Two Boys in the Tropics," by Elisa Haldeman Figyelmessy, (Macmillan Co., $1.35), is a story from real life. The husband of the writer was the United States Consul to British Guiana for over twenty years, and the tale gives an account of the experiences of two little boys who have left home for this new country, and all of the strange things they see and hear. The water trip is an unfamiliar one to the present-day boy, who knows only large steamers, as it was made in a small sailing vessel. There are forty pictures illustrating the book, all taken from life, showing different places, the inhabitants, plants, and animals.

There is nothing to say about "The Wide-Awake Girls at College," by Katherine Ruth Ellis (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50), for all the girls who have known and liked Catherine, Alice, Hannah and Frieda in the other books of the series will be sure to find them the same old friends, having equally interesting, if different, experiences.

"Princess Polly," (The Platt-Peck Co., $1), is a nice and pretty little story of a nice and pretty little girl and fills quite a thick book of 252 pages. Polly's friends have named her the princess, because she is always sweet-tempered and kind. One of these friends is little Rose Jerusha Atherton, who is also a nice little girl, but cannot wear pretty clothes because she is so poor, living alone with Aunt Judith. Polly is very fond of Rose, whose adventures make an interesting part of the story, for she is carried off to live with a rich aunt and be happy ever after.

A very good book for children is "The Nursery Fire," by Rosalind Richards, with pictures by Clara E. Atwood (Little, Brown & Co., $1.25). Nowadays, when most of the little people's books are really written for the grown-ups, these stories are a delight. There are many of them, very short, and all of them written about truly true, really human children. There is the story about little Nancy, who had such a good time at a party one day that she put on her nice pink sash all by herself, and went to the same house for another party the next day. And though there wasn't a real party, it was even better. Then there is the story of the cross aunt, who was not cross at all when the children came to know her; the story of little John who was lost and found by a policeman with red curly hair and a nice "kid" brother, whom he takes John home to see, and all the others are equally good.

One does not quite know whether "The Red Magic Book" is for the children or not. The red magic is a clever idea, and is hedged around with "copyrights," "all rights reserved" and "patent pending." The book is by Emilie Benson Knipe with verses by Alden Benson Knipe. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25.) At first appearance it seems to be the ordinary child's book, with simple verses on one page and the pictures illustrating it on the other, in this case each picture in orange tones. Then the red magic is discovered in a sheet of bright red celluloid hinged in at the back. It is a perfectly clear sheet, absolutely nothing upon it, and it really does look like magic when it is placed over any of the pictures, even the one on the book cover itself, and the whole thing is changed entirely. For instance, in one pretty picture three city children are looking over the fence into a pasture and the first verse says that they have discovered Mary's little lamb. This is not to be seen in the picture until the red magic discloses, not a lamb, but a savage Billy goat, and the children running away from it; for, as the second verse says:

They climbed the fence quite quietly
In order not to frighten it,
And I am very glad to say
They didn't frighten it a bit.

That is a child's picture; and so, perhaps, is the one where naughty Arthur ties the little knot of hair on the back of grandma's head to her chair, while the red magic shows that grandma is not caught but has slipped, with a shining bald pate, quite out of her wig. There is a picture of fat Herr Vergessen, and the red magic shows what he has forgotten: a stern-looking Frau Vergessen at home. There is a distracted young husband at the telephone in still another picture, and the red magic shows the other end of the telephone—three white-aproned nurses each holding a white-robed baby—triplets. These pictures are probably for the older people. And certainly the older people are much interested, and dignified wiseacres and literary personages cannot put the little book down until they have looked it through, learned all its secrets, and discovered the really ingenious way in which the transformation is wrought. That can remain a secret until each reader discovers it for himself.

"Rainy-Day Pastimes for Children," by Baroness Louise von Palm (Dana, Estes & Co., $1), is a practical book with 250 illustrations—diagrams—by following which a wide variety of work in straw ornaments, beads, paper mosaic work, embroidery on paper, stencil work, paper weaving, cutting and folding may be done, and games with blocks played. The work is arranged for little people of from four years old up, and is not only valuable to kindergarten teachers, but to mothers and others who have children in their care.

The "Yankee-Doodle Book for Young Americans," by Gertrude D. Optimus (J. H. Best & Co., Everett, Washington, $1), has gay pictures of historic scenes done chiefly in red, white and blue, big white stars on a blue ground on the inside cover pages and patriotic rhymes; and it closes with the National anthem.

"Finella in Fairyland" is a charming little story by Demetra Kenneth Brown. (Houghton Mifflin Co., 50 cts.) It seems that Finella chases butterflies and is cruel to them and to the flowers, too, because she has never known that it could hurt them. And for these things she goes one day to the fairy court, and there she is tried by the fairies and the animals and learns many things that she never knew before. The book is illustrated.

The Rev. DAVID MAGIE, author of "The Life of Garret Augustus Hobart," who died on Monday, was Pastor Emeritus of the Church of the Redeemer, Paterson, N. J., President of the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection, and a Trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary. He was an intimate friend and the pastor of the late Vice-President Hobart.

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NOT the least among the magic powers of Rudyard Kipling's pen is the wide and varied appeal with which he can endow his pages. In reckoning up his claims to greatness one of the most important factors must be that he has never written a child's story that has not had just as many and just as delighted readers among men and women as among children; and that, when he chooses to forget his sophisticatedness, he can weave mature tales over which children hang with as much absorption as if they had been made solely for unformed intellects. This faculty grows in him as his powers ripen with life and work, and, though his later tales have lost that youthful vigor and bloom that added so much charm to his early work, they have gained in simplicity, depth and quiet forcefulness far more than they have lost in the other qualities.

"Rewards and Fairies"* is one of these borderland books which make free their empire alike to the busy, full-nised mortals beyond its farther boundary, and the equally busy but diminutive dwellers on its hither side. Puck of Pook's Hill again disports himself in its pages; and Dan and Una, grown a little older, look on at the show which he brings into apparent life, for their benefit, out of the dead centuries. There are eleven stories, in each of which the magic-working Puck appears before the children at their play in the pasture, or on the hillside, or in the wood, then a stranger comes, and soon they are listening to a dramatic tale of exciting happenings in which the newcomer took part hundreds of years before. Once it is an imperious-looking lady who unconsciously discloses, as she tells her story, that she is Queen Elizabeth. She re-enacts for them a dance in which she took part once when she was "on progress" in their vicinity, when she had just received a love-letter from Philip of Spain wherein threats had alternated with vows. The story is only a few pages long, but it gives a wonderfully vivid picture of some phases of the great Elizabeth's character, and shows in swift silhouettes the methods by which she molded men to do her wishes. There are delightful bits of characterization, as when she says of herself: "I've seen her walk to her mirror by bye-ends, and the woman that cannot walk straight there is past praying for."

The narrator in two of the stories carries the scene across the Atlantic, and tells of what he saw and heard and did in Philadelphia when Washington was having a hard time to keep his baby country from embroiling itself in a war with England, at the desire of France. Minister Genet looms large in these pages, not as an attractive person. But more interesting and of more consequence in the story is a certain Toby, who kept a little pill-shop at No. 118 Second Street, the Seneca Oil man, who lived half the time among the Seneca Indians and fiddled and sold oil the other half. There are some Indians in this tale, too—Seneca Indians; but they seem very much as if they had been traveling in a Wild West show all their lives. Napoleon and Talleyrand are prominent figures in the second of these two stories, which passes over to Paris after spending some time among the "emigrés" in Philadelphia.

One of the best of the stories, not only in the swift dramatic sweep of its narrative but in the vividness with which it recreates the spirit of another age, is "The Wrong Thing," wherein Hal of the Draft, an old acquaintance of the Puck's Hill book, reappears with a tale of Henry VII's time which tells of the pleasure of a master-craftsman in good work and of the troubles set brewing by the guilds.

Sandwiched in between the tales of this book are a number of poems which expound in verse the theme of the contiguous prose.

*"REWARDS AND FAIRIES. By Rudyard Kipling. Illustrated by Frank Craig. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50. Outward-Bound Edition. Volume XXV. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

A POWDER MAN ON POETRY

(Continued from page 565)

with its literature. He would have us believe that he is the first genuinely scientific critic who ever attempted to differentiate between poetry and verse and expound the laws of prosody. If scientific appreciation were all, then the German mathematician whom we have mentioned might have become a great poet, artist, or musician, and, with sufficient muscular strength and agility, a great dancer. But scientific appreciation is not all. M. Brunetière discovered the futility of attempting to establish a scientific school of criticism long before he died. The school of criticism by strict comparison of accepted models has hardly met a better fate. The school of impressionistic criticism has been found valueless except for those who agree with the impressionists. To-day the best critics find acceptance through their employment of the methods of all three schools. They must know the laws of the art they criticise; they must know its masterpieces for purposes of comparison, and they must have an individual taste which shall go beyond all laws and accepted models. Neither the artist nor the critic can confine himself to the science of his art. Mr. Maxim does not appreciate this point.

It is quite unnecessary to follow him further, for again and again he makes use of generalities which upon analysis turn out to be merely his individual opinions. Here, for example, is his definition of poetry, which may be considered as the keynote of his whole theory. "Poetry," he writes, "is the expression of lnsensuous thought in sensuous terms by artistic trope." With this definition we are not surprised to find that he designates much prose as genuine poetry and much generally accepted poetry as mere prose written in rhyme. In reaching for a definition which shall fit his own private idea of what constitutes poetry, Mr. Maxim forgets that the first poet had no law but the sound of wind and of falling water, the song of the birds in the trees, a certain sense of comparison of these sounds, and an imagination sufficient to give them expression by human articulation.

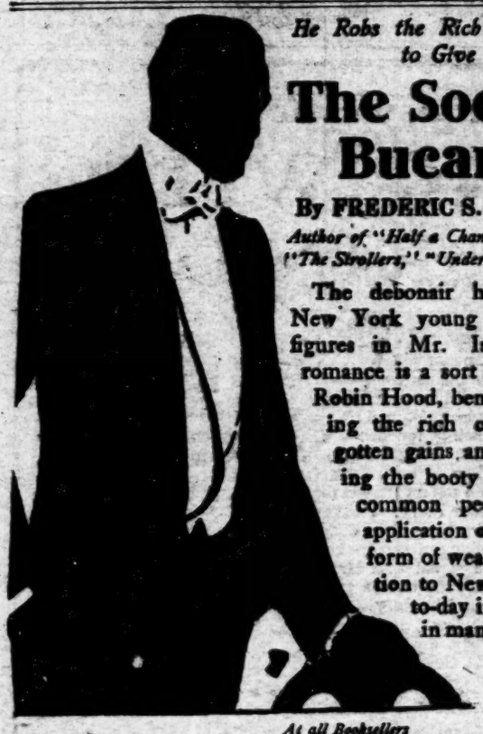
The first essential quality of poetry is that it shall sing. Its other qualities, whatever they may be, depend upon the reader or hearer to appreciate them and to imagine other things by the appeals made to the intelligence or to the emotions.

All that is really worth while in Mr. Maxim's book is stated much more precisely, and in simpler language, in any high school rhetoric. As for the rest—as for his trespassing upon the ground of the comparative and the impressionistic critic, little need be said. It seems only just, however, that, as he has quoted many of his poems in his book, an example of his verse should be given—one that is written in accordance with the strict pantametric law. He calls it "L'Apache"—a word which, as readers of cable dispatches know, indicates the street criminal of Paris:

> Thou monster in the broken mold of man,
> Blood-cast of vice and welded soul with sin!
> What legends are there in thy horrid cabin
> Of that dark under-world of human dregs,
> From where the look is up, hot down, for Hell;
> Where shame is virtue, virtue is a shame,
> Save in the pact that holds to faith with crime?
> What old-time wrongs have trailed the aching years—
> What ghost-world curses breathed pursuing blight,
> And wrought their vicious culminate in thee?
> How long the lineage of fiends was thine
> That thy distempered birth did make a crime;
> With price of motherhood a stingy coin,
> When loves were centimes on a windy night;
> And bare-boned hunger lost a meal for lust?

Now these lines scan; they are also plentifully supplied with figures of speech. But, alas! they are not poetry, and among them there is just one line of genuine verse. In the first place, the lines do not "sing." In the second, they convey no possible idea of the subject even to one who knows Paris by night. A hundred titles might have been found to fit them just as well, were it not, perhaps, for that annoying word "centimes," which is the only sign that the subject treated of is French.

No, Mr. Maxim, poets are born, not scientifically fabricated. And being born, some reach greater distinction than others in proportion to their mastery of the technique of their art, their increased opportunities for comparison and for original expression. No bare knowledge of the laws that have gradually evolved in the development of the arts of expression, however extensive that knowledge may be, will ever cause a man to wake up and find himself an artist.



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MRS. GRUNDY'S BEGINNINGS

Dr. Frazer's Researches in "Totemism and Exogamy"—Two Curious Institutions of Primitive Man

By JOSEPH JACOBS

(Second Notice)

MANY suggestions have been made as to the possible origin of the totemistic arrangement of primitive society. During the prevalence of the philological method of explaining mythology, Herbert Spencer and Lord Avebury suggested that a chief might be named after an animal like a bear or a wolf, and that his descendants would be named in memory of him and have special associations with the animal after whom he was named. But this explanation was obviously too thin and left altogether out of account the connection of the totem with matriarchal descent. The distinguished Dutch anthropologist Wilken drew attention between the similarity in the beliefs at the root of totemism and the belief in the transmigration of souls. The latter belief has existed, among many races, among whom no traces of totemism have been found, and the connection between the two must, therefore, be rejected. Prof. Haddon suggested that each local group of an Australian tribe might have its favorite food or game, which it could transfer to other local sections in exchange for their superfluities, and that each would be known to the other after its favorite food. Ingenious as this theory is, it is scarcely adequate to explain the wide range of the facts. The American theory of the origin of totemism, started by Dr. Boas and adopted by most anthropologists in this country, regards the totem of the clan as the guardian spirit of an individual become hereditary. Dr. Fraser argues against this, that the guardian spirits of the North American Indians are generally those of men, while the totem clan in America, as elsewhere, derives its origin through the mothers. His argument scarcely seems conclusive, as totemism in this country is in a later stage of decomposition than in Australia, and, besides, his own final theory is largely identical with that of Dr. Boas, as we shall see.

Dr. Fraser, during the course of his researches into this subject, hit upon no less than three different hypotheses to explain it, but, with remarkable conscientiousness, he has rejected two of them, further information having shown that they are inadequate to explain all the facts. Originally he thought that the totem was regarded by the savage as a sort of external soul of his own, placed for safety in the body of some animal or plant, which he naturally refrained from injuring, since by doing so he would be virtually injuring himself. Many folktales prove that savages actually have this belief: that the life can be placed outside the body. But, while the external soul is truly a belief of the savage, it does not go very far to explain his belief in the totem; and Dr. Fraser gave up this theory when the earlier researches of Messrs. Spencer and Gillen showed that there was an intimate relation between totemistic beliefs and certain magical ceremonies of the Australian savages intended to increase the supply of the totem.

His second theory, therefore, held that totemism originated in the belief of the savage that by imitating the actions of a kangaroo, for example, he could insure a supply of kangaroo meat for his neighbors, if not for himself. But, on reflection and further evidence, Dr. Fraser has given up this rule as being too rational and simple for a savage, and puts forth, in this latest monograph, a view which he calls the "conceptional theory." This theory is based upon the fancies of Australian mothers at interesting periods of their career, which causes them to associate the appearance of their children with certain natural objects which have attracted their attention. The children are thus identified with the totem, and all the characteristic stigmata of totemism follow. This third and latest view of Dr. Fraser's is most ingenious, but I fear no will have to prepare, before long, the fourth view. I cannot go into details for obvious reasons, but there is one fatal objection to this "conceptional theory." Successive children of the same mother might belong, according to it, to different totem clans, according as her fancy ranged from object to object. Yet, in the vast majority of instances, the totem of a mother and her children is fixed and identical. The quasi-totems postulated by Dr. Fraser's facts and theory partake more of the nature of individual spirits than of true clan totems.

But, more important than the positive aspects of Dr. Fraser's contributions to the study of totemism, are the negative results which he reaches often with regard to views enunciated by himself in earlier stages of his researches. Thus he denies that totemism is in any sense a religion. The totemist respects but does not worship his totem, and, at best, only exercises magical powers to increase the supply of the totem. This does away with the theory of the origin of religion based on Dr. Fraser's earlier researches and held by the late Robertson Smith and by Dr. Jevons. So, too, the latter's view that totemism has given rise to the domestication of animals, an important stage in the development of civilization, is overcome by the fact that the totemistic tribes have not domesticated animals. The beginnings of the economic division of labor, which other seekers have seen in the divisions of the animal and plant kingdom among the different totem clans, also disappears on further investigation. All that remains of consequence after Dr. Fraser's iconoclastic inquiries is a certain tendency toward fraternity and inter-tribal peace due to the widespread and fraternal relations of men of the same totem. In a measure, therefore, we can see in totemism the beginnings of social organization.

This is especially the case if we take it in connection with the other part of Mr. Lennan's work, and Dr. Fraser's investigations. According to these inquirers and to L. H. Morgan, whose work on "Ancient Society" is one of the glories of American scholarship, before the existence of the restrictions of marriage due to exogamy, mankind lived promiscuously, and the search for paternity was as strictly forbidden as in the Napoleonic code. In these primitive days, it has been said, maternity was a matter of fact, paternity was a matter of opinion, and accordingly all relationships were traced to the mother. Not alone was it impossible to trace paternity at this early stage, but it would appear, from the remarkable researches of Mr. H. S. Hartland, that the very notion of paternity was unknown among primitive savages. The blood relationship, on the other hand, of mother to children and between brothers and sisters, was always physically obvious, and, according to Dr. Fraser, the curious custom of exogamy originated in the attempt to prohibit marriage unions between these blood relations. This was effected, according to him, by dividing the tribe into two classes or phratries, which were made exogamous, that is, no member of either class could marry another member of it, but must seek unions in the other half of the tribe. This would prevent such incestuous unions as those mentioned above; but it would not do away with similar unions on the paternal side, and, in order to effect this, each class was again subdivided into sub-classes, and unions allowed only between members of the same generation on the classificatory system; for it is invariably found that, when tribes are divided into exogamous classes, the relationships of the individuals are expressed on a system discovered by the late L. H. Morgan and named "classificatory," as opposed to descriptive. On this system a man would call all the females of the preceding generation "mother," all those of the same generation "sister," and all those of the following generation "daughter." This might seem to make confusion worse confounded; and Dr. Fraser is at great pains to explain the elaborate system of ramifications of the classificatory system of relationship combined with the exogamous sub-classes of a tribe, which often reach to the number of eight, into only one of which a man may marry.

But, while on both sides of his great work Dr. Fraser's theories cannot be regarded as final and conclusive explanations of the phenomena given with such elaboration, no words can overpraise the thoroughness and accuracy with which these phenomena are presented. He has indeed carried out his promise of giving a corpus of the facts connected with totemism, at least, and of those relating to exogamy, so far as they are connected with totemism. He has, by this work, helped to raise what one might call institutional anthropology to the rank of a descriptive science, with an orderly arrangement of phenomena, which is the first stage towards finding their explanation. Incidentally his work is crammed full of most interesting details of curious customs and superstitions, analysed and compared with that surpassing command of all available material for which the author is distinguished. Even the notes and corrections in the fourth volume, which make the arrangement of the book so confusing, are full of most interesting matter.

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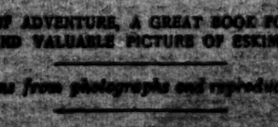

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The New York Times
Saturday Review
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Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 15, 1910

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A QUESTION OF "CRIME"

WITH questions of current politics and the bitter contention they arouse, THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS has little to do, but in the discussion of questions still more bitterly contested in their day, which have passed into the realm of history, it may have occasion to deal. Such occasion seems to present itself in connection with the letter from a Chicago correspondent which we print in another column. Our friend takes emphatic exception to the opinion expressed in this column, in reviewing the supplemental volume of the letters of Mr. John Lothrop Motley, that the best judgment of to-day is not that the attempt at secession which was forcibly repressed in the war for the Union was a "crime." He expresses his dissent very forcibly, both from our estimate of the best judgment of the day, and from that judgment as we understand it. He thinks the Rebellion was a crime and an unpardonable one, and that only a handful of the people of the United States would agree to the contrary belief, and he uses language to express his feelings which is not customary in manberly discussion, but which we are quite ready to submit to our readers.

Probably our correspondent and we should differ somewhat in our definitions of the word "crime," as used in this context. But by any definition at all widely accepted, there would be serious difficulty in applying it accurately to secession and its defense by force. If we take crime as a violation of law, we are confronted by the fact that in 1861 there was no law specifically forbidding secession, or fixing the penalty for it. If we regard secession as treason—which, of course, was defined by law and a penalty prescribed—we have to meet the fact that of the millions of men who engaged in secession, mostly with arms, not one was ever convicted of or punished for treason. Jefferson Davis, one of the earliest advocates of secession and the President of the Confederate States, was arrested by a detachment of Union troops and long confined in a fortress, but he was never brought to trial and was finally "amnestied" in 1868. Gen. Robert E. Lee, who did infinitely more to defeat the cause of the Union than Davis, was never molested, nor were any of the men who took arms under him. The law officers of the United States never saw their way clear to secure conviction of any of these "traitors."

If we take crime to be an act so injurious to the community in which it is committed that, by general assent, it is condemned as contrary to the fundamental laws of society, we find that throughout the South secession was not so condemned. Going back fifty years beyond 1860, we find secession openly advocated and justified in New England. And going back to the framing of the Constitution, we find that the wise and patriotic framers of that instrument forbore to make any definite provision on the subject, because no agreement on it was possible. The truth is that the war for secession on the one hand and for the Union on the other was in effect a suit at law with the sword, no other means of settling the tremendous difference being available. Those of either party believed profoundly that they were right in reason, in equity, and under the Constitution, and believed that their opponents were wrong to the point of criminality; but those of neither party were really, in any fair sense of the word, criminals. Had they been, neither they nor their children could have come to live together in the peaceful and powerful Union that now embraces them.

Our correspondent mistakes our statement as to the attitude of the army as to slavery. Undoubtedly slavery was the basic cause of the quarrel, and the leaders on both sides, with the "thinking" men below them, understood that fact. In our own belief slavery was such a denial of justice, so evil in its effects on all concerned, that it might fairly be regarded as a crime—a monstrous crime—against humanity. But that did not make slaveholders necessarily criminals. Otherwise our own fathers would have fallen within the category. It was an outgrown relic of barbarous times, which died out in the North largely because it was unprofitable. It probably would have perished in the South but for the cotton gin, which made slave labor for a couple of generations extremely remunerative. It has vanished under the beneficent evolution of civilization. We can rejoice in the happy event without insisting that those who rallied to its last desperate defense were deserving of condemnation as criminals.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

ON first view the "Life of Japan," by M. Miyakawa (Neale Pub. Co., $1), appears to be a combination of "Banzai!" and "Hail, Columbia!" A second glance over its pages shows the author's purpose clearly. He demonstrates the existence of solid sub-strata of reasons why the United States and Japan are, and ought to be, friendly for mutual advantage. As attorney for the Japanese children inhospitably treated in San Francisco, he argues that no such local question ought to confuse or distort the grander proportions of international friendship. He explains modern Japan's politics finely. His compliments in praise of our country are as sincere as is his admiration of the good points in the American character. He has already written ably on "The Powers of the American People." His little volume makes a capital handbook for those who wish a historical, philosophical, and withal a readable view of the American Republic and the Japanese Empire in their mutual relations.

LITERARY NOTES FROM LONDON

Mr. W. J. Locke's Second Visit to America—Other News of Authors and Books in England

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Some of your authors have been visiting us this summer and to return the compliment we are sending you one of our most popular novelists. This is Mr. W. J. Locke, who is, I believe, going to remain for several months in America, in order really to see the country well. He has been across the Atlantic once already, and when he came back he spoke of the delightful way in which he had been treated by you hospitable Americans. His early return, and his determination to see America thoroughly, are the best proof that he did enjoy his previous visit. As a result of this coming one we shall, no doubt, have a novel by him in which America and the Americans will figure largely.

It is more than ten years now since Mrs. Gertrude Atherton wrote "Patience Sparhawk." It at once made its mark with English readers as something new in the fiction written by women. It seems, indeed, in that sense, to have taken a prominent place in modern fiction for another woman novelist, Miss Willcocks, has been saying as much. She has been writing of the woman's note in fiction, and she particularly singles out "Patience Sparhawk" as the novel which did its work once and for all; that is to say, portrayed what one may call the insurgency of woman against the old namby-pamby surroundings in which it pleased almighty man to bury her.

The London booksellers tell me that Mr. Robert W. Chambers's latest novel, "The Green Mouse," has not been received by English readers quite so well as his immediately previous story. It is comparatively short, which is a sin in the eyes of the circulating libraries, and it is whimsical, the average, stolid English reader will probably say queer, because it is about lovemaking by psychic waves and things of that sort. It just marks time, as between Mr. Chambers and his English readers, but a story by him of which I hear is likely to do more. This is a novel dealing with life in artistic circles, and, to that extent, suggesting Du Maurier's "Trilby," a novel which had a unique success in its day and which still sells pretty well.

Within the past few years American publishers have been developing a considerable trade for American books, especially novels, in Australasia. Might they not think of publishing, now and then, a direct Australian book characteristic of the country as being likely to interest American readers? If any American publisher wants to do that—perhaps the thing has already been done—let him try a volume called "On the Wool Track," by Mr. A. C. Bean, which has been out a few weeks in London. It is a singularly good "human document," if one may call it that, about Bush life in Australia, written by a leading Sydney journalist. He has for some years gone up and down the island continent recording Bush life for his paper, and now he has gathered the cream of observation into this book. All the Australians I have met say that it is "a real chunk"—which is the word they use—of Australian life, and I cannot add to the eloquence of their description.

There is a book waiting to be written about the real attitude of the real Great Britain toward the American Civil War. Is it to be written by some historian on our side of the Atlantic, or by somebody on yours? The question is suggested to me by some passages in the just published "Life and Letters of Alexander Macmillan," who, with his brother Daniel, two poor boys from Scotland, founded the great publishing house of Macmillan & Co. There still lingers an idea that opinion in England at the time of your Civil War favored the South as against the North. There was an opinion in England which certainly did so; the opinion of the then governing classes, which is to say in brief the aristocratic and landed classes. But the finer intellect of England and the sympathies of the mass of the people, so far as these could then find expression, were in favor of the North. It is to show this from the people which have accumulated greatly in recent years that a valuable book might be written.

Alexander Macmillan was strongly for the North, and he only represented the views of men like John Bright, Cobden, Goldwin Smith, John Morley and many another thinker of light and leading. He stood up strongly, as we see from letters now published, for what he regarded as the righteous cause of the North and defended against criticism others who did the same. "Bright, Goldwin Smith and Matthew Arnold," he says in one sentence, "are fifty times better patriots than the insolent bullies who abuse them." It was a visit which Alexander Macmillan paid to America in 1867 that led to the founding in New York of a branch of the Macmillan house. That branch was to develop into the Macmillan Company, and might its present keen and able President, thinking of Alexander Macmillan and his attitude to the Civil War, not get one of your historians to undertake the book which I have suggested?

JAMES MILNE.

AMONG THE AUTHORS

MR. GEORGE KENNAN has recently received a letter from a prominent Russian, relating to his series of articles on "The Reaction in Russia." His correspondent says:

I see that you have perfectly familiarized yourself with the true conditions here, and no Russian writer, living here and taking near to his heart all the horror and misery of our life, could convey a more correct idea to his readers on the subject. The Russian Government evidently does not like it. In a large bookstore here I asked for a copy of the June number of the Century Magazine, and the clerk replied that they had none. "We had it," he said, "but an article was cut out of it, and we do not sell it."

MR. GEORGE WHARTON EDWARDS, author of "Brittany and the Bretons," etc., has just returned to this country from a Summer's trip in Flanders, where he procured material for a new volume of travels.

MR. GERALD STANLEY LEE returns to this country to-day from a four months' trip in Europe.

MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN writes as follows to the publishers of "Fraternity":

I am glad to hear that there is a prospect of your being able to republish "Fraternity." I consider it one of the most helpful books published during these latter years that has come under my cognizance. It exemplifies the spirit that should animate human kind in the endeavor to develop civilization through real co-operation. To me it has been an inspiration, and I cannot but believe that great good will come from an enlarged promulgation of its principles.

MR. STEWART EDWARD WHITE, the author, and his wife sailed last Saturday on the White Star liner Celtic. They go to spend a year in Equatorial Africa. Mrs. White has accompanied her husband into the wilds of the Sierra Mountains, where it is said no other white woman has been, and feels qualified to share his hardships and dangers in the wilds of Africa. Before starting on their journey into the interior Mr. and Mrs. White will be joined by Mr. John B. Martin of Santa Barbara and Mr. R. B. Barnhart of Grand Rapids, Mich.

MR. ROBERT HICHENS has changed the title of his new novel, the first instalment of which appears in next month's Century, from "Deep Waters" to "The Dweller on the Threshold."

MR. ZANE GREY has recently described his experiences in the Grand Cañon country, of which he writes in his new novel, "The Heritage of the Desert." His guide was Buffalo Jones, the Westerner who recently achieved fame by lassoing, unarmed, many wild animals in Africa. He says:

We crossed the Cañon at its head at Bright Angel Trail and at Mystic Spring Trail. With Mormons as guides I went into the desert by way of Flagstaff and took the old trail through the Painted Desert of the Navajos, crossing the river at what is called Lee's Ferry. This is the famous crossing of the Navajos, where also the Mormons crossed during the exodus, and where Lee, the Mormon refugee, went into hiding after the Mountain Meadow massacre.

HELEN LANYON, author of "The Hill o' Dreams and Other Verses," etc., has recently married a major in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, now stationed in India. Her name is Mrs. Helen Smith. Her home was formerly in County Down, Ireland.

MR. HERBERT W. FISHER, author of "Making Life Worth While," is a practising lawyer in New York. He is a brother of Irving Fisher, Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.

MR. JOHN FOSTER FRASER, the English journalist, is reported to have travelled 32,000 miles in order to secure material for his "Australia: The Making of a Nation." Throughout his investigations it is said that he refrained from accepting official hospitality, free travelling on the railways or any benefits that could debar him from giving to the English-speaking world an impartial statement of facts regarding Australia.

(Continued on following page)

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

M. Aulard's Great Work on the Origin and Growth of Democracy and the Republic

By GEORGE LOUIS BEER

FOUR years ago one of our most successful teachers of European history, Prof. J. H. Robinson of Columbia University, urged the speedy translation of Aulard's well-known history, which had been published in 1901. This has now been done; and as a result the English-reading public, hitherto largely fed on Carlyle's rhetoric, will be able to obtain a saner view of the course of political events during this momentous social upheaval. Aulard is the head of a vigorous school of research, which, during the past thirty years, has been busily investigating every nook and corner of this period. He himself has lectured on this subject at the Sorbonne, has edited a magazine, La Révolution Française, especially devoted to its study, has published a mass of original documents relating to the Jacobin Club and to the Committee of Public Safety, and has written a host of detailed essays and monographs on various phases of its course. The work before us is to some extent a synthesis of his preceding detailed investigations.

Though accurately rendered, the English title is unfortunately misleading, and fails to indicate the nature and scope of the work. In its French form, the subtitle "Origines et Développement de la Démocratie et de la République" added the necessary qualification. Aulard makes no attempt to retell the drama of the Revolution in all its manifold interrelations—social, economic, political and military. His sole object is to describe the genesis of the democratic spirit and of republican institutions, and to explain how a strongly monarchical country became a republic, which in turn was transformed into a military despotism. Thus, his purpose is to show how the principles of the Declaration of Rights of 1789—the revolutionary confession of faith—were interpreted by individuals and political parties, and to what extent they were incorporated in the institutions of the years from 1789 to 1804. Two of these principles, that of equality and that of national sovereignty, Aulard claims, form the core of the Revolution. Democracy is the logical consequence of the former, the Republic of the latter; and the central theme of his work is the origin and development of these two institutions.

As a consequence of his purpose Aulard confines his attention to those facts that have an immediate influence on this evolution, and he treats exhaustively the decline of monarchical sentiment, the growth of republican ideas, the provisions of the succeeding constitutions, especially in so far as they concerned the suffrage, political parties and their leaders, and the currents and eddies of public opinion. Social and economic factors are entirely ignored, and while Aulard does not belittle the influence of military, diplomatic, and financial events, he purposely, with complete appreciation of the danger involved, omits them from any extended consideration in order to be able to devote exclusive attention to his specific theme. "No historical work," he frankly says, "is sufficient to itself or to the reader. This of mine with the rest presupposes and demands the reading of others."

In our academic terminology a work of this type would more appropriately be called a constitutional history. Stubbs, the great English master in this field of research, freely admitted that an interest in this species of history was an acquired taste. It appeals solely to the reason, and hence cannot attract a wide audience. The great reading public is fascinated by the dramatic and personal aspects of the French Revolution, and its emotions are stirred by lurid pictures of primitive passions unchecked by social fetters. Aulard's book will not satisfy the majority, which wants a realistic description of this "bellum omnium contra omnes." A still large, but considerably smaller, public would be attracted by an analysis of the social and economic factors causing this political commotion and acting within it. On account of its limited scope it is patent that the book will not attract many outside of France. Its popularity in that country is due to the fact that to a great extent the questions discussed are still vital. On the other hand, the serious reader in any country will rejoice at the relegation of the dramatic to the background; and though he may wish for a deeper interpretation he will welcome this work as the first consistent account of political events during these chaotic years.

It has already been intimated that Aulard was exceptionally well prepared for writing such a book. For twenty years he had been an indefatigable student of all the primary authorities—the original documents, official and otherwise, as well as the contemporary newspapers, pamphlets, letters, and memoirs. His knowledge of the sources is admittedly unsurpassed. But, in addition, a historian must be able to interpret his material; and in this respect Aulard's competence has been questioned. In French politics of to-day, the Revolution is still a living factor. It has survived, says Aulard, "in another shape and under other conditions." Again he says: "The French Revolution is, so to speak, a political, social and rational ideal, which Frenchmen have attempted partially to realise." Hence Frenchmen cannot see their great crisis dispassionately and objectively, as Englishmen are able to regard their history, and as we have treated our Civil War and are beginning to view the American Revolution. Every vital political question in France reverts in some of its phases to 1789, and hence the historian's actual political affiliations are apt to tinge his estimate of the great revolution. Detachment is impossible. Aulard is a radical and, though temperate in his language and sincerely desirous of doing justice to conservative forces, he is strongly partisan. Despite his self-restraint, it is evident that the "ancien régime" is anathema to him; crown, nobility, priesthood and bourgeoisie are the incarnation of evil. A good example of his spirit can be found in the treatment of that hideously brutal period known as the Terror.

"Many of the condemned," he says, "were guilty, having actually conspired with the invaders. But innocent men perished also, and in the haste of 'amalgamated' judgments—judgment by the batch—frightful mistakes occurred. In short, after that fatal date there was a butchery of innocent and guilty worthy of the rule of the kings, worthy of the Inquisition; a slaughter which the state of the national defense, by that time assured, leaves absolutely without excuse in the eyes of the historian." This condemnation could not be stronger; the characteristic part, however, is the attempt to palliate the guilt of the revolutionary leaders by the gratuitous and wholly unjustifiable reference to other misdeeds on the part of Crown and Church. This is the extent of Aulard's partisanship. He is perfectly open about his sympathies, and flies his colors brave and defiantly. Any one can readily recognize his bias, and can make the necessary corrections and reservations. On account of this attitude, Aulard's work has been condemned by a German critic, who claimed that, despite its elaborate scientific apparatus, it served no truly scientific purpose. The dean of French historical critics, Gabriel Monod, also recognized this shortcoming; but he laid less stress upon it. "S'il y a des touches à ajouter à son oeuvre," Monod says, "elle me paraît dans son ensemble d'une grande solidité." This is a fairer judgment. In no other work is there so clear an exposition of the political thought of the time; nowhere else can be found a coherent account of the political mutations that followed one another with bewildering rapidity. Especially admirable are the sketches of Marat, Danton and Robespierre, and of their opponents, the Girondists—Brissot, Buzot and Mme. Roland.

Within its self-imposed rather narrow limitations, the great defect of the work is the use of political catchwords. Aulard is not a student of political science, and has a tendency to overestimate the social and political effect of full manhood suffrage. When this obtains, Aulard says, we have democracy, the supreme political good; when a slight property qualification is imposed, we have a hateful "bourgeois régime," involving an unpardonable violation of the principles of 1789. According to this slender and largely artificial criterion, periods are sharply differentiated and segregated. While Aulard has a keen sense of the value of political liberty, perhaps an undue one, he certainly underestimates the importance of civil liberty, which comprises those restraints placed upon the government to prevent unnecessary interference with the individual's legitimate activities. France acquired political liberty and enjoyed it, in varying degrees, during those years. But civil liberty, which is far more essential to the individual's welfare and happiness, was largely ignored. Greater attention to this vital phase of the constitutional development would have made Aulard's book far more complete, and would have corrected some one-sided interpretations.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. A Political History. By A. Aulard, Professor of History at the University of Paris. Translated from the French. 4 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons. $6 net.

AMONG THE AUTHORS

(Continued from preceding page)

MR. GEORGE BARR MCCUTCHEON, upon being asked recently for a recipe for a best seller, gave as his rule: "I just try to write cheerfully about men and women as I see them. Most persons like cheerfulness, and so I suppose they like my stories. And, of course, the right man always gets the right girl in my books."

MR. A. RADCLIFFE DUGMORE, F. R. G. S., author of "Camera Adventures in the African Wilds," has recently returned from a lecture trip in Canada.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST has given out a résumé of her forthcoming book on "The Suffragette." She explains that the first part is devoted to a brief summary of the woman's movement in England. The bulk of it is an account of that movement from the very recent time when it became militant to the present. Of particular interest in the volume will be the snapshot photographs of Suffragettes at various times and in all sorts of places, including prisons and court rooms.

MRS. KATHERINE CECIL THURSTON, author of "Max," is thus described by an American writer who visited her this Summer on a wet afternoon:

She came to the wearing a rough serge walking skirt and a rough little coat which opened over some beautiful color, and around her neck hung a chain with rough-cut stones. But the principal thing that struck me was her glowing color and air of country vigor. She might have just come in from a tramp over the moors. Her dark eyes shone with the serene sparkle that high winds breed; and her step was springy and alert. She came across the room as if she were tramping over heather. She had walked across the park in the rain and the glow of exercise still enveloped her.

MR. LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE, author of "The Brass Bowl," "Fortune-Hunter," etc., sails to-day for Bermuda. Mr. Vance has chosen for his Winter home a secluded region of the islands but little known to tourists, where he will be able to indulge his whims as a sailor.

Clayhanger

By ARNOLD BENNETT

Author of "The Old Wives' Tale," "What the Public Wants," etc., is the book of the year. The appearance of another of equal importance would be an unlooked-for piece of good fortune.

The story of Edwin Clayhanger and his love for Hilda Lessways gains infinitely in significance and interest from the strongly portrayed background of life in the "Five Towns," a great manufacturing center which is yielding slowly to modern ideas of religion, economics, society and art. The book is more than an absorbing romance—it is a profound and subtle study of the social forces at work during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

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HARPERS BOOKS

Max

By Katherine Cecil Thurston

Next Wednesday "Max" will be a month old, and yet, in this brief time, half a hundred leading newspapers have taken it up for extensive review—a chorus of praise swelling across the country and echoing beyond the ocean in the English press. Almost without exception they say the story is better than "The Masquerader," (high praise indeed), "More breathless in interest, with a central situation just as strong." Mrs. Thurston has "caught the atmosphere, the glitter, the restlessness of life in these deft, pleasant pictures." One critic says the novel is "Beautiful, exquisite—there is an ache in the throat in those scenes when Charpentier's music floats out on the luminous night." A remarkable thing about this love story is that the heroine is also the hero.

Dixie Hart

By Will N. Harben

Over 250,000 copies of Will N. Harben's Georgia novels have been disposed of—proof indeed that they have reached a permanent popularity. Here—just published—is Mr. Harben's latest novel, "Dixie Hart." It is the strong, sympathetic, humorous story of an optimistic Southern girl, who wins in a fight against adversity. "Dixie Hart" is by far the best novel Mr. Harben has ever written. The hero is a good-natured, shrewd young fellow who "keeps store" in a little Georgia village. Next door lives Dixie Hart, an attractive young girl who does a man's work in trying to support herself and her widowed mother.

Cumner's Son

By Sir Gilbert Parker

Here is a collection of short stories mostly set in the islands of the South Sea under British dominion. They have the indescribable atmosphere of a tropic land and the broad spirit of humanity that is born whenever the savage and the civilized are found living their lives side by side.

The Heritage of the Desert

By Zane Grey

"An appealing love story, pure as the far water-brooks," says one reviewer of this new novel, in which the curtain is raised on a scene hitherto unexplored in American fiction. The New York World adds this comment: "It is a strong story, rich with life and mixed with color. We are glad to recommend this fine new novel, 'The Heritage of the Desert.'"

Pan's Mountain

By Amelie Rives

A record of the heights and depths of human feeling. An English poet and a girl wholly pagan—a worshipper of Pan and of the other woodland deities—live out to an unforgettable ending their great drama of love amid the beautiful Italian Lakes. The girl is the incarnation of life and joy, of love and sorrow. Only the author of "The Quick or the Dead?" could have written this story, and it is in every way worthy of her.

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WESTERN LITERARY NOTES

Among books to be issued by Paul Elder & Co. of San Francisco are "The Complete Cynic," culled from the calendars of Oliver Herford, Ethel Watts Mumford, and Addison Mizner; "Ebisu, the Luck God," his jovial visage and greetings rhymed by W. O. McGeehan, and "Army Goose Melodies," by Florence Kellogg Krebs, illustrated by Herbert Morton Stoops. "The Hump Tree Stories," by Mary Joss Jones, will have illustrations by H. L. Hudson. The same firm announces a volume of three Christmas stories by Mrs. Charles J. Woodbury, "The Potato Child and Others," with frontispiece by Elizabeth Ferrea. "The College Freshman's Don't Book," by George Fullerton Evans, a sympathizer, is soon to be published. The "Sonnets from the Portuguese" are to be republished, with lyric interludes by Mrs. Browning and Robert Browning's poems to his wife, the arrangement being such as to present the whole lyric love story of the Brownings. Mr. Arthur Guiterman is the editor of this edition, which is to be printed on hand-made paper.

CENTRAL PARK IN PERIL

Greater New York's Landscape-Architect Tells of the Deterioration of the City's Greatest Playground

AN unpretentious little volume, called "Landscape Gardening Studies,"* by Mr. Samuel Parsons, who has been for so many years landscape architect of Greater New York, contains not a little illumination of the art of landscape architecture in its series of practical accounts of what its author has done in specific instances. The examples selected cover a wide variety of work, including public parks and playgrounds, private gardens and estates, and have been chosen for the purpose of representing leading types and showing some of the basic principles of the art.

Particularly interesting to New Yorkers are the chapters which deal with Central Park, with the development and management of which Mr. Parsons has been so long associated, and with the playgrounds and other parks of the city which he has planned. Throughout the accounts and descriptions the author seeks to bring out the principles upon which the landscape architect must work, and to show not only how, but why, he produces his effects. For this reason the brief outline he gives of the general design of Central Park, and in more detail of certain parts of it, will enhance for all who read it the beauty of the city's best-loved play spot. But it is evident that Mr. Parsons's feeling about Central Park is that of very great sadness, as of one who, having helped to create a place of such great beauty, and having the vision of still greater beauty to which it might be brought, sees it becoming unkempt and unattractive, through lack of the things he would like to do for it, but cannot. He draws attention especially to the unfinished character of the Park, emphasizing the fact that, much as some parts of it need restoration, the unfinished sections need quite as much to be completed, in order to carry out the ideas of the designers.

Central Park well deserves all the reputation it has. But these lovely bits of landscape, both open meadows and sylvan dells, have not been brought together with the artistic skill which the original designer intended. * * * So long was this lack of completion delayed that finally, after scores of years had passed, a new condition appeared, increasing twofold the Park's imperfection. This was that the trees and shrubs finally reached the limit of their span of life, a necessarily short one in the poor soil and unnatural conditions of a large city. The lovers of the Park, therefore, were confronted with a sad condition of things. The great design had never been completed, and such beauty as had been secured in large degree had lapsed into decay.

He tells of the efforts that have been made to secure appropriations for the work absolutely necessary to be done if Central Park is to be saved, and hopes that, from one source or another, funds will be forthcoming before long for the essential work. One chapter is devoted to Mrs. Sage's gift of a mile of rhododendrons along the reservoir embankment, and tells what was done to make the soil and situation hospitable for the plants, and how they were disposed to produce the best effect. Other interesting chapters describe the making of St. Nicholas Park, Sea Breeze Park at Coney Island, the Colonial Garden at Van Cortlandt Park, several city playgrounds and various parks and pleasances in other parts of the country.

A great number of particularly fine views illustrate the text, several that show the neglected state of Central Park being especially noteworthy.

MR. HERMAN BERNSTEIN, whose translation of Andreyev's drama "Anathema" is published this week, went to Russia in 1903 and again in 1909. He visited Dr. Max Nordau and was the guest of Andreyev at his home in Finland and of Tolstoy at Yasnaya Polyana.

*LANDSCAPE-GARDENING STUDIES. By Samuel Parsons. John Lane Co. $2.

"MR. INGLESIDE"

Another of Mr. Lucas's Quietly Humorous Stories of English Life

IN the harmless guise of a story about a very nice father and two daughters equally nice, Mr. E. V. Lucas has in "Mr. Ingleside" (Macmillan, $1.35) written charmingly and discursively of many things. Among these many are London, a gentleman's pleasant rooms besides the Thames Embankment, the river itself as explored in a motorboat, landscape-gardening, the raising of toy poms and clean young Englishmen, mothers, grandmothers, book-collectors, editors, butlers that are natural rovers from their lawful wives, besides chauffeurs and suffragettes.

The machinery is simplicity itself. Mr. Ingleside, who is, vaguely, something dignified in a government office, and who has long been living very comfortably apart from Mrs. Ingleside, takes a fancy to bring his youngest daughter Ann out of a select school to live with him. Ann, though younger, is of the type recently celebrated by Mr. H. G. Wells in his "Ann Veronica"—her attitude toward life profoundly modified by the difference between Mr. Ingleside and the typical British parent who drove Mr. Wells's heroine into revolt.

At her father's suggestion that all young women nowadays should be independent—or at least be able to enjoy the luxury of feeling so—Ann sets out to seek employment. In the process you get automatically Mr. Lucas's views of several kinds of people. In Ann's company, for instance, you go to see the persons who raise toy poms. And when she takes up typing you are introduced to the lady who runs a typing establishment, to an old gentleman composing a political speech—with the assistance of his capable son—and to an old lady who is dictating letters to the butler and other members of the domestic staff at her country place.

With Ann, too, you visit the suffragettes and observe the effect upon their conclave of the announcement of the marriage of one who has been the most desperate heroine among them in defying police officers and insulting Prime Ministers. When the fierce little person who is the leader of the conclave hears of it, she "stares at her cigarette smoke with large despairing eyes."

"You'll all do it, I expect," says she. "I can't trust one of you." And goes out banging the door after her into the rain, where as the drops beat upon her "little tense white face," she grows calmer. She knew, says Mr. Lucas, "what Napoleon felt, not only at Waterloo, but at St. Helena. Perhaps she knew also what Magda's feelings were." Magda was the traitor who had married.

And then there is a wise mother of a young man who is picking a career, the editor who defines libel as "that form of truth out of which a man may make money by swearing it to be a lie," the poor little typists who read romances but have no young man to walk out with, and Timbs the engineer whose "arms are a picture gallery," but who, in answer to a question from Ann, explains that "no wise man has girls' names tattooed on him." Also, there is an American who appears at dinner in a dinner jacket, and like "so many Americans who come to England, has no apparent reverence for anything except his wife, and the Intellectual and moral eminence of certain of his country's public characters, in speaking of whom his voice breaks and his eyes fill with tears."

When he is gone, Mr. Ingleside cries out to Ann for "some old English songs, quick!"

In short, Mr. Lucas, whose genial and quiet humour—of a cynical taint, perhaps—is very gentle usually, is a bit caustic when it comes to the scenes from across the sea. But one has seen certain Englishmen produce a precisely parallel effect upon the fastidious among us.

"QUEEN SHEBA'S RING"

ANYBODY can tell a tale of preposterous adventure, and usually such tales are the direst of the dreary. Only Mr. H. Rider Haggard has the trick of giving credibility to the incredible. How does he do it? Is it by the artful injection of the commonplace into characters who are achieving marvels and undergoing perils unparalleled—a device of which Frank Stockton knew the secret? However it is accomplished, Mr. Haggard holds his readers. "Queen Sheba's Ring" (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50), if not quite up to the mark of "King Solomon's Mines" and "She," is, in its dramatic power and fascinating mystery, the worthy successor of those earlier triumphs. A physician, whose son is held a slave, a soldier ready for anything, an accomplice with a passion for collecting rare gems, "a lovely maid as a friend," all set out for a remote region of north central Africa, and what befalls them among the Abati and the Fung, let Mr. Haggard tell. Keeping each character true to itself, he brings them to the happy ending (a sine qua non, by the bye, of a successful story of adventure) through dangers enough to satisfy the most exacting seeker after sensation; and, of course, he does not omit the beautiful woman nor the indispensable traitors. Few will open the book without finding it impossible to lay it down until Maqueda's final word is reached.

"DEEP IN PINEY WOODS"

DEEP in Piney Woods, by J. W. Church (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.20), introduces a new Southern writer and a new field—the pine woods of Southern Georgia, where a graduate of a New York technical school is called to take charge of the extraction and distillation of turpentine. The rivalries and jealousies with which he has to contend, his hard-won mastery of the situation, and the romance that awaits him upon the turpentine plantation, are all well described. The characters of the story engage the reader's interest, and not a little light is thrown upon the strange Voodoo worship of the negroes, and the present relation between the races. According to Mr. Church, darkest Africa is in the midst of us. There is no need that missionaries should go beyond seas to find heathenism, ignorance, and savagery of the lowest and most brutal type. One perceives with pleasure the sympathy of the younger generation with those on the other side of the line, which was, not long since, a gulf impassable. The book is at once a good story, and an interesting portrayal of people and conditions little understood.

BENSON'S NOUVEAUX RICHES

THE OSBORNES, by E. F. Benson, (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.20) tells the story of a family of the new rich—very new and very rich—the head thereof, an English hardware merchant, made Lord Osborne because of his vast wealth generously used. Although he and his good wife aspire to "high society"—and achieve it, too—they are as naïve and ungrammatical as their prototypes, the Boffins; almost unnaturally so, one must needs think. Of their two sons, one follows in his father's hardware footsteps, but the other, having had the training of Eton and Oxford, and being very handsome, seems a fit mate for the maiden of noble lineage whom he woos and wins. He, however, no less than his family, contrives to make her wince a good deal during their early married life, and to disappoint her in more ways than one. Things augur ill for the young pair, when several tests of character open the wife's eyes to the noble qualities of the Osbornes, and of her husband in particular; and, having learned her lesson of comparative values, all the offenses against taste, and the differing ideals become as nothing; the book closing with as clear a promise of the happy-ever-after as one often meets. The story is admirably told, nor could there be a better lesson than that sincerity, kindness, love, are the things that matter most. But Mr. Benson seems to us to overaccentuate the virtues of the Osbornes, especially those of the beautiful Claude. He certainly showed himself a dense and masterful bridegroom, whose lectures a young wife could hardly forgive. Nor do we quite see the shining quality of the dead which made him her hero. How could he have done anything else? In real life we are strongly of the opinion that the wife of gentle birth and breeding would have continued to wince to the end of the chapter. However, the novel is unusually good, each character being alive and interesting. To read it is a pleasure.

"THE HOUSE OF WHISPERS"

THE HOUSE OF WHISPERS, by William Le Queux (Dunshaw's, $1.50), is a well-maintained story of mystery, equipped with the usual villain, and holding, of course, the pair of lovers made happy at the end. The author sometimes wrests circumstances too much to his own ends. A man suddenly blinded by vitriol, for example, could scarcely make the whole world believe that he was stricken by natural causes, nor is it at all clear why he should care to do so. The reader, however, is many interested in following the doings of the blind Laird of Glencruthie than in finding the 16th place in the probabilities of the plot. Only in the last chapter is the Laird's great financial secret revealed, and with it the secret of "The Whispers." The solution seems commonplace enough, and we rather prejudge our Gallic friends when they say it. If we have had them, for while the tale is continuously exciting to hold the interest, it does not grip the reader as do the best of the short stories that dallas is constantly turning out. It is, nevertheless, an ingenious story, cleverly told.

"THE NATIVE-BORN"

FEW things are more mysterious than that strange impulse toward rhythmic movement known to ornithologists as "the spirit of the flock." A like unanimity seems sometimes to possess writers; causing, for example, an almost simultaneous influx of novels having the Maid of Orleans as their theme, or of Napoleonic literature, or of stories almost identical in subject and treatment, whose authors could not possibly be suspected of collusion.

Of late the point of crystallization seems to be the Eurasian. For some reason he can no more be kept out of any romance of India than could Charles the First's head out of "Mr. Dick's" memorial—and, truly, the mingled blood of East and West must needs be a fascinating study. Usually the voice which calls the Eurasian is that of the Orient, but in "The Native-Born," by I. A. R. Wylie (Bobbs-Merrill Co., $1.25), the child of mixed race, though reared in the belief that he is a Hindu, yields to "the strong white blood" in his veins. The story is so complex that it needs to be carefully followed in order to understand the unravelling at the end. Its complexity is its chief fault, tending to some weariness on the part of the reader. There are, too, needless incredibilities, and the tale is not firmly knit. It is, however, both graphic and thoughtful. A fine passage describes to an Indian rajah the English ideal of a gentleman; and there are other passages hardly less striking. The author needs to select and compress; not to dispose of obstructive people and things with a high hand, but to give an air of inevitableness to the unfolding of events. "The Native-Born" is full of promise as a first book—promise which we hope future work will richly fulfill.

"THE LADY OF SHENIPSIT"

OCCASIONALLY one meets a novel in which the reader is constrained to hold a different opinion of certain characters from that entertained by the author. Of these, "The Lady of Shenipsit," by Frederic P. Ladd (Sturgis & Walton Co., $1.25), is one. Evidently, the heroine is intended to be a paragon; yet she separates from a kindly if vulgar husband of the Bartley Hubbard kind, because he refuses to allow her to accompany him to London, whither he goes on business; she rejects contemptuously all his overtures of reconciliation; she passes as a widow in "Shenipsit," and receives and returns love while still a wife; she shoots dead a dog beloved of her enemy, the village gossip, because he has twice chased her cat; she does every thing woman can do to "make talk," and then is furious with the talkers. In short, we fail to see that the gossip aforesaid is far wrong in her estimate of this questionable lady's character; and yet Mr. Ladd obviously admires her immensely. It would have seemed the natural and simple thing for her to tell the truth of her having a husband abroad on business; but it is astonishing what an aversion heroines have of the simple thing. Of course, the author makes the husband a villian in the end; but he certainly was not a villain until his dense nature was goaded to extremity by his wife's open loathing and insult. As to the other woman, her kind should not be permitted to be at large. Her impudences and advances to men are quite incredible in such a girl as she is represented to be. So we quarrel with Mr. Ladd at every point—but we read his book. It is a sorry story he has to tell, but he tells it with skill, and he makes it hold his readers' interest. In regard to his characters, his partisanship is too evident. He is violent in his dislike of optimists and gossips, and blind to the errors of those he elects to admire. We shall hope for other books from his pen, written with more impartial poise. He has it in him to do excellent work, if he will give the results of observation, and not hold a brief for or against his characters.

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Autumn Book Number of The New York Times, Sunday, Oct. 23d.

Latest news of authors and publishers. Special articles by Madame Maeterlinck, wife of the famous author of "The Blue Bird," Professor Brander Matthews, H. W. Boynton, Hildegarde Hawthorne, Theodore Stanton, Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, Irving Carter and other well known writers. Guide to the best fiction and new books of biography, travel, philosophy, art and science.

VIEWS OF READERS

A Question of "Crime"

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I was utterly astounded to read in your issue of Aug. 27, 1910, in your editorial on John L. Motley, that he was to be condemned for saying, in 1863, that the rebels were guilty of "one of the greatest crimes that history has recorded." Your statement that "the best judgment of to-day is not that it [the rebellion] was a crime," was no less astounding than your condemnation of Mr. Motley.

In the judgment of the entire thinking world, outside of the ranks of the rebels, I am sure the vast majority is with Mr. Motley in believing that the slave-owners' rebellion was one of the greatest crimes ever recorded in history. In my judgment and in the judgment of all right-thinking people, murder and arson and rape and piracy are but venial offenses when measured by treason and rebellion. Treason and rebellion are and always should be unpardonable, as they strike not only against the lives and property of the citizens of the country, but at the life of the country itself.

I am sure if you could take a census of the people of the United States to-day you would get but a handful of them to agree with you. You would get the vote of the politician, as he never has any principle; of the namby-pamby half-baked theorizer who is controlled by fancy and has no idea of principles; and by a few mendacious newspaper writers who have personal or political interests to serve. You would not even get the vote of the thinking people of the South, for they now know that the rebellion was the greatest of crimes, though they, all, did not appreciate the fact when they aided the rebellion.

You slander the larger part of the loyal soldiers when you say they would not have taken up arms to put down the rebellion, if they had known that they were fighting slavery. Every thinking man in the Union Army knew before he enlisted that slavery and slavery alone was the issue, and he went into the fight to put it down, as he knew that if not put down the Union would go down, and that slavery would cover the country from the British border to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. And so it was with the thinking people of the slave states. Every one of them fought for slavery and knew it right well.

It is doubtless true that great masses of men in both armies had not the least conception as to what they were fighting for, but the leaders on both sides knew very well that slavery and slavery alone was the issue. I think you are criminal in claiming that treason is not a crime.

JACOB TURNBULL.

Chicago, Aug. 30.

(See page 572)

Mark Twain and the Negro

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

To appeal to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is a reflex-motion with most of us, whether Northern or Southern. It is our National clearing house, and as such, free of prejudice. Which is the reason I venture to ask space for a question that Mr. Howells has suggested in his recollections of Mark Twain.

The paragraph which I shall quote partly is a rather sharp commentary on the prejudices our very distinguished literary representative can permit himself. It is a challenge not only to sectional feeling—which had become, in the course of time, comfortably and calmly static—but to the social difference and the ethical difference the normal white man of the North or the South feels with regard to a race whose origin, color, and instincts are more alien to white people than any other branch of the human family. Mr. Howells says:

> The part of him that was Western in his Southwestern origin Clemens kept to the end, but he was the most dissouthernized Southerner I ever knew. No man more perfectly sensed, and more entirely abhorred, slavery, and no one has ever poured such scorn upon the second-hand, Walter-Scotticised, pseudo-chivalry of the Southern ideal. He held himself responsible for the wrong which the white race had done the black race in slavery, and he explained, in paying the way of a negro student through Yale, that he was doing it as his part of the reparation due from every white man to every black man. He said he had never seen this student—never wished to see him or know his name; it was quite enough that he was a negro.

I should like to quote more of Mr. Howells's ideas on this subject, but readers of THE REVIEW have doubtless read it for themselves. As to Mr. Howells's presentation "of a friend by a friend," one is forcibly reminded of an ancient proverb. The rights of friendship are peculiar and interesting. In regard to the fleer—or sneer—against the great leader of English romantic fiction, Mr. Howells's prejudices have long been known, and one can afford to be sorry for a critical attitude—or pose—distinctly unworthy any appreciator of literature. These are side issues, and I don't mean as a Southern man to defend the "Southern ideal," and "pseudo chivalry"—whatever Mr. Howells may mean by them. Nor slavery—which in no way originated in the South. My great-great-grandfather was a New Yorker and a slave owner, and my grandfather was a Southerner and a slave owner. "Autre temps, autre moeurs!" The point is simply this: Is Mr. Howells an advocate of social equality between the white and the negro races? Was Mark Twain? Would Mark Twain have allowed the negro he educated at Yale a seat at his table—a companionship with his children? Would Mr. Howells?

If a cultivated Northerner has no sense of repulsion for social contact with negroes, then, of course, a Southern man need make no question. The point of view is not sectional, but ethical. Most people who think at all will agree that race instinct and class distinction are factors not to be ignored.

Curiously enough, Mark Twain had a negro butler, "because," Mr. Howells explains, "he could not bear to order a white man about." Mr. Howells should have explained how his logic could adjust his scale of justice.

SOUTHERN READER.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 7.

Canon Carnegie's Faith

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

On Oct. 8th you print a review of a book by W. H. Carnegie, Canon of the Birmingham Cathedral, entitled "Churchmanship and Character." The standpoint of the author is said by the reviewer to be that of a "progressive Roman Catholic," and the first three chapters are said to be devoted to an "explanation of Modernism." I have not seen the book, but the Cathedral of Birmingham is Anglican, not Roman, and the current Year Book of the Church of England names W. H. Carnegie as its Rector. Moreover, the title itself, "Churchmanship and Character; Three Years Teaching in Birmingham Cathedral," is plainly indicative of Anglican authorship; nor is it likely that Roman Catholic authorities anywhere would tolerate, at the present time, a sympathetic exposition of Modernism from the pulpit.

Washington, Oct. 8. C. W. S.

"English for Coming Americans"

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

If Prof. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Public Schools of New York City, had read the preface to "English for Coming Americans," he would have found due credit given F. Guion, author of the "Art of Learning and Teaching Languages." Stephenson launched an idea, and the Baldwin Locomotive Works is the result. Guion gave a method, and the Roberts course in preparatory English for coming Americans is the result. A year ago I asked for an interview with Prof. Maxwell to show him my course, but he was "too busy." I had the honor of showing it to one of his lieutenants, to whom I gave a copy of "English for Coming Americans," samples of the thirty lessons, and a sample chart, for examination. I heard nothing from him. I am thankful to Prof. Maxwell that he took time to read a newspaper comment on my work, but educated men generally review the evidence before they rush into print.

I carefully read the "Manual" for teachers of foreigners in New York City, but to call that Guion's system is a misnomer. PETER ROBERTS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 11.

Shabbiness and Self-Respect

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Would you find it of sufficient general interest to put before your readers for discussion the following quotation from Mr. Winston Churchill's excellent novel, "A Modern Chronicle"?: "No self-respecting woman is ever shabby." The sentence appears on page 423, and, as far as I can see, there is nothing in its context that would alter the obvious meaning of the statement. Does Mr. Churchill intend to say that shabbiness of dress and absence of self-respect are actually synonymous terms? And if he does, how many of his readers will agree with him in this? AUGUSTA KORTRECHT.

Brielle, N. J., Oct. 7.

Keen and Wise and Humorous

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I find your review of the "Master of the Vineyard" keen and wise and full of that sub-cutaneous humor which rests one internally for weeks. I have no quarrel with Myrtle Reed or her public—yet one cannot help wishing people liked better real men and women and activities in their books. C. W. L.

Detroit, Oct. 10.

PHILADELPHIA BOOK NEWS

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—An attractive volume which has a double interest—to naturalists in general, and to Philadelphians in particular because of the personality of the author—comes this week from George W. Jacops & Co., bearing the title "With Gun and Guide," being Thomas Martindale's accounts of two of his hunting trips. This book, like the one which preceded it, is largely a narrative of personal experiences and impressions during two expeditions, one of which took Mr. Martindale to the woods of New Brunswick and of Maine, and the other to Northern British Columbia. The author allows himself a wide range, and many of his chapters are just such stories as might be told, doubtless have been told, over the camp fire. The book is copiously illustrated and will be an attractive addition to the library of the sportsman and naturalist.

In addition to the Lippincott publications early in the week, already announced in these pages, there was issued this week a slender volume of verse, "The Little Singer," containing two score or more poems by Mrs. Emily Sargeant Lewis, of this city. Mrs. Lewis's fellow-members of the Browning Society of Philadelphia, and the readers of the leading magazines of the day, will be more or less familiar with the contents of this volume, but they will none the less welcome it. In the second part are grouped some charming poems, in which the voice of childhood speaks. Of the others, the following on "The Greek Dance," dedicated to Isadora Duncan, will serve to reveal Mrs. Lewis's delicate touch and poetic feeling:

> The stage lies waiting, dimly-lighted, bare;
> Behind it, shutting out all sight and sound,
> Long curtains hang, and circle it half round
> In folds like tree-trunks, thickly clustered there.
> Beethoven's music trembles through the air—
> Then centuries vanish, and at one glad bound
> We are in Greece; her daughter, flower-crowned,
> Comes dancing forth, young, exquisite and rare.
>
> The cymbals clash, and lo! great deeds are here:
> We see the warrior's welcome after strife;
> Nay, hush!—the mood melts to suspense and fear—
> Grief—supplication—then the air is rife
> With children's joy and harvesters' bold cheer—
> The pageant and the playfulness of life.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

History and Biography

REMINISCENCES OF ROSA BONHEUR. Edited by Theodore Stanton. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.

TWO GREAT RIVALS (Francois I. and Charles V.) and the Women Who Influenced Them. By Lieut. Col. Andrew C. P. Haggard. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A LAND OF ROMANCE: The Border: Its History, and Legends. By James Lang. 8vo. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. $2.50.

A SOLDIER'S RECOLLECTIONS. By Randolph H. McKim. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

MADAME DE MONTESPAN AND LOUIS XIV. By H. Noel Williams. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

GEORGE ROMNEY. By Arthur B. Chamberlain. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

MEDIAEVAL ITALY: From Charlemagne to Henry VII. By Prof. Pasquale Villari. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.75.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By William T. Harris and Others. Folio. New York: Imperial Publishing Co. Five volumes.

Literature

Including Essays and Poetry

A HISTORY OF JAPANESE COLOUR-PRINTS. By W. von Seidlitz; 8vo. Philadelphia: H. P. Lippincott & Co. $4.50.

GRILLPARZER AS A POET OF NATURE. By Paul Charles De Wolf; 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1. (Paper.)

THE OLD ENGLISH CHRISTIAN EPIC. By George Arnold Smithson; 12mo. Berkeley, Cal.: The University Press. (Paper.)

THE WORKS OF GEORGE MEREDITH. 8vo: New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Volumes XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.

BACON IS SHAKESPEARE. By Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence; 12mo. New York: John McBride Co.

A GARLAND OF VERSE. By Edwin Liebfried; 12mo. East Aurora, N. Y.: The Roycrofters.

ORATION AND SPEECHES OF CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW; Edited by John Denison Champlin; 8vo. New York: Privately printed by Austin & Lipscomb. Seven volumes.

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"JUST FOLKS." By Clara E. Laughlin. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

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PROGRESSIVE PROBLEMS IN GENERAL CHEMISTRY. By Charles Baskerville and W. L. Hasbrouck. 12mo. New York: H. C. Heath & Co.

PRINCE PIMPERNEL. By Herbert Rix. 8vo. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.

SAMMIE AND SUSIE LITTLETAIL. By Howard R. Garis. 12mo. New York: H. F. Fenno & Co.

PRUE'S PLAYMATES. By Amy Brooks. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.

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THE CHRISTMAS ANGEL. By Abbie Farwell Brown. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 40 cents.

THE YOUNG FORESTER. By Zane Grey. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

HELEN GRANT'S DECISION. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

THE AUTOMOBILE BOYS OF LAKEPORT. By Edward Stratemeyer. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

THE RISE OF SILAS LAPHAM. By William Dean Howells. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. (Riverside Literature Series.)

THE RIVALS. By Richard Brinsley Sheridan. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. (Riverside Literature Series.)

THE MINUTE BOYS OF BOSTON. By James Otis. 12mo. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.25.

THE GIANT OF THE TREASURE CAVES. By Mrs. A. G. Mulliken. 8vo. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

THE FAIRY KING. Edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. 8vo. Garden City, L. I.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

THE SECOND CHANCE. By Neill L. McClung. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.30.

NEW AND PROGRESSIVE STUDY OF FRENCH VERBS WITH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH. By Philippe de la Rochelle. 12mo. New York: Frank William Kane.

SCHOOL HYMNAL. By Hollis Dann. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 50 cents.

Miscellaneous

Including Gift Books and New Editions

PATIENCE AND HER GARDEN. By Mrs. Smith Decker. 12mo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. (Enveloped.) 25 cents.

THE ART OF ROADMAKING. By Harwood Frost. 8vo. New York: Engineering News Publishing Co. $3.

THE HOLLAND LAND CO. and Canal Construction in Western New York. 8vo. Buffalo, N. Y.: Buffalo Historical Society.

THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN BOARD. By William B. Strong. 8vo. New York: The Pilgrim Press. $1.75.

STEAMSHIPS AND THEIR STORY. By E. Keble Chatterton. 8vo. New York: Cassell & Co.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF COLDS. By William A. Sadler. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

(Continued on page 577)

LITERARY NOTES FROM BOSTON

An Uncommon Book on the Common—Indian Wars of New England—Poems by Helen Cone

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—Neither time nor space restrains Boston when she is verbally glorifying her Common, but no fragment of park land in the city is worse treated, and Mr. Joseph Henry Curtis's "Life of Campestris Ulm, the Oldest Inhabitant of Boston Common," would be a melancholy tale indeed, were not the author endowed with a keen sense of humor, and vivacity which spares no spoiler of the Common—invading British soldier, imported city official, soulless corporation, over-sentimental philanthropist, or worst of all, the transit commission, with its pavements, its permanent stone huts and gigantic temporary sheds and earth heaps. It is a very lively book, and the author and his publishers, the W. B. Clarke Co., have co-operated to furnish it with valuable maps and rare old engravings. It will appear almost simultaneously with the three volumes of Herbert M. Sylvester's "Indian Wars of New England," which is finished at last. And with this comes "A Tribute to Samoset," one of its long notes, printed and bound separately for the benefit of the Mayflower clan. It must be remembered that the story of the Indian wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has never been completely told in a single work, and also that Mr. Sylvester has had access to much material not known to those who have toiled in various parts of his field. An elaborate index appears in all the editions—one of which consists of a single copy, printed on Japanese paper, with unique illustrations, and held at a really sinful price.

Among the graver books in the next group to be issued this month by Little, Brown & Co. are Mrs. Florence Hobart Perin's "The Optimist's Good Night," the new companion volume to "The Optimist's Good Morning," now in its ninth edition. A "thought" and a prayer are set on each page, chosen from sources not likely to be familiar to her readers. The author dedicates her work to her husband and her son.

Miss Lilian Whiting's "Life Transfigured" will be found more urgent than any of her former works in its insistence upon the value of that side of physical research lying nearest to old-fashioned spiritualism. Scepticism is not in Miss Whiting's nature, and the names of the persons whom she quotes with respect make an amazing company, but, as in her first chapter, so in her last, she sets the source of blessedness within the soul.

"Whirlpools," the novel published this year by Henry K. Sienkiewicz, is in its fifth edition; "The Prince of Sinners" in its tenth; Anne Warner's "Aunt Mary" in its fifteenth, and Miss Lagerlof's "Gosta Berling" in its thirteenth.

Three printings have already been necessary for the first edition of Mr. Meredith Nicholson's "The Siege of the Seven Suitors." The author has left his Summer abode at Mackinac Island, Michigan, and gone to Indianapolis.

M. Henri Davray, of the Mercure de France and The London Times, translator of Hewlett and Wilde, has made a French version of "The Severed Mantle," by Mr. William Lindsay, and it is to be issued by a Paris publisher. By way of exchange, Mr. Lester G. Hornby will exhibit in this city, beginning Oct. 24, the forty-four etchings and drawings made for Mr. Washburn's "Pages from the Book of Paris."

At Small & Maynard's, Walter Prichard Eaton's "At The New Theatre and Others," Warrington Dawson's "The Scourge" and Mr. John L. Mathews's "The Conservation of Water" will appear next week, almost simultaneously.

Nearly akin to Mr. Mathews's book is Prof. Cyril G. Hopkins's "The Story of the Soil," but the author uses a slight thread of conversation and a slighter strand of romance to connect a clear, instructive exposition of the manner in which the farmer should treat land. City dwellers who have read little on this topic for the last ten years will find a new world of agricultural theories opening to them in this volume, the author of which is a professor in the College of Agriculture of Illinois, and author of "Soil Fertility and Permanent Agriculture." "The Story of the Soil" comes from Mr. Richard G. Badger, from whom this week also brings a novel "Not of the Race," by Miss Nancy K. Porter of Los Angeles, Cal. The story tells of a Boston woman betrothed to an eyewitness Boston business man, whose cold indifference drives her from him and gives her to a Californian of mixed blood, to the horror of her sister and not to the delight of the second lover's family. The tale is related in the most quiet fashion imaginable, and a large edition has been sold in Los Angeles. Its acceptance in the East and North depends upon the prevalent opinion as to mixed marriages—an opinion varied not only in every city, but almost in every circle in each city, between California and Massachusetts. Los Angeles is qualified to judge the cause, if any city can be.

One of the very best of Mr. Badger's books this year is Miss Helen Gray Cone's "Soldiers of the Light," which she consecrates to the memory of Richard Watson Gilder.

Since he served all his years a Soldier of the Light.

She prefaces the little collection of some twenty poems with one in which she speaks for those who love not war, but since war must be until a better day shall come, would not strike its record from the past or forget its glories. "The Third Day at Gettysburg" was written for the Lincoln Centenary; there is more than one Civil War ballad, and there are Spanish war ballads, both naval and military, an "Old Ironsides" ballad, and "Calnan's Christmas," a ballad of that bravest knight of the city, the fireman at his work. Miss Cone refrains so steadfastly from the arts of the self-advertiser that only those who read all the magazines know how large is the volume of genuine poetry which she annually presents in the best of them.

Logging is a familiar subject to boys who read American fiction, but the scene of Lewis B. Miller's "The White River Raft" is far way from the snows of the North, and the chief danger to the hero and his friends comes in the flooded Arkansas forests. A raft voyage down the Mississippi to New Orleans closes the book, which is illustrated by Mr. J. W. F. Kennedy.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

A "STUDY" OF SIR WALTER

IF it were not for the fact that the title-page of this book sets forth the Hon. A. S. G. Canning as a confirmed writer, we should have been inclined to take this as the first work of an amateur in criticism. But here we have him plainly advertised as the author of "History in Scott's Novels," "Shakespeare Studied in Three Plays," "British Writers on Classic Lands," etc.; all of which must have found favor in the sight of some sort of audience, or this book would never have been printed. That audience was British, and the American publisher may have reckoned upon finding a constituency equally ingenuous and receptive on this side of the water. These "studies" are of the sort that an earnest if not especially clever schoolboy might have written. They show that the eight novels in question have certainly been read, but they tempt one to doubt whether the writer has gone farther in the perusal of his admired author. Why eight novels? Why (more curious question) three plays for Shakespeare? If the novels in question were chosen as typical examples of Scott's work, one could understand; but they seem to be taken quite at haphazard. Neither "Rob Roy" nor "The Talisman" nor "Ivanhoe" can be found in the list which contains "The Black Dwarf" and "The Surgeon's Daughter."

Indeed, it does not appear (it appears as little as anywhere in the "Concluding Remarks" to which, after a few pages, the reader turns in the hope of finding the real reason for the book) that the Hon. Mr. Canning has any distinct estimate of the romancer to offer. His eight novels are analyzed from the simplest point of view and in the most artless manner. For example, this is the beginning of the discussion of "The Pirate":

> The scene of this bright and original story is laid entirely in the islands of Orkney and Shetland, whither Scott once made a voyage, which he says inspired him with the idea of writing this book. The tale has two heroes and two heroines, of whom one couple end happily and the other are unfortunate. It opens with a picturesque description of the rocky, sea-beaten Shetland coasts, which are described with much force and interest—Scott evidently liking the country—that the reader is pleased and even cheered by a description which many writers might have rendered gloomy and depressing.

What could be more in the style of a high-school examination-paper? In the same vein of childlike obviousness the characters and action are described, with copious quotations prefaced by such commendations as: "This lively scene displays all these different characters with great force and humour." If Scott were a new and unknown writer, whom the Honorable Mr. Canning had had the luck to discover, there might be one sort of merit in his notes and exhibits. As Scott is one of the best known of authors, even to the young, we hardly see the point of the present effort.

*SIR WALTER SCOTT. Studies in Eight Novels of the Author of Waverley. By the Hon. Albert S. G. Canning. Illustrated. $2.50.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Miscellaneous

Including Gift Books and New Editions

(Continued from page 576)

DIE KULTURWERTE DER DEUTSCHEN LITERATURE. DES MITTELALTERS. Von Kuno Francke. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co. $1.50.

THE QUALITIES OF MEN. By Joseph Jastrow. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.

SPANISH SHORT STORIES. By E. C. Hills and Louise Reinhardt. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.

EDUCATION UNMASKED. By Rev. Ealer. 12mo. New York: The Critic & Guide Co., 12 Morris Park W. Part I. Common Sense; Part II., Public Schools of New York City. (Paper.)

THE PERSONAL EQUATION. By Lawrence McTurnan. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.

RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION. By Ray Morris. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

THE MARVELS BEYOND SCIENCE. By Joseph Grasset. 8vo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.75.

STEAMSHIPS. The story of their development to the present day. By R. A. Fletcher. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $3.

WORKINGMEN'S INSURANCE IN EUROPE. By Lee K. Frankel and Miles M. Dawson. 8vo. New York: Charities Publication Committee.

HOW TO JUDGE A BOOK. By Edwin L. Shuman. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25.

CLASS TEACHING AND MANAGEMENT. By William Estabrook Chancellor. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

THE DESTINY OF DESIRE. By R. A. and F. N. Doud. 12mo. Granada Park, Los Angeles: The Parsifal Press. (Paper.)

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE. By Charles Gilbert Davis. 12mo. Chicago: D. D. Publishing Co., 4630 Grand Boulevard. $1.25.

THE GOLDEN RULE COOK BOOK. Six hundred recipes for meatless dishes. By M. B. L. Sharpe. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

HISTORY OF THE SHERMAN LAW OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By Albert H. Walker. 12mo. New York: The Equity Press.

KENTUCKY: Mother of Governors. By John Wilson Townsend. 12mo. Frankfort: The Kentucky State Historical Society.

ONE BRANCH OF THE BOOTH FAMILY. Showing the Lines of Connection with 100 Massachusetts Bay Colonists. By Charles Edwin Booth. 8vo. New York: Press of L. Middlefitch Co., 60 Duane Street.

THE BUSINESS MAN IN THE AMUSEMENT WORLD. By Robert Grau. 8vo. New York: Broadway Publishing Co.

PASSAGES FROM THE PHILOSOPHY OF HERBERT SPENCER. Chosen by Clara Sherwood Stevens. 12mo. Portland, Me.: Thomas Mosher. $1.50 boxed.

THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER: In Seven Parts. By Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Illustrated in colors by Willy Pogany. Folio. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $5 boxed.

REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.60. (Holiday edition.)

THE CHRIST CHILD IN LEGEND AND ART. By Ida Prentice Whitcomb and Sara C. Grosvenor. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

ALL ON THE IRISH SHORE: Irish Sketches. By E. O. Somerville and Martin Ross. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Four volumes, $1 each. Volumes I. and II., "Sketches by Boz," illustrated by George Cruikshank and Phiz; Volume III., "American Notes for General Circulation and Pictures from Italy," illustrated by Marcus Stone; Volume IV., "The Adventures of Oliver Twist," illustrated by George Cruikshank. (Centenary Edition in 34 volumes.)

MR. THOMAS WHITTAKER publishes this week "Popular Hymns: Their Authors and Teachings," by the Rev. Canon Duncan, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The work consists of sermons on the lives of the best known and popular hymns of high character.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Sketch of Charles Sealsfield and His Works—"My Country" by James Montgomery—"The Happiest Heart" by John Vance Cheney—"Mammon" the Prize Essay of the Rev. John Harris—Value of Herbert Spencer's Descriptive Sociology

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though, if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

M. F. WILSON.—I have a book, "Life in the New World," by Sealsfield, translated from the German by Clarence Hebbe and James Mackay, M. A. New York: J. Winchester, New World Press. 1844. Please tell me who Sealsfield was.

This author was variously known as Charles Sealsfield, Sealsfield, Sealsfeld, Seafeld, and Siegenfeld. He was supposed by some to be an Austrian, by others a German, an American or an Englishman. He was born, according to his own account, in 1797. He resided for some years in America, and, for about six months, was connected with the Courrier des Etats-Unis of this city. In 1826 he was in Mexico, from thence went to Louisiana, and then came to New York. In 1832 he went to Switzerland. His chief residence was at Solothurn, where he died May 26, 1864. He lived and died a man of mystery. The greater part of his books were written in German and translated into English. Portions of some of them were written in English, and then translated into German. His is the author of "Tokeah, or the White Rose," two volumes, Philadelphia, 1829, in German by the author; "Der Legitimse und der Republikaner," Zurich, 1833; "The Cabin Book, or Sketches of Life in Texas," translated by C. F. Horech, 8vo, New York, 1844; also translated by Sarah Powell, London, 1852; "Transatlantic," 8vo, New York; "North and South," 8vo 1844; "Flirtation in America," 8vo; "Life in the New World, or Sketches of American Society," translated by Clarence C. Hebbe and James Mackay, 8vo, 1842; "Scenes and Adventures in Central America," edited by F. Hardman, 12mo, Edinburgh, 1853; "Transatlantic Travelling," sketches, "Pictures of Life in Both Hemispheres," and "The Viceroy and the Aristocracy," a Mexican novel. Toward 1830 he was for a short time in Paris and London, occupied with journalism. When the census was taken in Switzerland in 1860 he wrote himself down as "Charles Sealsfield, citizen of the United States of America, belonging to another religion." His novels are vigorous and graphic and his sketches abound in striking and vivid delineations of life and character. "The Viceroy and the Aristocracy" is considered to be the most powerful and original of all his works.

H. R. STEARNS.—Will you kindly print the poem from which these lines are taken?

There is a land, of every land the pride,
Beloved by Heaven o'er all the world beside;
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,
And milder moons imparadise the night.

The lines quoted are from a poem by James Montgomery, which is as follows:

MY COUNTRY.

There is a land, of every land the pride,
Beloved by Heaven o'er all the world beside,
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,
And milder moons imparadise the night;
A land of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,
Time-honored age, and love-inspired youth;
The wandering mariner, whose eye explores
The wealthiest isles, the most enchanting shores,
Views not a realm so bountiful and fair,
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air.
In every clime, the magnet of his soul
Touched by remembrance, trembles to that pole;
For in this land of Heaven's peculiar race,
The heritage of nature's noblest grace,
There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,
Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside
His sword and sceptre, pageantry, and pride,
While in his softened looks benignly blend
The sire, the son, the husband, brother, friend.
Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter, wife,
Strew with fresh flowers the narrow way of life;
In the clear Heaven of her delightful eye
An angel—guard of love and graces lie;
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fireside pleasures gambol at her feet.
"Where shall that land, that spot of earth be found?"
Art thou a man? A patriot? look around;
Oh, thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps roam,
That land thy country, and that spot thy home!

Man, through all ages of revolving time,
Unchanging man, in every varying clime,
Deems his own land of every land the pride
Beloved by Heaven o'er the world beside;
His home the spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest.

M. D. SHERMAN.—I would esteem it a great favor if you will procure and print for me the poem by John Vance Cheney the first two lines of which are

"Who drives the horses of the sun
Shall lord it but a day."

The poem for which our correspondent asks is as follows:

THE HAPPIEST HEART.

"Who drives the horses of the sun
Shall lord it but a day;
Better the lowly deed were done,
And kept the humble way."

"The rust will find the sword of fame,
The dust will hide the crown;
Ay, none shall nail so high his name
Time will not tear it down."

"The happiest heart that ever beat
Was in some quiet breast
That found the common daylight sweet
And left to Heaven the rest."

OTTO GOODMAN.—I have in my possession a book entitled "Mammon: A Prize Essay on Covetousness, the Sin of the Christian Church." The book was printed by Hunt & Clarke, London, the Rev. John Harris, B. A. It is the second American edition from the tenth London edition. I would be greatly obliged if you would state the value of this book. It is well bound and complete, in good shape, and entire.

The author of this work was known as "Little Parson Harris." He was the eldest son of a tailor and draper. He became Principal of New College, London. In 1836 he won a prize of a hundred guineas, offered by Dr. John Pye Smith, Congregational minister, for the best essay on the sin of covetousness. This essay, published in 1836, was entitled "Mammon, or Covetousness, the Sin of the Christian Church," and more than 100,000 copies were sold. Its plain speaking offended some theologians and replies were issued condemnatory of its principles. Our correspondent's copy of the second American edition of the tenth London edition has no special value.

ROBERT J. SHARPE.—Can you oblige me with information concerning the value of "Hartford Republican's Executive Register," in eight volumes? The work is sub-titled "A Chronicle of Social Facts." It was begun in 1807 and was discontinued in 1851, and bears the imprint of D. Appleton & Co.

Herbert Spencer's "Descriptive Sociology," eight volumes, folio, in the original covers, brought $15 at Bangs's in this city in 1908, but this copy is described as bearing no date. A copy of the same work in eight parts, published in London, 1873-81, realized $18.75 at the Thomas sale in 1905; in three volumes, half morocco binding, it fetched $30 at the Thomas sale in 1901.

J. C. C.—Will you kindly let me know through your Queries and Answers column of THE LITERARY REVIEW, whether any of your readers remember the complete lines of the song, which, I believe, was popular many years ago in New York and the first line of which is as follows:

When other lips and other hearts their tales of love shall tell.

The song is from Balfe's opera, "The Bohemian Girl," and can be obtained at any good music store.

H. M. D.—May I ask if you will kindly give me, through the medium of your paper, information as to the value of an old Bible in my possession? It was printed in 1599 by Robert Barker at London, and has been in the family for generations. It is absolutely complete, and is in a very fair state of preservation, considering its age.

Its auction price varies from $5 to $8. Robert Barker was King's printer with the right of printing English Bibles, books of common prayer, statutes, and proclamations. The first Bible, which bears his separate imprint, is a quarto of the Genevan version, brought out in 1600. The most important of his publications is the first edition of the authorized version of the English Bible of 1611, known as the King James's. An octavo edition of the Bible, full of gross errors, was printed by him in 1631. One startling variant was "Thou shalt commit adultery," for the seventh commandment. This highly prized volume is to be known as the "Wicked Bible." It is a rarity.

Answers from Readers

M. B. B.—In reply to the request of Louise Myers in your issue of Aug. 27 for the short parody on Longfellow's "Hiawatha," I inclose copy, as follows:

THE MODERN HIAWATHA.

He killed the noble Mudjokivis,
With the skin he made him mittens,
Made them with the fur side inside,
Made them with the skin side outside;
He, to get the warm side inside,
Put the inside outside outside;
He, to get the cold side outside,
Put the warm side for side inside;
That's why he has the fur side inside,
Why he got the skin side outside,
Why he turned them inside outside.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Harold Chesman, West Brookfield, Mass.; Edith K. Thompson, New York; W. H. McLean, Brooklyn; Edith F. Wyncoop, Rahwville, N. J.; Montgomery Rollins, Dublin, N. H.; Miss Grace Cogswell, Keene Valley, N. Y.; A. B. C., New York; Anne Greene Moore, East Greenwich, R. I.; Alice Betts, Elmhurst, L. I.; A. H. M., New Haven, Conn.; Katharine Stilwell Scholl, Montclair, N. J.; "R. L.," An Sable Forks, N. Y.; "M. B. K.," Weehawken, N. J.; Nelson P. Hallberg, New York; Mrs. C. D. McClellan, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.; Frank P. Janke, Indianapolis, Ind.; Edward A. Labcrum, Helena, Mont.; W. R. Greggs, Washington, D. C.; Kittie McCabe Courtenay, Zanesville, Ohio; Leslie W. Cutler, Bangor, Me.; G. W. Knowlton, Watertown, N. Y.; F. A. Rhea, Englewood, N. J.; E. G. Porter, East Orange, N. J.; Florence Turner Lindsay, Philadelphia, Penn., and Miss Sarah Welsh, Jersey City, N. J.

HELEN NOE.—A reply given to C. F. G. in your issue of Sept. 3 states that the poem "An April Day" was written by Mrs. Southey. Mrs. Southey, however, simply put the poem into modern phraseology, as it was composed by Geoffrey Chaucer.

JOHN BURNSIDE.—Inclosed you will find a copy of "John Grumlie," which is evidently a close relation of "John Dobson," asked for by Mrs. G. H. Ford. In a note appended to this song, as published in "Songs of Caledonia," edited by George Eyre Todd, if I remember rightly, it is stated that in the old Scottish manuscript, written by George Bannatyne in the year 1568, there occurs a humorous narrative ballad, called "The Wife of Auchtermuchty." At the end of the ballad is written the name Sir John Moffat. Nothing further is known of the author. The well-known song, "John Grumlie," of which Allan Cunningham was the author, is merely a modern rendering of the old ballad. I may say that forty or fifty years ago I heard it sung in Aberdeenshire in exactly the same manner as it is sung to-day in Scotland, especially in country districts, probably, I suppose, because of the humorous manner in which the truth is conveyed that "a woman's work is never done."

JOHN GRUMLIE.

John Grumlie swore by the light of the moon,
And the spunk lowe in the tree,
That he would do more work in a day
Than his wife could do in three.
His wife rose up in the morning,
Wi' care and troubles enough;
She drank a bicker o' brose,
And fill'd her basket wi' bread.
Bearing her to the hill, to the hill, to the hill,
To the hill sae high.
"John Grumlie, bide ye home, John,
And I'll gae hand the plew."

"First ye maun dress your children fair,
Wash and put them in their gear,
And ye maun turn the bake, John,
Or else ye'll scorch the beer,
And ye maun rock the cruel, John,
That I, mysel, yesterday;
And ye maun ca' in the hens, John,
Else they'll a' fly away."
"Singing, &c," &c., and repeating last lines as in first verse.

Oh, he did dress his children fair,
And put them a' in their gear,
And he forgot to turn the bake,
And so he scorch'd the beer,
And he rock'd the cruel,
And he sang aloud as he rock'd the cruel
That his wife spak yesterday;
But he forgot to ca' in the hens,
And the hens a' lay'd away.
"Singing," &c.

The thrifty trumpets lost down nae milk;
He kirn'd nae better gat,
And a' gaed wrang, and nought gaed right;
He danc'd wi' rage and grat.
Then up he got on the head o' the house,
Wi' Lucy a wave and shout;
She heard him as she heard him not,
And clear'd the stots about.
"Singing," &c.

John Grumlie's wife came hame at e'en,
And laugh'd as she'd been mad
When she beheld the house in sicken a plight,
And John gae glum and sad.
Quoth he, "I'll up my housewife's kap;
I'll be nae maik, quoth wife."
"Indeed," quoth she, "I'm well content;
Ye may keep it the rest o' your life."
"Singing," &c.

"The deil be in that!" quo' surly John;
"I'll do as I've done before."
Wi' that the gude wife took up a stout rung,
And John made out to the door.
"Stop, stop, gude wife, for I'll hand my tongue;
I see I've gae to blame;
But bear-e'eth I mane mind the plaig's,
And ye maun bide at hame."
"Singing," &c.

R. FLEMING.—The poem Edward A. Woods, in your issue of July 30, is seeking, is entitled "Is It So, O Christ, in Heaven?" It may occasionally be found in compilations of religious poetry, sometimes accredited to "Anon," sometimes to Bailey, but generally with the authorship unknown. The writer, however, was an English lady, Sarah Williams, who wrote under the name of "Sadie." She contributed to Good Words, The Sunday Magazine, and The Argosy. Routledge & Co. about 1869 published a book of stories for young children by her entitled "Rainbows in Springtime." After her death, in 1868, the London firm of Strahan & Co. published "Twilight Hours: A Legacy of Verse," by Sarah Williams (Sadie,) with a Memoir by E. H. Plumptre, M. A. From a copy of this volume in my possession the poem your correspondent wants is taken:

IS IT SO, O CHRIST IN HEAVEN?

"I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now."—St. John, xvi., 12.

Is it so, O Christ in heaven, that the souls we loved so well
Must remain in pain eternal, must abide in endless hell?
And our love avail them nothing, even Thine avail no more?
Is there nothing that can reach them—nothing bridge the chasm o'er?—
"I have many things to tell you, but ye cannot bear them now."

Is it so, O Christ in heaven, that the Anti-christ must reign?
Still unwinding sheper Protean, dying but to live again?
Wagging yet on God Almighty by destroying With the heathen for a rear-guard, and the learned for the van?—
"I have many things to tell you, but ye cannot bear them now."

Is it so, O Christ in heaven, that the highest on her mast?
That the strongest wander farthest, and more hopelessly sky lost?
That the mark of rank in nature is capacity for guilt,
And the anguish of the singer makes the sweetness of the strain?—
"I have many things to tell you, but ye cannot bear them now."

Is it so, O Christ in heaven, that whichever way we go
Walls of mystery must surround us, things we would but cannot know?
That the infinite must bound us, as a temple veil unrent,
Within the Holies ever veiling, so that none attain content?—
"I have many things to tell you, but ye cannot bear them now."

Is it so, O Christ in heaven, that the fullness yet to come
Is so glorious and so perfect that to know Would shine us mad?
That, if only for a moment, we could pierce beyond the sky
With these poor dim eyes of mortals, we should Just see God and die?—
"I have many things to show you, but ye cannot bear them now."

This appeal was answered also by Ira J. Stoddard, Jr., Pella, Iowa, with the comment, "I would answer the poet's first stanza with an emphatic 'Yes'"; H. C. Wild, Schenectady, N. Y.; H. A., San Antonio, Texas; Caroline Harding, Brooklyn; Florence Gilbert, Brooklyn, N. Y.

O. B. LEWIS.—The query of "M. C. L." (Sept. 10) may be answered in part at least by the fact that as I recall the incident as reported in the newspapers at the time, the suggestion that the word "Union" be used to designate the "United States of North America," was made by John Morley at a dinner given, I think, in New York, while he was visiting Chess shores. He thought that as there were more than one "America" that a word might be coined from the full title which would prevent confusion, as to which federation might be meant, made a clipping of the report at the time, but it is not now at hand.

In answer to the query of "M. C. L.," James Richards furnishes the following information:

I heard Sir Edward Clarke, the London barrister, make a proposition for the use of this word or Usonians instead of Americans—claiming that it was presumptuous in citizens of the United States of America to assume

(Continued on following page)

Book and Art Sales
Weekly Announcement

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Answers from Readers

(Continued from preceding page)

that they alone are entitled to be called Americans.

The suggestion was made at either the Thanksgiving banquet of 1904 or at the Fourth of July banquet of 1905 of the American Society in London, Ambassador Choate, in reply, said: "We shall stick to our name."

I afterward found by a search in old newspapers in the British Museum that the news from the United States was from the earliest time called "News from America." I think that in these journals our Congress was always called the American Congress.

P. D. TANDY.—In accordance with the request of M. L. R.* and others, in your number of Aug. 13, I send you herewith the full text of "Bitterness," by Kate Prince.

BITTERNESS.

Am I less the woman,
Because my heart is human,
And filled with love and life—God placed it there!
Do I commit a sin
When my wild thoughts within
Send forth their germs to generate in air?

Does not all Nature give
The birds and beasts that live
The liberty to love as they desire?
What, right has mortal man
To alter God's great plan
By framing laws to govern inward fire?

What if the flashing flame
Licks loose and leaps its claim,
That it may brighter burn and warmer glow,
Taking love for fuel?
Denying law—'tis cruel—
God did not mean to bind our nature so.

The passion that's divine
Is spun in spirit fine,
And woven in the woof of long ago;
And it has mastered man
Ever since the world began:
The life of love is passion's undertow.

Man's law shall not control
The fibres of my soul!
They climb too close to clasp—that is my own
My life I'll live anew
As Nature meant me to.
And answer for my sins to God alone.

JOHN KAUTZ—In your issue of Sept. 3 L. B. R. asks:

What essayist, or historian, or political writer, unfriendly to Pitt—whether contemporary I do not know—has a paragraph, in which he tells of Pitt's childhood, how his father made him declaim standing on a dining-room chair, of his youth, educational and other advantages, and ends the paragraph with words somewhat like these:

"And all that resulted from all this was Pitt!"

Your inquirer evidently has in mind the illnatured and disparaging sketch of Pitt written in his earlier years by his contemporary, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and part of which reads as follows:

"His father's rank, fame, political connections, and parental ambition were his mould; he was cast rather than grew. A palpable election, a conscious predestination controlled the free agency and transfigured the individuality of his mind, and that which he might have been was compelled into that which he was to be. From his early childhood it was his father's custom to make him stand upon a chair and declaim before a large company, by which exercise, practiced so frequently, and continued for so many years, he acquired a premature and unnatural dexterity in the combination of words, which must, of necessity, have diverted his attention from present objects, obscured his impressions, and deadened his genuine feelings."

It is proper to add that this story of Pitt's declaiming from a chair is generally discredited and not alluded to either by his tutor, Dr. Wilkinson, in his "Life of Pitt," or by Thackeray in his "Memoirs of Lord Chatham." If L. B. R. will refer to the memoir prefixed to the collected essays of William Pitt in Chauncey A. Goodrich's "British Eloquence," he may receive further enlightenment regarding Pitt's early education.

MISS S. KOLB.—I inclose "The Legend of the Robin," which I had in my collection, in answer to "J. H. M." Your SATURDAY REVIEW always gives us so much pleasure, I am happy in being a contributor, and I hope it is the legend asked for.

A LEGEND OF THE ROBIN.

Under the burning Eastern skies, on barren
Golgotha's grim heights,
A motley crowd of men was grouped; men of
all nations,
Gathered there to see the foulest deed that
ever this world wrought.
Three crosses shamed the sides of Golgotha,
and on them,
Tortured by the nails that tore their hands
and feet,
Hung three sad men, sentenced by Roman law
To the base, lingering death of Crucifixion.
On either side a thief, betwixt them, Him!
Most Holy! and most Innocent! the blessed
Son of God.
Through the weary hours the shame, the
agony for us He bore,
While cries of bitter hate, and jeering words
of priests
Salute His patient ears. But hark! o'er the
rough tumult
Comes a trembling cry: "Dear Lord! when
this so bitter time is passed,
And midst angelic hosts Thou art enthroned
on high,
Oh! then, dear Lord, remember me!"
The drooping Head is raised, the weary Eyes
shine once again
With love of shepherd for his wandering sheep,
and the sweet promise ever made by God
to man
Reached the dulled ears of that poor dying
thief;
"To-day thou shalt be safe with Me in paradise!"
The tedious hours roll on, severing the swelling wounds to sharper agony.
On the bared Head the "crown of mockery"
is now the "crown of misery,"
Piercing the tender flesh with growing cruelty,
until at last, Humanity,
For one short moment soars above Divinity,
and from the parched lips
Comes forth the bitter cry, "My God! My
God! Why hast Thou forsaken Me?"
There is a pause;—as though the mighty Universe rested in fearful silence
To await God's answer to that most pitiful lament.
It comes! A fluttering of tiny wings is heard,
of wings outstretched
To guard the burning sun-rays from those
glazing eyes.
It comes! sweet notes of pity, love, and sympathy,
As two brown-plumaged birds, hovering 'round
With holy zeal put forth their little strength,
to drag the cruel thorns
From out the pallid brow. Dear Birds, so honored, in your pious task,
The blood of Jesus stains your gentle breasts,
and through the distant ages
Shall this crimson hue bedeck your children's children,
Bringing oft before our minds the gracious
legend.
That the last deed of love was offered to our
dying Lord
By these, His little "Feathered Friends!"

ISABEL SHIRLEY—I noticed the request of "H. M. P." for the "Song of Hope." I remembered that it was in a little book used many years ago, and hunted it up. It is as follows:

THE SONG OF HOPE.

A soft sweet voice from Eden stealing,
Such as but to angels known,
Hope's cheering song is ever thrilling,
"It is better farther on."

I hear hope singing, sweetly singing,
Softly in an undertone;
And singing as if God had taught it:
"It is better farther on."

By night and day it sings the same song—
Sings it while I sit alone,
And sings it so the heart may hear it:
"It is better farther on."

It sits upon the grave and sings it—
Sings it when the heart would groan;
And sings it when the shadows darken:
"It is better farther on."

Still farther on! O how much farther?
Count the milestones one by one!
No! not no counting—only trusting,
"It is better farther on."

Copied from "Winnowed Hymns," a small collection published by Biglow & Main.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Basil J. Jupp, Brooklyn; "Anon," Haines Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. Arnold R. Voglin, Astoria, L. I.; Miss M. A. Wayne, Westhampton Beach, L. I.; Miss Elsie Day, New York, and Rebecca A. Scheurer, Cleveland, Ohio.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.—If the lines:

"Hats off!
Make room for the Duke of Norfolk!"
"Any gentleman for Joppa?"

which Frances Russell writes "occur in a skit published in the Editor's Drawer of Harper's Monthly for June, 1858," were not therein credited to Thomas Hood, the omission should be rectified even at this late day. The lines occur originally in "The Impotence of Steam," which will be found in any complete edition of Hood's poems.

W. ARBATT.—I append the correct version of "The Men of Harlech," taken from Smith's "Patriotic Songs." Neither the author of the words nor the composer of the air is known.

Men of Harlech, day is breaking,
Saxon tramp the earth is shaking;
Cambria's sons, your cloth forsaking,
Dare for homeland dear!

See the vales with foes are teeming,
Let the heights with spears be gleaming,
Bravely battle-fields be beaming,
Lightning robut such wear.

March, the foe assailing,
Right is might prevailing;
Speed the hour to crush the power,
The chains of slavry quelling.

Strike for Cambria's ancient glory,
For your homes with gratifying story,
For your sires whose looks are hoary,
Strike for liberty!

E. W. MONELL.—W. C. asks where he can find a poem, furnished a party of sentimentalists, in which the line occurs: "Let us be playing trunks such as leaping over stiles in a country mansion. A solemn mediocrity is seen approaching, whereupon one says, "Cease, fools, the wise men are coming."

In the dedication of Boswell's Life of Johnson occurs the following:

"It is related of the great Dr. Clarke, that when in one of his leisure hours he was unbending himself with a few friends, in the most playful and frolicsome manner, he observed Beau Nash approaching; upon which he suddenly stopped: 'My boys,' said he, 'let us be grave; here comes a fool.'"

Dr. Hill, in a footnote, describes Samuel Clarke (1675-1729) as a celebrated divine—chaplain to Queen Anne, and rector of St. James's in Piccadilly, and quotes Warton concerning him as follows:

"Dr. Clarke valued himself for his agility and frequently amused himself in a private room of his house in leaping over the tables and chairs."

C. H. PLUMBRIDGE—Charlotte A. Pitcher in your Sept. 10 issue seeks the following poem. It is the call of the Great Northwest for minds to develop their great resources:

"Give me men to match my mountains,
Give me men to match my plains,
Men with empires in their purpose,
Men with eras in their brains."

Appeals to Readers

E. T. H.—In a book published in 1894, or thereabout, by Carson Brothers of Dublin, Ireland, entitled "Readings from American Authors, Humorous and Pathetic," there is a reading entitled "Jud Brownin's Account of Rubinstein's Playing," the author of which evidently was not known to the publishers, as it is one of the few readings they give as "exanymous." The book itself is out of print. Will any of your readers oblige me by telling me where I can obtain this very amusing account of Rubinstein's playing?

J. T. M.—If any of your readers can supply me with the remaining lines (of which there are some six or eight) of the poem of which I send you the first four I will greatly appreciate the courtesy:

There is no God, the fool in secret said;
There is no God who rules in earth or sky;
Tear off the band that binds the wretch's head
That God may burst upon his faithless eye.

J. J. H. KINGSTON.—Could any of your readers supply the words of an old song of two or three verses that was popular about the sixties called "The Stolen Child," beginning:

Alone on the heather a fair child was straying,
Whose innocent features were beaming with joy,
* * * * * *
His black eyes uplifted he answered in sadness:
"They tell me my home is yon tent on the plain,
And ere the eve closes I must be returning,
For they will not let me roam thither again."

BRITISHER.—Should like to have the whole of an old poem known about a sailing ship which was attacked by pirates. It begins:

"We sailed from the down
In a ship called the "Lion,"
With forty brass guns
Our crew could relie-on—"

When the ship is about to be boarded by the bowling enemy and the sailors are doing their best to drive them back with blows and oaths, a pious Quaker of mild and meek mien—in some way of the crew or on board as a passenger—steps to the bulwarks as one burly pirate starts to climb over and neatly splits his head open with a cutlass, exclaiming in dulcet tones:

Keep thine own ship, friend;
Thou art not wanted here.

J. C. COLCORD.—Can any of your readers give me the entire words of an old English ballad describing the death of William II., one verse of which is as follows:

The King a mighty man was he,
And greatly to be feared;
Men called him William Rufus
Because of his red beard.
But an arrow shot from a huntsman's bow
The fiercest pride may quell:
And instead of a royal stag that day
A King of England fell.

The words are set to a very fine ballad tune and there are several verses.

S. B. Y.—I am desirous of getting a copy of a short poem published some twenty or more years ago in a popular school reader. It was called "The Owl," but I do not recall a single line of the verses. Can some reader answer this appeal?

A. SELDIN.—Can any of your readers give me the poem and the name of its author, the beginning of which runs as follows:

Haste not, rest not.

Also the poem of which I vaguely remember the following verse:

To love a pain it is,
And it is a pain that pain to miss;
But of all pains the greatest pain
Is to love but in vain.

L. H.—I would like to ask if one of your kind readers may be able to tell me where I may buy the words and music of that old Thanksgiving Day song beginning with the words:

Over the meadows and over the hills
To Grandmother's house we go.

I should very much like to have it.

E. FROUDE.—If any of your readers can inform me in what magazine and what issue of same (about two years ago, as I recollect) a short story entitled "Wong," of which the last sentences read "Wong was a woman," was published, I shall be very greatly obliged.

M. W. F.—Can any of your readers tell me the exact source and translator of "The Salutation of Dawn," which has appeared in calendars and leaflets as follows:

Listen to the salutation of the Dawn!
Look to this day!
For it is life, the very life of life.
In its brief course lie all the verities and realities of your existence:
The glory of action,
The bliss of growth,
The splendor of beauty;
For yesterday is but a dream,
And to-morrow is only a vision;
But to-day well lived makes every yesterday a dream of happiness,
And every to-morrow a vision of hope.
Look well therefore to this day!
Such is the Salutation of the Dawn.
—From the Sanscrit.

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NEW YORK LITERARY NOTES

A New Book Rehearsing the Story of Arctic Exploration—Increasing Activity Among the Publishers

THE Great White North is a book of Arctic exploration, by Helen R. Wright, which the Macmillans will publish next week. Mrs. Wright's first interest in the subject, which she treats at length in this volume, was derived from her father, the late Rear Admiral David Smith, to whose stories of the sea she listened when she was a child. In the present work the long line of Arctic explorers, from the earliest times to the discovery of the pole, tell their own stories, thus contributing to a collection that is unique in the history of human daring and adventure. The volume is illustrated with more than fifty reproductions of modern Arctic expeditions, as well as with rare old prints of some of the early adventurers and the scenes through which they passed.

There will also be published a new novel by Mabel Osgood Wright, "Princess Flower Hat." This is another story in which the Barbara of some of Mrs. Wright's earlier books figures as a sort of goddess from the machine. The heroine of the story invests her money in a pretty country house and estate, where she devotes herself to gardening and other rural pursuits in the desire to achieve what she calls her independence. Her successes and failures in the working out of her ambition furnish material for numerous adventures of a homely sort.

This week the Macmillans publish Miss Clara Laughlin's "Just Folks," in which are described the experiences of Beth Tully, a probation officer who endeavors to make the people of her district happier. There are also published "Life in the Roman World of Nero and St. Paul," a new illustrated volume of manners and customs by Dr. T. J. Tucker, and an additional volume of Macmillan's Pocket Classics containing Edward Everett Hale's three stories: "The Man Without a Country," "My Double and How He Undid Me," and "The Children of the Public," with an introduction and notes by the editor, Dr. Tucker.

A new edition of Hawthorne's "Wonder Book" and "Tanglewood Tales," containing ten pictures in color by Maxfield Parrish, is published to-day by Duffield & Co. The text of this edition is complete and fills a volume of 336 pages. Another juvenile, published at the same time, is "A Child's Book of Old Verses," with pictures in four colors by Jessie Willcox Smith.

The same house is also issuing a new novel by Katharine Holland Brown, "White Roses," a story of the new Southwest, in which the interest centers in a young Eastern girl who finds a new meaning in life on the Texas plains. There is also a book of travel by Miss M. Boyle O'Reilly, daughter of John Boyle O'Reilly, the Irish patriot. "Heroic Spain" is said to present the Spanish Church in a very different light from that in which "the majority of American and English tourists have viewed it," the author declaring that "after eight months I left Spain with the conviction that magnificently faulty though she is, with her bull-fights, a venal government and city loafers, she can give us lessons in mystic spirituality, in an unpretentious charity, in heroic endurance, in a very practical, not theoretic, democracy."

Six new books are published this week by the Harpers: "Imaginary Interviews," by William Dean Howells; "Tama," by Onoto Watanna; "The Hollow Tree Snowed-In Book," by Albert Bigelow Paine; and "King of the Plains," "The Runaway Flying Machine," and "The Young Detectives," three books for young people, by various authors. A special edition is also announced of "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," printed from new plates, with sixteen full-page illustrations from drawings by Worth Brehm. To the thin-paper edition of Thomas Hardy's novels is added "A Pair of Blue Eyes," and there is a reprinting of G. Dorset's novel, "A Successful Wife," originally published in August.

Elinor Glyn's new novel, "His Hour," is published to-day by D. Appleton & Co. This is the love story of a young English widow of wealth and position who meets a Russian prince while traveling in Egypt and whose subsequent experiences with the latter in Russia furnish most of the material for the book. There is also a novel by W. B. Maxwell, author of "Vivien," etc. The scenes of "The Rest Cure" move from England to the Mediterranean, where the husband of the heroine has been sent by physicians for his health. The book is said to be "a strong arraignment of what is so much discussed to-day as the misinterpretation of the marriage compact."

This house is also publishing a new edition, with illustrations by E. W. Kemble, of Joseph C. Lincoln's "Cape Cod Ballads" and "American Corporations," by J. J. Sullivan of the University of Pennsylvania. The latter aims to combine a scientific treatment of corporation law with a mass of practical information, the subject being handled so as to entertain as well as instruct the casual reader.

"The Handicap," a new book by Robert E. Knowles, "the Ian Maclaren of Canada," is published this week by the Fleming H. Revell Co. In this story of the pioneer days of Canada is introduced, for the first time in fiction, Sir John A. Macdonald, a leading Canadian statesman of a quarter of a century ago. A book of essays just published is "Comfort," by Prof. Hugh Black, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, author of "Friendship," etc. The new volume is issued in an edition uniform with the latter and its companion, "Work," the three books being offered as a "gift trio."

The Revells are also publishing this week "Echoes from Edinburgh, 1910," an account and interpretation of the World Missionary Conference, by W. H. T. Gairdner, author of "D. M. Thornton," etc. Besides a report of what took place at the Edinburgh Conference, the book devotes a number of chapters to recent "world-events and their effect on missionary enterprise." John R. Mott, LL. D., Chairman of the Conference, writes an introduction.

"Against the Current," by Edward A. Steiner, author of "On the Trail of the Immigrant," etc., appearing this week under the Revell imprint, is autobiographic in form, commencing with the author's early life amid the Carpathians and giving, through his subsequent experiences, "a personal insight into conditions which yearly send thousands of immigrants to our shores." Two other books just published are: "Studies in the Sermon on the Mount," in which are treated aspects and applications of the great discourse usually passed over, by the Rev. Cleland B. McAfee, D. D., pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and "Old Testament Stories for Little Children," by Laura Ella Cragin.

May Sinclair's "The Creators," a story of London life, the chief characters in which are literary people, has just been published by The Century Co. In its present form the novel contains a number of passages not printed in The Century Magazine. There is also a volume of essays by Joseph H. Choate, "Abraham Lincoln, and Other Addresses in England," and a volume containing four stories by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell—"The Guillotine Club," with fourteen full-page illustrations by Castaigne and Gruger.

"Steamships and Their Story," a profusely illustrated quarto describing the evolution of the modern steamship, by E. Keble Chatterton, author of "Sailing Ships and Their Story," has been published by Cassell & Co., who also bring out "Australia: the Making of a Nation," in which John Foster Fraser gives the results of a tour of investigation which he made in response to the wishes of certain prominent Australians.

"Janey Canuck in the West," a novel of life in western Canada, the central character in which is a sort of "Tom Sawyer in short dresses," by Emily Ferguson, is published this week by the Cassells. "Puritanism and Art," by Joseph Crouch, with an introduction by the Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M. P., with one colored and thirteen black-and-white plates, is also issued; and announcement is made of "The Lovely Mrs. Blake," a new novel by Richard Marsh. Mrs. Campbell Praed's "Opal Fire," and "Freda," by Katharine Tynan, author of "Peggy the Daughter," etc.

The Scribners have just published Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton's study of his grandfather, "The Intimate Life of Alexander Hamilton," in which particular attention is paid to the famous statesman's family relationships, his friends, his personal tastes, etc., with 25 full-page illustrations; a volume containing three one-act plays by Hermann Sudermann; John Galsworthy's "Justice," the play that is said to have changed the English penal system; "The Finer Grain," a volume containing five of Henry James's latest stories; "The Spread Eagle, and Other Stories," by Gouverneur Morris, and two volumes of travel—"Romantic California," recounting the picturesque conditions of life as they are found to-day in many parts of that State, by Ernest Peixotto, author of "By Italian Seas," etc., with eighty illustrations by the author, and "A Voice from the Congo," a picture of Central African life by Herbert Ward, once an officer under the explorer, Henry M. Stanley, with seventy-five illustrations from photographs, drawings and sculpture by the author.

"Brittany and Its Bretons," by George Wharton Edwards, has just been published by Moffat, Yard & Co. This companion to the author's "Holland of To-day" is the result of many years of study of the history and the people of Brittany. There are twelve facsimiles of water colors and duotones, together with many monotones from original sketches, all by the author.

Mr. Lang's twenty-third annual Christmas book, "The Lilac Fairy-Book," has just been published by Longmans, Green & Co. This is the first fairy-book that has appeared in the series since the Olive one, three years ago, the two intervening volumes having been filled with historical stories. The present book contains six colored plates and forty-six other illustrations by H. J. Ford. In the preface Mr. Lang writes: "The fairy-books have been almost wholly the work of Mrs. Lang, who has translated and adapted them from the French, German, Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, Catalan, and other languages. My part has been that of Adam, according to Mark Twain, in the Garden of Eden. Eve worked, Adam superintended. I also superintend. I find out where the stories are, and advise, and, in short, superintend. I do not write the stories out of my own head."

A volume of poems, "The Hill o' Dreams and Other Verses," by Helen Lanyon, has just been published by John Lane Co., who also issue "The Romance of Monaco and Its Rulers," from the earliest times to the present day, by Ethel Colburn Mayne, illustrated from old engravings, prints, paintings, drawings, etc.

FIVE NEW BOOKS

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